



भारत का राजपत्र The Gazette of India

प्राधिकार से प्रकाशित
PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY

साप्ताहिक
WEEKLY

सं. 11]

नई दिल्ली, मार्च 11—मार्च 17, 2012, शनिवार/फाल्गुन 21—फाल्गुन 27, 1933

No. 11]

NEW DELHI, MARCH 11—MARCH 17, 2012, SATURDAY/PHALGUNA 21—PHALGUNA 27, 1933

भाग में भिन्न पृष्ठ संख्या दी जाती है जिससे कि यह पृथक संकलन के रूप में रखा जा सके

Separate Paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation

भाग II—खण्ड 3—उप-खण्ड (ii)

PART II—Section 3—Sub-section (ii)

भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों (रक्षा मंत्रालय को छोड़कर) द्वारा जारी किए गए सांविधिक आदेश और अधिसूचनाएं
Statutory Orders and Notifications Issued by the Ministries of the Government of India
(Other than the Ministry of Defence)

कार्मिक, लोक शिकायत तथा पेंशन मंत्रालय

(कार्मिक और प्रशिक्षण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 2 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1014.—केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 की अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केरल उच्च न्यायालय में सूचना का अधिकार मामलों से संबंधित मामलों तथा अपीलों/पुनरीक्षणों अथवा विधि द्वारा स्थापित अपीलीय न्यायालयों या पुनरीक्षणों में इन मामलों से उद्भूत अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए श्री एस. श्रीकुमार, वकील को लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 225/56/2011-एवीडी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES
AND PENSIONS

(Department of Personnel and Training)

New Delhi, the 2nd March, 2012

S.O. 1014.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri S. Sreekumar,

686 GI/2012

(2483)

Advocate, as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting cases relating to RTI matter in the High Court of Kerala and appeals/revisions or other matters arising out of these cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law.

[F. No. 225/56/2011-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1015.— केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 का अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए दिल्ली उच्च न्यायालय, नई दिल्ली में आरसी 7(एस)/2005-एससीबी-II/दिल्ली, आरसी. 8(एस)/2005-एससीबी-II/दिल्ली, आरसी. 24(एस)/2005-एससीयू-1/नई दिल्ली तथा आरसी. 25(एस)/2005-एससीयू-1/नई दिल्ली (श्री सन्जन कुमार तथा अन्य के विरुद्ध) से उत्पन्न मामलों तथा विधि द्वारा स्थापित पुनरीक्षण या अपीलीय न्यायालयों में उक्त मामलों से उत्पन्न अपीलीय, पुनरीक्षण मामले या अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए श्री विकास पाहवा, वकील को विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[सं. 225/3/2012-एवीडी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S. O. 1015.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri Vikas Pahwa, Advocate as Special Public Prosecutor for conducting the cases arising out of CBI cases RC 7(S)/2004/CBI/SCB-II/New Delhi, RC 8(S)/2005/CBI/SCB-II/New Delhi, RC 24(S)/2005/CBI/SIU.1 and RC 25(S)/2005/CBI/SIU/SC.I/New Delhi (against Shri Sajjan Kumar and others) in the Hon'ble High Court at New Delhi and appeals, revisions or other matter arising out of the said cases in revisional or appellate courts established by law.

[F. No. 225/3/2012-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 9 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1016.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दण्ड प्रक्रिया संहिता, 1973 (1974 की अधिनियम सं. 2) की धारा 24 की उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, उड़ीसा उच्च न्यायालय, कटक में अभियोजन, अपीलों, पुनरीक्षणों या दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना द्वारा अन्वेषित मामलों से उत्पन्न अन्य मामलों का संचालन करने के लिए श्री वी. नरसिंह, वकील को केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो के विशेष लोक अभियोजक के रूप में नियुक्त करती है।

[फा. सं. 225/5/2012-एवीडी-II]
राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 9th March, 2012

S.O. 1016.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (8) of Section 24 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 (Act No. 2 of 1974), the Central Government hereby appoints Shri V. Narasingh Advocate, as Special Public Prosecutor of the Delhi Special Police Establishment (Central Bureau of Investigation) in the Orissa High Court at Cuttack for conducting the prosecution appeals, revisions or other matters arising out of the cases investigated by the Delhi Special Police establishment (CBI).

[F. No. 225/5/2012-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1017.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए असम राज्य सरकार, राजनैतिक (ए) विभाग, दिसपुर की दिनांक 27-1-2012 की अधिसूचना सं. पी.एल.ए. 21/2012/20 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से शस्त्र अधिनियम, 1959 (1959 का अधिनियम सं. 54) की धारा 27 के साथ पठित भारतीय दंड संहिता, 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम सं. 45) की धारा 302 और

34 के अंतर्गत पुलिस स्टेशन चांदमारी, जिला-कामरूप (मेट्रो) में पंजीकृत केस सं. 114/09 का तथा प्रयास, दुष्प्रेरणा तथा उपर्युक्त उल्लिखित अपराध के संबंध में या उससे संबद्ध षड्यंत्र तथा उसी संव्यवहार के दौरान किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उत्पन्न कोई अपराध या अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों तथा क्षेत्राधिकार का विस्तार समस्त असम राज्य के सम्बन्ध में करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/17/2012-एवीडी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1017.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Assam, Political (A) Department, Dispur vide Notification No. PLA.21/2012/20, dated 27.01.2012, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Assam for investigation of Case No. 114/09 under sections 302 and 34 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) read with section 27 of the Arms Act, 1959 (Act No. 54 of 1959) registered at the Police Station Chandmari, District Kamrup (Metro) and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offence and any other offence or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F. No. 228/17/2012-AVD-II]
RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 14 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1018.—केंद्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना अधिनियम, 1946 (1946 का अधिनियम सं. 25) की धारा 6 के साथ पठित धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार, गृह विभाग की अधिसूचना संख्या एफ-12-22/2012/बी-1/वे दिनांक 13-3-2012 द्वारा प्राप्त सहमति से भारतीय दंड संहिता 1860 (1860 का अधिनियम संख्या 45) की धारा 302, 307 के अंतर्गत श्री नरेन्द्र कुमार, भा.पु.से. पुलिस अनुभागीय अधिकारी, बामौर, जिला मुर्नाई की हत्या के संबंध में थाना बामौर, जिला मुर्नाई में दर्ज अपराध संख्या 49/2012 तथा उपरोक्त अपराध से जुड़े या सम्बन्धित प्रयास, उकसाना और षड्यंत्र करने और इस चलन में अन्य किए गए या उन्हीं तथ्यों से उद्भूत किसी अपराध एवं अपराधों का अन्वेषण करने के लिए दिल्ली विशेष पुलिस स्थापना के सदस्यों की शक्तियों और अधिकारिता का विस्तार सम्पूर्ण मध्य प्रदेश राज्य पर करती है।

[फा. सं. 228/24/2012-एवीडी-II]

राजीव जैन, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 14th March, 2012

S. O. 1018.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 5 read with section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946 (Act No. 25 of 1946), the Central Government with the consent of the State Government of Madhya Pradesh Home Department, Mantralaya Bhopal, vide Notification No. F.12-22/2012/B-1 (C.No) dated 13.03.2012, hereby extends the powers and jurisdiction of the members of the Delhi Special Police Establishment to the whole of the State of Madhya Pradesh for investigation of Crime No. 49/2012 under sections 307 and 302 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (Act No. 45 of 1860) registered at Police Station Banmore District Morena relating to murder of Shri Narendra Kumar, IPS, SDOP and attempt, abetment and conspiracy in relation to or in connection with the above mentioned offence and any other offence or offences committed in course of the same transaction or arising out of the same facts.

[F. No. 228/24/2012-AVD-II]

RAJIV JAIN, Under Secy.

शहरी विकास मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1019.—केन्द्र सरकार दिल्ली विकास अधिनियम, 1957 (1957 का 61) की धारा 3 की उप धारा (3) के खण्ड (छ) के साथ पठित उपखण्ड (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए श्री डी. दीप्ति विलास, अपर सचिव, शहरी विकास मंत्रालय, भारत सरकार को तत्काल प्रभाव से दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण में सदस्य के रूप में नामित करती है।

[फा. सं. के-11011/21/2004-डीडीए|ए]

एन. टी. जोसेफ, अपर सचिव

MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S.O. 1019.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1), read with clause (g) of sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957 (61 of 1957), the Central Government hereby nominates Shri D. Diptivilasa, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Urban Development, Government of India, as Member of the Delhi Development Authority, with immediate effect.

[F. No. K-11011/21/2004-DDIA]

N. T. JOSEPH, Under Secy. (DDIA)

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 10 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 1020.— इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19-01-2012 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचना में आंशिक आशोधन करते हुए श्री सुरेन्द्र कुमार वाई. त्रिपाठी, सलाहकार पैनल सदस्य, सीबीएफसी मुंबई का

नाम क्रम सं. 27 से हटाया जाता है क्योंकि क्रम सं. 7 पर उनके नाम का उल्लेख पहले ही किया गया है।

[फा. सं. 809/2/2011-एफ (सी)]

निरूपमा कोतरू, निदेशक (फिल्म)

MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

New Delhi, the 10th February, 2012

S. O. 1020.—In partial modification of this Ministry's Notification of even number, dated 19-1-2012, the name of Shri Surendrakumar Y. Tripathi, Advisory Panel Members, CBFC, Mumbai at S.No. 27 stand deleted as his name has already been mentioned at S. No. 7.

[F. No. 809/2/2011-F(C)]

NIRUPAMA KOTRU, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 15 फरवरी, 2012

का. आ. 1021.—इस मंत्रालय की दिनांक 19-01-2012 की समसंख्यक अधिसूचनाओं संख्या फा. सं. 809/2/2011-एफ (सी), 809/3/2011-एफ (सी), 809/4/2011-एफ (सी), 809/6/2011-एफ (सी) और फा. सं. 809/10/2011-एफ (सी) के क्रम में तथा चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 व 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम, 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड के प्रत्येक सदस्य के सामने विनिर्दिष्ट क्षेत्रीय कार्यालयों में सलाहकार पैनलों से निम्नलिखित सदस्यों के नामों को एतद्द्वारा तत्काल प्रभाव से निष्कासित करती है।

क्रम सं.	सदस्य का नाम	सलाहकार पैनल
1.	श्रीमती देवयानी किरन	मुंबई
2.	श्री वी. ई श्रीनिवासन	बंगलौर
3.	श्री ए. जयप्रकाश	त्रिवेंद्रम
4.	श्रीमती तंकामोनी दिवाकरन	त्रिवेंद्रम
5.	श्री गिरिजा सेतुनाथ	त्रिवेंद्रम
6.	सुश्री लक्ष्मी पी. नायर	त्रिवेंद्रम
7.	डॉ. दुर्गेश त्रिपाठी	दिल्ली
8.	डॉ. (श्रीमती) चयनिका उनियाल पांडा	दिल्ली
9.	श्री वीर विक्रम सिंह	दिल्ली
10.	डॉ. मधुमिता चक्रवर्ती	दिल्ली
11.	सुश्री दीपमाला मोहन	दिल्ली
12.	श्री बिमल कृष्णा सर्मा	गुवाहटी

[फा. सं. 809/3/2011-एफ (सी)]

निरूपमा कोतरू, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 15th February, 2012

S. O. 1021.—In continuation of Ministry's Notifications Nos. 809/2/2011-F(C), 809/3/2011-F(C), 809/4/2011-F(C), 809/6/2011-F(C) and 809/10/2011-F(C), dated 19.01.2012 and in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government hereby removes names of the following members from the Advisory Panels at the Regional Offices as specified against each member, of the Central Board of Film Certification with immediate effect:—

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Advisory Panel
1.	Smt. Devayani Kiran	Mumbai
2.	Shri V.E. Srinivasan	Bangalore
3.	Shri A Jayaprakash	Trivandrum
4.	Smt. Thankamony Divakaran	-do-
5.	Smt. Girija Sethunath	-do-
6.	Ms. Lakshmi P Nair	-do-
7.	Dr. Durgesh Tripathi	Delhi
8.	Dr (Smt) Chayanika Uniyal Panda	-do-
9.	Shri Veer Vikram Singh	-do-
10.	Dr. Madhumita Chakraborty	-do-
11.	Ms. Deepmala Mohan	-do-
12.	Shri Bimal Krishna Sarma	Guwahati

[F. No. 809/3/2011-F(C)]

NIRUPAMA KOTRU, Director (Films)

नई दिल्ली, 16 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1022.—चलचित्र (प्रमाणन) नियम, 1983 के नियम 7 और 8 के साथ पठित चलचित्र अधिनियम 1952 (1952 का 37) की धारा 5 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए केन्द्रीय सरकार केन्द्रीय फिल्म प्रमाणन बोर्ड का हैदराबाद सलाहकार पैनल गठित करती है तथा निम्नलिखित व्यक्तियों को तत्काल प्रभाव से दो वर्षों की अवधि के लिए अथवा अगले आदेशों तक जो भी पहले हो, उक्त पैनल के सदस्य के रूप में नियुक्त करती है। यह अधिसूचना इस मंत्रालय के दिनांक 10 नवंबर, 2009 के अधिसूचना सं. 809/3/2009-एफ (सी) के अधिक्रमण में जारी की जा रही है।

क्रम सं. नाम

1. श्री सूर्या नायक
2. श्री गंगाधर गौड
3. श्री वयला मोहन राव
4. श्री कटनेनी उमामहेश्वर राव

5. श्री चिट्टीनेनी लक्ष्मीनारायण
6. श्री गोगोनेनी दीनामणी
7. डॉ. वनजा उदय
8. श्री शोरी सुभाष रेड्डी
9. श्री बी. साई सुब्रमणियम
10. श्री ओ. विजयम
11. श्री पुली नवीन राज
12. लायन एस. वेंकटेश्वरलु (साई वेंकट)
13. श्री एम. माधव रेड्डी
14. श्री एम. उदय कुमार
15. श्री टैटीनेनी सीता रामा स्वामी
16. श्री सी. एच. प्रभाकर
17. श्री बंदी सीताराम रेड्डी
18. श्री खाजा मोइनुद्दीन
19. श्री अडप्पा नारायण रेड्डी
20. श्री कवाथापु श्रीनिवास राव
21. श्री बच्चुन्दम सतीश रेड्डी
22. श्री के. सुब्रमणियम
23. श्री के. मानवता राव
24. श्री जी. वेंकट रेड्डी
25. सुश्री पी रेवती गौड
26. श्री के. शंकर दास
27. श्री हरि बाबू अनंता
28. सुश्री गड्डी पद्मावती
29. श्री पी. नरेन्द्र गौड
30. श्री गोगुला श्रीनिवास
31. श्री अन्नम कल्याण श्रीनिवास
32. श्री क्रांति शिवा शंकर
33. श्री जी. राजा राव
34. श्री पर्वतनेनी जगन मोहन राव
35. श्रीमती जक्कुला इंदिरा
36. श्रीमती शाइक परवीन जानी
37. श्रीमती कनकनला विजय रेड्डी
38. श्री एस. आर. शेखर
39. श्री वी. मंगा रेड्डी
40. श्री आलम गोपाल राव

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------------|
| 41. श्री यारापोटु कोटी बाबू | 79. श्री टांडरा विनोद राव |
| 42. श्री शेशु कुमार बीवी | 80. श्रीमती बी. राधा |
| 43. श्री अब्दुल अजीज | 81. श्रीमती डी. शैलेन्द्र कुमारी |
| 44. श्री पेरूमाला कोंडला राव | 82. श्री परुचुरी कृष्णा |
| 45. श्रीमती सत्या संजीवी मुदिली | 83. श्री सतीश खन्ना |
| 46. श्रीमती पलागुम्मी सीता | 84. श्रीमती सीमा भूलक्ष्मी |
| 47. श्री बैका रमेश | 85. श्रीमती गुडला वेंकट रमानी |
| 48. श्री मददीरला कमलाकर राव | 86. श्री के. राम मोहन राव |
| 49. श्री वेच्चा कृष्णा मूर्ति | 87. श्री के. उमा महेश्वर राव |
| 50. श्रीमती कस्तूरी निर्मला | 88. श्रीमती वी. प्रभावती |
| 51. श्री नौपदा सत्यनारायण | 89. श्री पी.वी. रमेश |
| 52. श्री कोटा प्रसाद | 90. श्रीमती गंगुला अरूणा |
| 53. श्री गोदवर्ती रामाकृष्ण राव | 91. श्री चिकती संतोष राजा |
| 54. सुश्री उमा देवी गोडमुक्कला | 92. श्री पैडी राजू गरिकिना |
| 55. श्री एम. मधुमोहन | 93. श्री शाहिक शाहजहां |
| 56. श्री एन. अजय कुमार | 94. डॉ. पी.सी. रायलु |
| 57. श्री मोहम्मद जगनगीर | 95. श्री बोइनी शंकर यादव |
| 58. श्री नोमुला प्रकाश राव | 96. श्री बंदेद्री राम जोगी |
| 59. श्री टेकुला महेश्वर राव | 97. श्रीमती बीराम इंदिरा रेड्डी |
| 60. श्री रामा सहायम रंगा रेड्डी | 98. श्रीमती रूद्रपति इशरताम्मा |
| 61. श्री वी. रामाकृष्णा राजू | 99. श्री एस.सी.वी. नायडू |
| 62. श्री उमामहेश्वर राव | 100. श्री एम. वेंकटरम्मना |
| 63. श्री किशोर बाबू गुट्टा | 101. श्री डी. मधुसुदन राव |
| 64. श्री डोकाला मुरली | 102. श्री ओडु सुंदरा रामी रेड्डी |
| 65. श्रीमती लकानी पदमा कमला कुमारी | 103. श्रीमती अन्ना मल्लेश्वरी यादव |
| 66. श्रीमती चित्तुरी इंदिरा | 104. श्री चरणजीत सिंह सलूजा |
| 67. श्री कोमती सत्यनारायण | 105. श्री डी.वी. बाला सुब्रमण्यब |
| 68. श्री मुरली कृष्णा | 106. डॉ. आर. ए. पद्मानामा राव |
| 69. श्री चिकटी संतोष राजा | 107. श्री यालागन्दुला रामू |
| 70. श्रीमती वी. नागारत्नम भगवतरिनी | 108. श्री मल्लादी रामाकृष्णा |
| 71. श्री एस. के. अफसर | 109. श्री अबंती दयाकर रेड्डी |
| 72. श्री एन. श्रीनिवास | 110. श्री कोटापल्ली श्रीनिवास रेड्डी |
| 73. श्री पी. वेंकट सीतारामनजैयुलु (रामू) | 111. श्रीमती पी. पद्मावती |
| 74. श्री वी. उदय भास्कर रेड्डी | 112. श्रीमती वाई. सुनीता चौधरी |
| 75. श्री आनंद वरला | 113. डॉ. एस. सरत ज्योत्सना रानी |
| 76. श्री विद्यासागर क्रांति | 114. श्रीमती अनुराधा पद्मानाभन |
| 77. श्री मदीपतला सूर्य प्रकाश | 115. श्रीमती टी. पद्मजा रेड्डी |
| 78. श्री मुल्लापुदी मोहन | 116. श्रीमती एल. राधा राजेश्वरी |

117. श्रीमती ललिता अय्यर
118. श्री एन. एस. प्रसाद
119. श्रीमती रमानी बलभद्रपथरुनी
120. श्री वमसी रामाराजू
121. श्री जदलानगिरी पेड्डा हुसैनहा
122. श्री शाहिक काजा मोहनुद्दीन
123. सुशी जी. गीतांजलि
124. श्रीमती पराचुरी विजया लक्ष्मी
125. श्री वेमुती सुधाष चन्द्रबोस
126. श्री औरुगान्ती वेंकटेश्वरलु
127. डॉ. डाटला वेंकटा गरसिहा राजू
128. डॉ. श्रीनिवासलु रेड्डी एग
129. श्री दिही रामबाबू
130. श्रीमती नगुत्तापल्ली उदयिनी

[फा. सं. 809/5/2011-एफ (सी)]

निरूपमा कोतारु, निदेशक (फिल्म)

New Delhi, the 16th February, 2012

S. O. 1022.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-Section (1) of Section 5 of the Cinematograph Act, 1952 (37 of 1952) read with rules 7 and 8 of the Cinematograph (Certification) Rules, 1983, the Central Government is pleased to constitute the Hyderabad advisory panel of the Central Board of Film Certification and to appoint the following persons as members of the said panel with immediate effect for a period of two years or until further orders, whichever is earlier. This supersedes this Ministry's Notification No. 809/3/2009-F(C) dated 10th November, 2009.

1. Shri M. Surya Naik
2. Shri Gangadhar Goud
3. Shri Vayala Mohan Rao
4. Shri Katneni Umamaheshwara Rao
5. Shri Chittineni Lakshminarayana
6. Shri Gogineni Dinamani
7. Dr. Vanaja Uday
8. Shri Sheri Subash Raddy
9. Shri V. Sai Subramanyam
10. Shri O. Vijayam
11. Shri Puli Naveen Raj
12. Shri S. Venkateswarlu
13. Shri B. Mathava Reddy
14. Shri M. Uday Kumar

15. Shri Tatineni Sita Rama Swamy
16. Shri C. H. Prabhakar
17. Shri Bandi Seetharam Reddy
18. Shri Khaja Moinuddin
19. Shri Adapa Narayana Reddy
20. Shri Kavathapu Srinivasa Rao
21. Shri Bachungudam Sathish Reddy
22. Shri K. Subramanyam
23. Shri K. Manavata Roy
24. Shri G. Venkat Reddy
25. Ms. P. Revati Goud
26. Shri K. Shankar Das
27. Shri Hari Babu Anantha
28. Shri Gaddi Padmavathi
29. Shri. P. Narendra Goud
30. Shri Gogula Srinivas
31. Shri Annani Kalyan Srinivas
32. Shri Karnati Siva Sankar
33. Shri G. Raja Rao
34. Shri Parvathaneni Jagan Mohana Rao
35. Smt. Jakkula Indira
36. Mrs. Shaik Parveen Jani
37. Smt. Kankanala Vijaya Reddy
38. Shri S. R. Shekhar
39. Shri V. Manga Reddy
40. Shri Allam Gopal Rao
41. Shri Yarrapothu Koti Babu
42. Shri Sheshu Kumar BV
43. Shri Abdul Aziz
44. Shri Perumalla Kondala Rao
45. Smt. Satya Sanjeevi Mudili
46. Smt. Palagummi Seetha
47. Shri Banka Ramesh
48. Shri Maddirala Kamalakara Rao
49. Shri Vetcha Krishna Murthy
50. Smt. Kasthuri Nirmala
51. Shri Naupada Satyanarayana
52. Shri Kota Prasad
53. Shri Godavarthy Ramakrishna Rao

54. Ms. Uma Devi Gottumukkala	93. Shri Shaik Shajahan
55. Shri M. Madhumohan	94. Dr. P. C. Rayulu
56. Shri N. Ajay Kumar	95. Shri Boini Shankar Yadav
57. Shri Mohd. Jagangir	96. Shri Bandreddi Rama Jogi
58. Shri Nomula Prakash Rao	97. Smt. Beeram Indira Reddy
59. Shri Tekulaa Maheshwar Rao	98. Smt. Rudrapati Isranthamma
60. Shri Rama Sahayam Ranga Raddy	99. Shri S.C.V. Naidu
61. Shri V. Ramakrishna Raju	100. Shri M. Venkataramana
62. Shri G. Umamaheswara Rao	101. Shri D. Madhusudhana Rao
63. Shri Kishore Babu Gutta	102. Shri Oduru Sundara Rami Reddy
64. Shri Dokala Murali	103. Smt. Anna Malleswari Yadav
65. Smt. Lakani Padma Kamala Kumari	104. Shri Charanjit Singh Salooja
66. Smt. Chitturi Indira	105. Shri D.V. Bala Subramanyab
67. Shri Komati Saiyanarayana	106. Dr. R.A. Padmanabha Rao
68. Shri D. Murali Krishna	107. Shri Yalagandula Ramu
69. Shri Cheekati Santosh Raja	108. Shri Malladi Ramakrishna
70. Smt. V. Nagarathnam Bhagavatharini	109. Shri Ambati Dayakar Reddy
71. Shri S.K. Afsar	110. Shri Kottapalli Srinivas Reddy
72. Shri N. Srinivas	111. Smt. P. Padmavathi
73. Shri P. Venkat Sitharamanjeyulu	112. Smt. Y. Sunitha Chowdhary
74. Shri V. Udaya Bhaskar Reddy	113. Dr. S. Sarat Jyothsana Rani
75. Shri Anand Varala	114. Smt. Anuradha Padmanabhan
76. Shri Vidyasagar Karnati	115. Smt. T. Padmaja Reddy
77. Shri Maddipatla Surya Prakash	116. Smt. L. Radha Rajeswari
78. Shri Mullapudi Mohan	117. Smt. Lalitha Iyer
79. Shri Tandra Vinod Rao	118. Shri M.S. Prasad
80. Smt. B. Radha	119. Smt. Ramani Balabadrhapathruni
81. Smt. D. Shailendra Kumari	120. Shri Vamsee Ramaraju
82. Shri Paruchuri Krishna	121. Shri Jadalannagiri Pedda Hussainaiiah
83. Shri Satish Khanna	122. Shri Shaik Kaaja Mohiddin
84. Smt. Simma Bhulakshmi	123. Ms. G. Geetanjali
85. Smt. Gudla Venkata Ramani	124. Smt. Parachuri Vijaya Lakshmi
86. Shri K. Rama Mohana Rao	125. Shri Vemuri Subash Chandrabose
87. Shri K. Uma Maheshwar Rao	126. Shri Oruganti Venkateswaralu
88. Smt. V. Prabhavathi	127. Dr. Datla Venkata Narasimha Raju
89. Shri P.V. Ramesh	128. Dr. Srinivasulu Reddy. M
90. Smt. Gangula Aruna	129. Shri Diddi Rambabu
91. Shri Cheekati Santosh Raja	130. Smt. Nagulapalli Padmini
92. Shri Paidi Raju Garikina	

स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय

(स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार कल्याण विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 18 जनवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1023.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद् अधिनियम, 1956 (1956 का 102) की धारा 11 की उप-धारा (2) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए भारतीय आयुर्विज्ञान परिषद् से परामर्श करने के बाद अर्हता की नामावली में परिवर्तन के कारण उक्त अधिनियम की प्रथम अनुसूची में निम्नलिखित और संशोधन करती है अर्थात् :-

उक्त अनुसूची में -

(क) “डा. एन.टी.आर. स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा” के समक्ष शीर्षक “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] शीर्षक के अंतर्गत निम्नलिखित को अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः—

2	3
“डाक्टर ऑफ मेडिसिन” (मनोरोग विज्ञान)	एम डी (मनोरोग विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह डॉ. पीनामनेनी सिद्धार्थ इंस्टीट्यूट ऑफ मेडिकल साइंसेज एंड रिसर्च, कृष्णा जिला, आंध्र प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित किए जा रहे विद्यार्थियों के बारे में डा. एन. टी.आर. स्वास्थ्य विज्ञान विश्वविद्यालय, विजयवाड़ा द्वारा वर्ष 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद प्रदान की गई हो)

(ख) “डा. आर.एम.एल. अवध विश्वविद्यालय फैजाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश” के समक्ष शीर्षक “मान्यता प्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता” [इसके बाद कॉलम (2) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत शीर्षक “पंजीकरण के लिए संक्षेपण” [इसके बाद कॉलम (3) के रूप में संदर्भित] के अंतर्गत अंतिम प्रविष्टि एवं उससे संबंधित प्रविष्टि के बाद निम्नलिखित को अंतःस्थापित किया जाएगा, नामतः—

“मास्टर ऑफ सर्जरी (नेत्र विज्ञान)”	एम एस (नेत्र विज्ञान) (यह एक मान्यताप्राप्त चिकित्सा अर्हता होगी जब यह इरा लखनऊ मेडिकल कालेज व अस्पताल, लखनऊ, उत्तर प्रदेश में प्रशिक्षित विद्यार्थियों के बारे में डा. आर.एम.एल. अवध विश्वविद्यालय फैजाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश द्वारा वर्ष 2011 में अथवा उसके बाद में प्रदान की गई हो)।
------------------------------------	---

सभी के लिए टिप्पणी :

1. स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम को प्रदान की गई ऐसी मान्यता की अधिकतम अवधि 5 वर्षों के लिए होगी जिसके उपरान्त इसका नवीकरण कराना होगा।
2. मान्यता को उप-खंड 4 की आवश्यकता के अनुसार समय पर नवीकरण न कराए जाने पर संबंधित स्नातकोत्तर पाठ्यक्रम में प्रवेश निरपवाद रूप से बंद हो जाएंगे।

[सं. यू. 12012/2/2012-एमई (पी-II)]

अनिता त्रिपाठी, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE

(Department of Health and Family Welfare)

New Delhi, the 18th January, 2012

S.O. 1023.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (2) of Section 11 of the Indian Medical Council Act, 1956 (102 of 1956), the Central Government, after consulting the Medical Council of India hereby, makes the following further amendments in the First Schedule to the said Act, due to change of nomenclature of the qualification namely :—

In the said Schedule -

(a) against “Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)] after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [[hereinafter referred to as column (3)] the following shall be inserted namely :—

2	3
“Doctor of Medicine (Psychiatry)”	MD (Psychiatry)
	(This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Dr. NTR University of Health Sciences, Vijayawada in respect of students being trained at Dr. Pinnamaneni Siddhartha Institute of Medical Sciences & Research, Krishna Dist., Andhra Pradesh on or after 2011.

(b) against “Dr. RML Avadh University, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh” under the heading ‘Recognized Medical Qualification’ [hereinafter referred to as column (2)] after the last entry and entry relating thereto under the heading ‘Abbreviation for Registration’ [[hereinafter referred to as column (3)], the following shall be inserted namely :—

“Master of Surgery (Ophthalmology)”	MS (Ophthalmology)
	(This shall be a recognized medical qualification when granted by Dr. RML Avadh University, Faizabad, Uttar Pradesh in respect of students being trained at Era’s Lucknow Medical College & Hospital, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh on or after 2011.

Note to all: 1. The recognition so granted to a Postgraduate Course shall be for a maximum period of 5 years, upon which it shall have to be renewed.

2. Failure to seek timely renewal of recognition as required in sub-clause-4 shall invariably result in stoppage of admissions to the concerned Postgraduate Course.

[No. U-12012/2/2012-ME (P-II)]

ANITA TRIPATHI, Under Secy.

जल संसाधन मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 27 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1024.—केन्द्रीय सरकार राजभाषा (संघ के शासकीय प्रयोजनों के लिए प्रयोग) नियम, 1976 के नियम 10 के उप-नियम (4) के अनुसरण में इस मंत्रालय के मुख्य अभियंता के कार्यालय, प्रबोधन (द.), केन्द्रीय जल आयोग, बेंगलूर कार्यालय को, जिसमें 80% कर्मचारिवृन्द ने हिन्दी का कार्यसाधक ज्ञान प्राप्त कर लिया है, अधिसूचित करती है।

[सं. 1/1/2008-हिन्दी]

रमेश बाबू अणियेरी, निदेशक (रा.भा.)

MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES

New Delhi, the 27th February, 2012

S.O. 1024.—In pursuance of Sub-rule (4) of rule (10) of the Official Languages (Use for Official purposes of the Union) Rules 1976, the Central Government hereby notifies the office of the Chief Engineer, Monitoring (S) Organisation, Central Water Commission, Bangalore of this Ministry, the 80% staff whereof have acquired working knowledge of Hindi.

[No. 1/1/2008-Hindi]

RAMESH BABU ANIYERY, Director (OL)

वाणिज्य और उद्योग मंत्रालय

(वाणिज्य विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 6 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1025.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मिनिरल लैब सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो कि एक्स-ओमा, IV/D ओल्ड मारिटाइम कालेज अकादमी कैम्पस बाडापाडिया, पारादीप-754 142, जिला जगतशिंगपुर, ओडिशा, में स्थित है को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 के साथ उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और अयस्क (समूह-I) अर्थात् लौह अयस्क के निर्यात से पूर्व निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन, पारादीप में उक्त खनिजों और अयस्कों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अधिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:-

(i) मैसर्स मिनिरल लैब सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो कि एक्स-ओमा, IV/D मारिटाइम कालेज अकादमी कैम्पस बाडापाडिया, पारादीप-754 142, जिला जगतशिंगपुर, ओडिशा, खनिजों और अयस्कों, समूह-I का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अधीन निरीक्षण का प्रमाण-पत्र अनुदत्त करने के लिए उनके द्वारा अनुसरण की गई निरीक्षण की पद्धति की परीक्षा करने के लिए, इस निमित्त निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगा; और

(ii) मैसर्स मिनिरल लैब सर्विसेज प्राइवेट लिमिटेड जो कि एक्स-ओमा, IV/D ओल्ड मारिटाइम कालेज अकादमी कैम्पस बाडापाडिया, पारादीप-754 142, जिला जगतशिंगपुर, ओडिशा, इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा, जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण), निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित में दिए जाएं।

[फा. सं. 4/14/2011-निर्यात निरीक्षण]

डी.एस. डेसी, संयुक्त सचिव

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

(Department of Commerce)

New Delhi, the 6th March, 2012

S.O 1025.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises, M/s Minerals Lab Services Private Ltd. located at EX-OMA, IV/D, Old Maritime College Academy Campus, Badapadia, Paradip-754142, Dist: Jagatshingpur, Orissa, as an Agency for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification, for the inspection of Minerals and Ores Group-I, namely, Iron ore, specified in the Schedule annexed to the Ministry of Commerce notification number S.O. 3975 dated the 20th December 1965, prior to export of aforesaid minerals and ores at Paradip, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) M/s Minerals Lab Services Private Ltd., EX-OMA, IV/D, Old Maritime College Academy Campus, Badapadia, Paradip-754142, Dist: Jagatshingpur, Orissa, shall give adequate facilities to the officers nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the "Certificate of Inspection" under rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores - Group I (Inspection) Rules, 1965;
- (ii) M/s Minerals Lab Services Private Ltd., EX-OMA, IV/D, Old Maritime College Academy Campus, Badapadia, Paradip-754142, Dist: Jagatshingpur, Orissa, in the performance of their function under this notification shall be bound by such directives as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control) may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 4/14/2011-Export Inspection]

D. S. DHESI, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 6 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1026.—केन्द्रीय सरकार, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) नियम, 1964 के नियम 12 के उप-नियम (2) के साथ पठित, निर्यात (क्वालिटी नियंत्रण और निरीक्षण) अधिनियम, 1963 (1963 का 22) की धारा 7 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स ईटालैब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्रथम तल, प्लॉट नं. 25, डा. राजकुमार रोड, बेल्लारी-583 101 को इस अधिसूचना के राजपत्र में प्रकाशन की तारीख से तीन वर्ष की अवधि के लिए भारत सरकार के वाणिज्य मंत्रालय, की अधिसूचना सं. का.आ. 3975 तारीख 20 दिसम्बर, 1965 के साथ उपाबद्ध अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट खनिज और अयस्क (समूह-1) अर्थात् लौह अयस्क के निर्यात से पूर्व निम्नलिखित शर्तों के अधीन, बेल्लारी में उक्त खनिजों और अयस्कों का निरीक्षण करने के लिए एक अभिकरण के रूप में मान्यता देती है, अर्थात्:-

(i) मै. ईटालैब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्रथम तल, प्लॉट नं. 25, डा. राजकुमार रोड, बेल्लारी-583 101 खनिजों और अयस्कों, समूह-1 का निर्यात (निरीक्षण) नियम, 1965 के नियम 4 के अधीन निरीक्षण का प्रमाण-पत्र अनुदत्त करने के लिए उनके द्वारा अनुसरण की गई निरीक्षण की पद्धति की परीक्षा करने के लिए, इस निमित्त निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा नामनिर्दिष्ट अधिकारियों को पर्याप्त सुविधाएं देगा; और

(ii) मै. ईटालैब प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, प्रथम तल, प्लॉट नं. 25, डा. राजकुमार रोड, बेल्लारी-583 101 इस अधिसूचना के अधीन अपने कृत्यों के पालन में ऐसे निदेशों द्वारा आबद्ध होगा, जो निदेशक (निरीक्षण और क्वालिटी नियंत्रण), निर्यात निरीक्षण परिषद् द्वारा समय-समय पर लिखित में दिए जाएं।

[फा. सं. 4/15/2011-निर्यात निरीक्षण]

डी.एस. धेसी, संयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 6th March, 2012

S.O. 1026.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of section 7 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963 (22 of 1963), read with sub-rule (2) of rule 12 of the Export (Quality Control and Inspection) Rules, 1964, the Central Government hereby recognises, M/s Italab Private Limited, located at I Floor, Plot No. 25, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Bellary- 583 101, Karnatka, as an Agency for a period of three years from the date of publication of this notification, for the inspection of Minerals and Ores Group-I, namely, Iron ore, specified in the Schedule annexed to the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce number S.O. 3975 dated the 20th December 1965, prior to export of the said minerals and ores at Ballary, subject to the following conditions, namely:—

- (i) that M/s Italab Private Limited, I Floor, Plot No. 25, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Bellary- 583 101, Karnatka, shall give adequate facilities to the officers. nominated by the Export Inspection Council in this behalf to examine the method of inspection followed by them in granting the "Certificate of Inspection" under rule 4 of the Export of Minerals and Ores - Group I (Inspection) Rules, 1965; and
- (ii) that M/s Italab Private Limited, I Floor, Plot No. 25, Dr. Rajkumar Road, Bellary- 583 101, Karnatka, in the performance of their functions under this notification shall be bound by such directions as the Director (Inspection and Quality Control), Export Inspection Council may give in writing from time to time.

[F. No. 4/15/2011-Export Inspection]

D. S. DHESI, Jt. Secy.

उपभोक्ता मामले, खाद्य और सार्वजनिक वितरण मंत्रालय

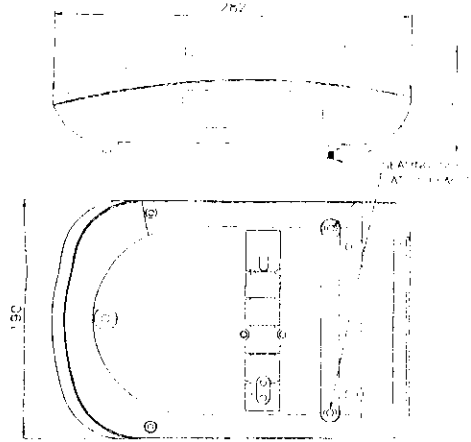
(उपभोक्ता मामले विभाग)

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1027.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रास, विलसन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-II) वाले “डीएस-852जी” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ईएसएसई” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/490 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 600 ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 मि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 मि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। वैक्यूम फ्लोरसेंट डिस्पले (बी एफ डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाडी से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सील किया जाता है। सील को डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से जोड़ा गया है, उसके बाद इन दो छेदों से सील वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि.ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि.ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 या 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

(MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION)

(Department of Consumer Affairs)

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1027 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy class -II) of Series "DS-852G" and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/490;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 600g and minimum capacity of 200mg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10mg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Vacuum Florescent Display (VFD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

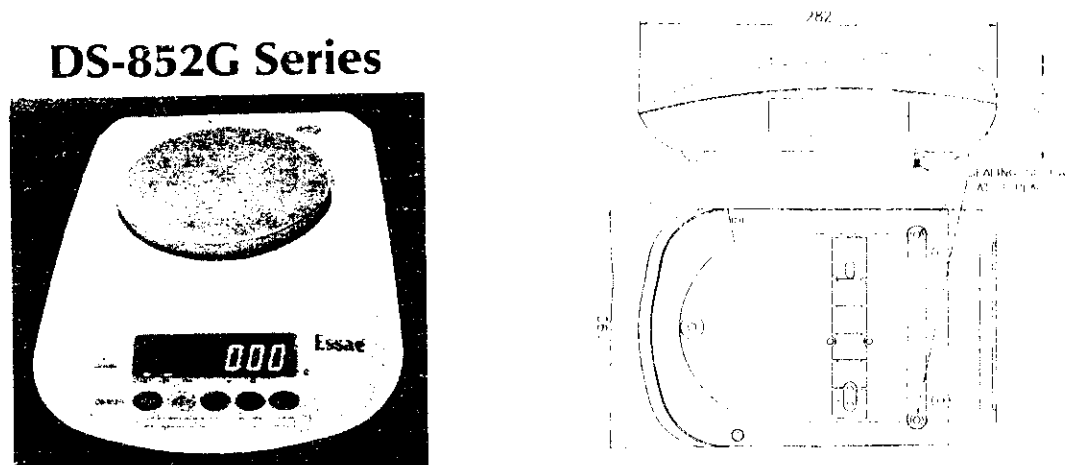


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100mg or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

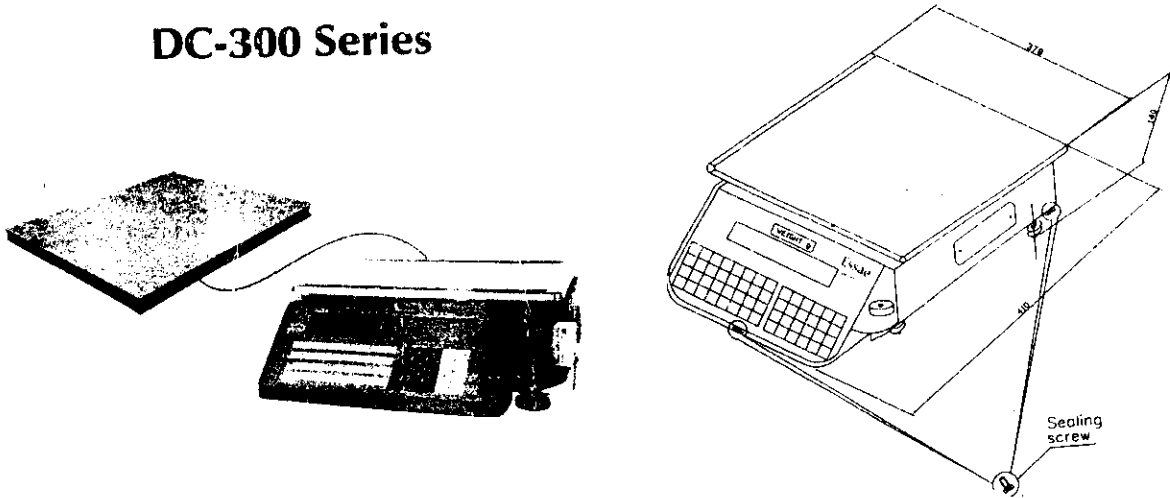
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1028.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रॉस, विलसन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले “डीसी-300” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “डीजी” है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/491 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 100 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है; लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत् प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

DC-300 Series



आकृति-2—मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाड़ी से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सील किया जाता है। सील को डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से जोड़ा गया है, उसके बाद इन दो छेदों से सील वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$ या $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1028.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "DC-300" and with brand name "DIGI" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Terarka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/491;

The said Model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 100kg and minimum capacity of 400g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

DC-300 Series

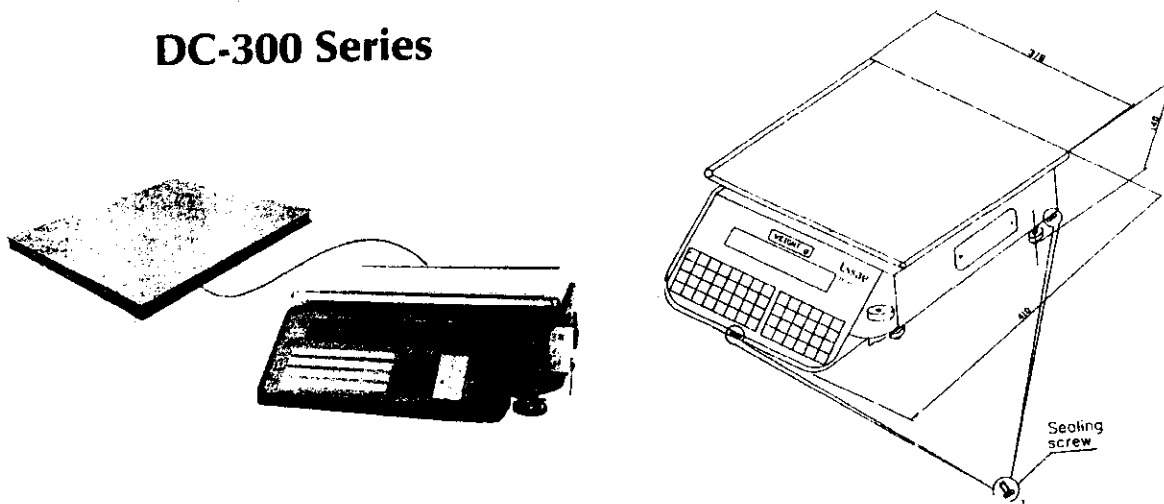


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

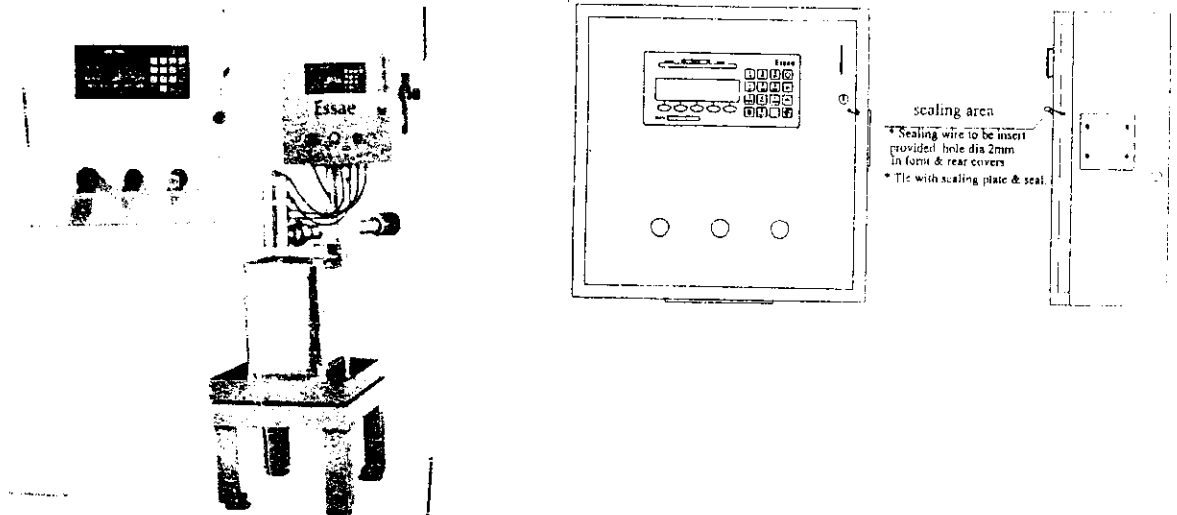
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1029.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रॉस, घिलसन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, X(x), जहां x=1 वाले “एसआई-810 एफएम” शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण-कैन/टीन फिलिंग मशीन (विस्कास/नॉन विस्कास लिक्विड) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम “ईएसएसई” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/492 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण-कैन/टीन फिलिंग मशीन (विस्कास/नॉन विस्कास लिक्विड) है। इसकी उत्पादकता 50 कि.ग्रा. या समान वॉल्यूम की बारंबारता के साथ 150 फिल्स प्रति घंटा (अधिकतम) है जो उत्पाद की प्रकृति और मात्रा पर निर्भर है। मशीन को सभी प्रकार विसकॉस/नॉन-विसकॉस आयल जैसे मस्टर्ड आयल, जिगिली आयल, सूरजमुखी का तेल आदि के भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

SI-810FM Filling Machine



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्टाम्प और सील के सत्यापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और ब्रास्कट के ऊपर से चार बोर्ड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का धिनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मंक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1029.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument -Can/Tin Filling Machine (Viscous/Non Viscous Liquid) belonging to Accuracy Class X(x) where $x=1$ of 'SI-810 FM' series with brand "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/492;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument—Can/Tin Filling Machine (Viscous/Non Viscous Liquid). It has the output up to 50kg or equivalent volume with a frequency of weighing 150 fills per hour (max) depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all types of viscous and non-viscous oils like mustard oil, Gingili oil, Sunflower oil, etc, The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

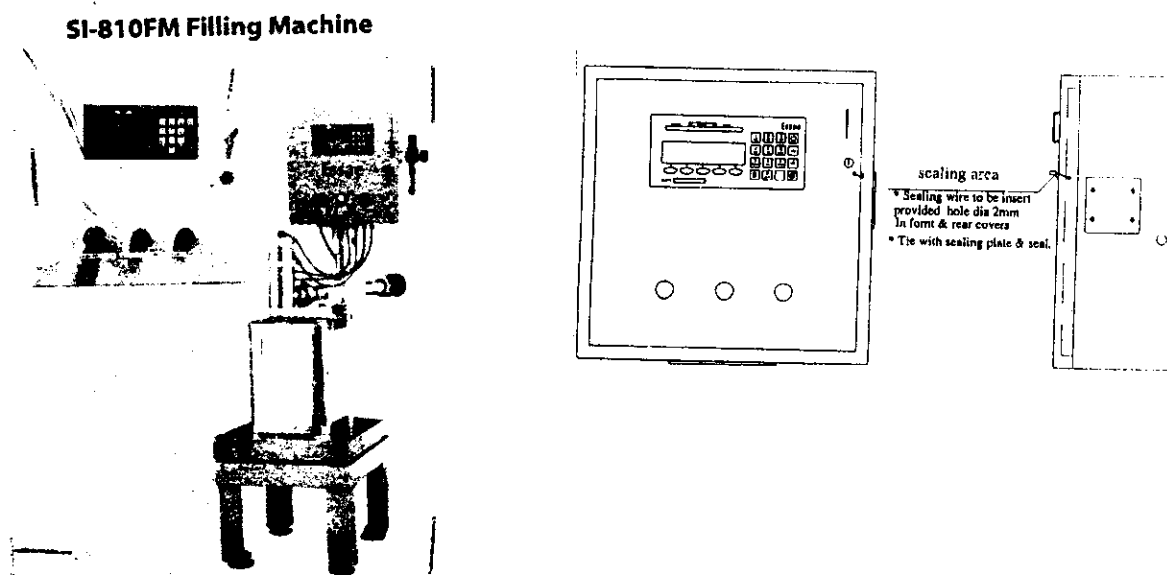


Figure-2—Sealing diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)/2010]

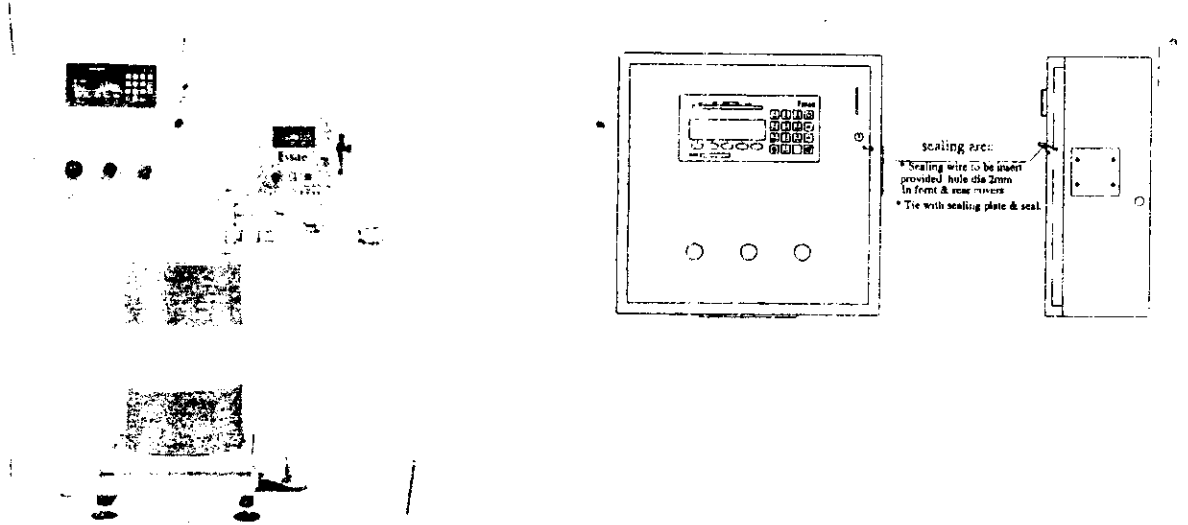
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1030.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रास, विलसन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग, $X(x)$, जहाँ $x=1$ वाले "एसआई-810 बीएफ" शृंखला के स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण-बैरल फिलिंग मशीन (विस्कास/नॉन विस्कास लिक्विड) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईएसएसई" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/493 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित ग्रेविमेट्रिक फिलिंग उपकरण-बैरल फिलिंग मशीन (विस्कास/नॉन विस्कास लिक्विड) है। इसकी भरण दर 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक या समान वॉल्यूम की बारंबारता के साथ 30 फिल्स प्रति घंटा (अधिकतम) है जो उत्पाद की प्रकृति और मात्रा पर निर्भर है। मशीन को सभी प्रकार विसकॉस/नॉन विसकॉस आयल जैसे मस्टर्ड आयल, जिंगली आयल, सूरजमुखी का तेल आदि के भरने के लिए डिजाइन किया गया है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

SI-810BF Filling Machine**आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम**

स्टाम्प और सील के स्थापन के लिए इंडीकेटर के पिछली तरफ, कवर और बरास्कैट के ऊपर से चार बोरेड स्कू में से लीडिड सीलिंग वायर कसा गया है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना इंडीकेटर को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक क्षमता वाले हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1030.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the Model of Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument Barrel Filling Machine (Viscous/NonViscous Liquid) belonging to Accuracy Class X(x) where $x=1$ of 'SI-810 BF' series with brand "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/493;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based Automatic Gravimetric Filling Instrument. Barrel Filling Machine (Viscous/Non Viscous Liquid). The machine can fill in the range from 50kg to 5000kg or equivalent volume with a frequency of weighing 30 fills per hour (max) depending upon the quantity and nature of the product. The machine is designed for filling all types of viscous and non viscous oils like mustard oil, Gingili oil, Sunflower oil, etc, The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230Volts, 50Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

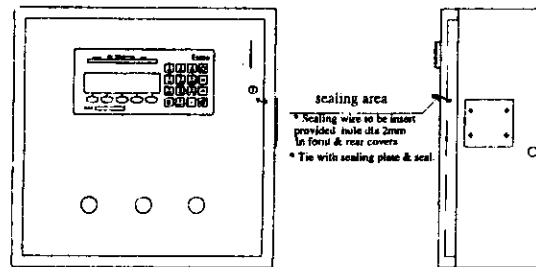
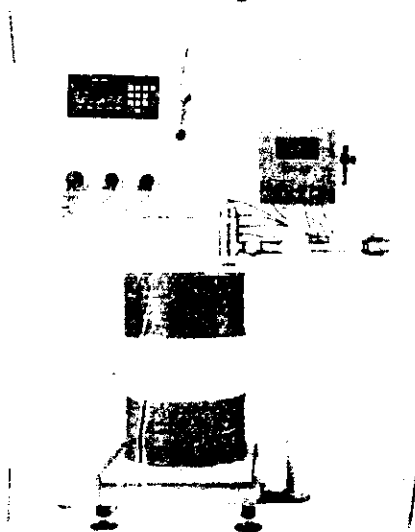
SI-810BF Filling Machine

Figure-2—Sealing Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

On the rear side of the indicator, a leaded sealing wire is fastened through four bored screws, passing over the cover and bracket, for receiving the verification stamp and seal. The indicator cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with capacity ranging from 50kg to 5000kg manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)2010]

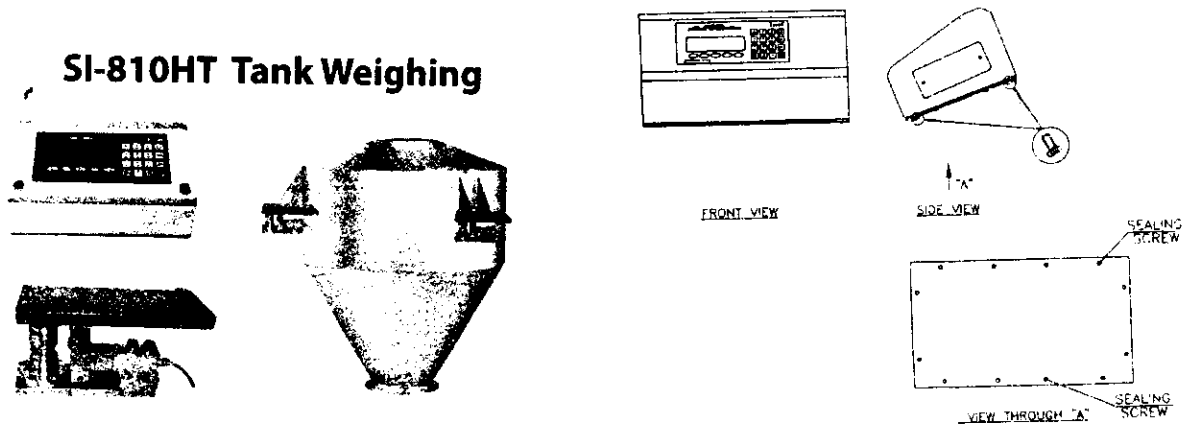
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1031.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रॉस, विलसन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसआई-810 एचटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैंक वेइंग टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईएसएसई" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/494 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैंक वेइंग टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

प्राधिकारी द्वारा सत्यापन और स्टाम्पिंग के पश्चात् इंडीकेटर के पीछे बने होल में से लीडिड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1031.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank Weighing type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SI-810 HT" and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/494;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank Weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

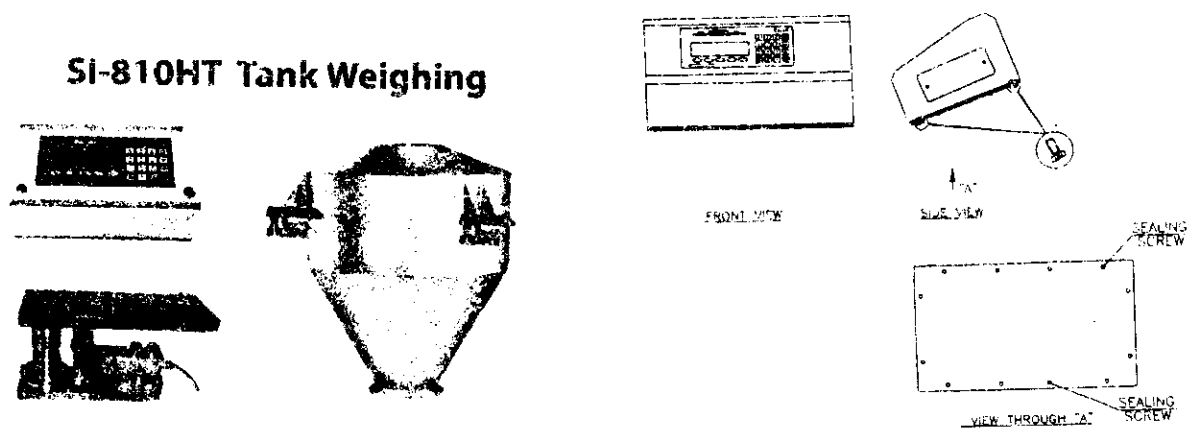


Figure-2—Sealing Diagram of the sealing provision of the model.

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the holes made in the back side of the indicator after verification and stamping by the authorities. The instrument cannot be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 50kg to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)/2010]

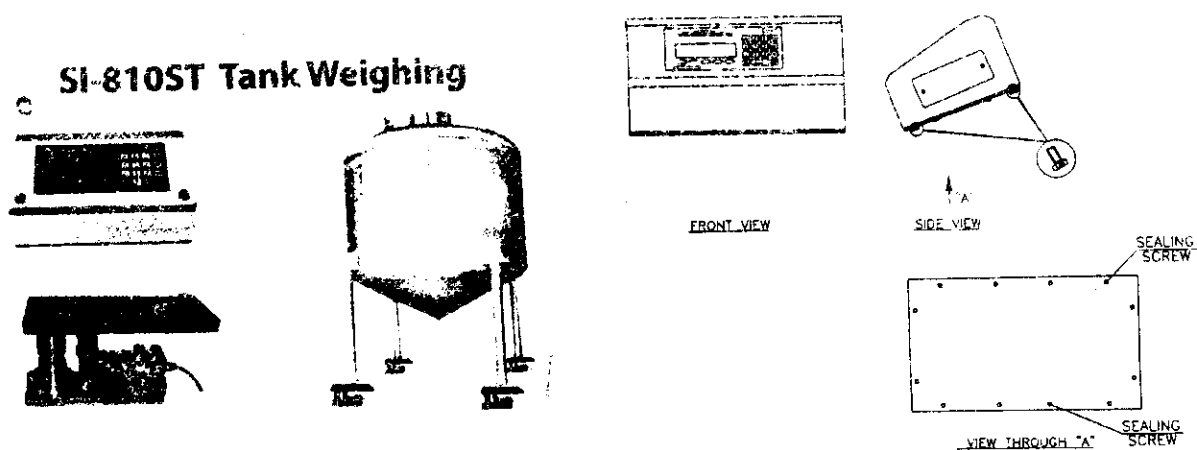
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.अ. 1032.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 69) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए ऐससे एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रॉस, विलासन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-[II]) वाले "एसआई-810 एसटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचक सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैंक वेइंग टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईएसएसई" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/495 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विद्युत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टैंक वेइंग टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 200 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 10 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवहारात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। लिक्विड क्रिस्टल डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।



आकृति-2--मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

प्राधिकारी द्वारा सत्यापन और स्टाम्पिंग के पश्चात् इंडीकेटर के पीछे बने होल में से लीडिड वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील से छेड़छाड़ किए बिना उपकरण को खोला नहीं जा सकता। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 5000 कि.ग्रा. से 50000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^4 , 2×10^4 या 5×10^4 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1032.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank Weighing type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SI-810 ST" and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/495;

The said model is a load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Tank Weighing type) with a maximum capacity of 30000kg and minimum capacity of 200kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 10kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Liquid Crystal Display (LCD) indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts and 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 Model

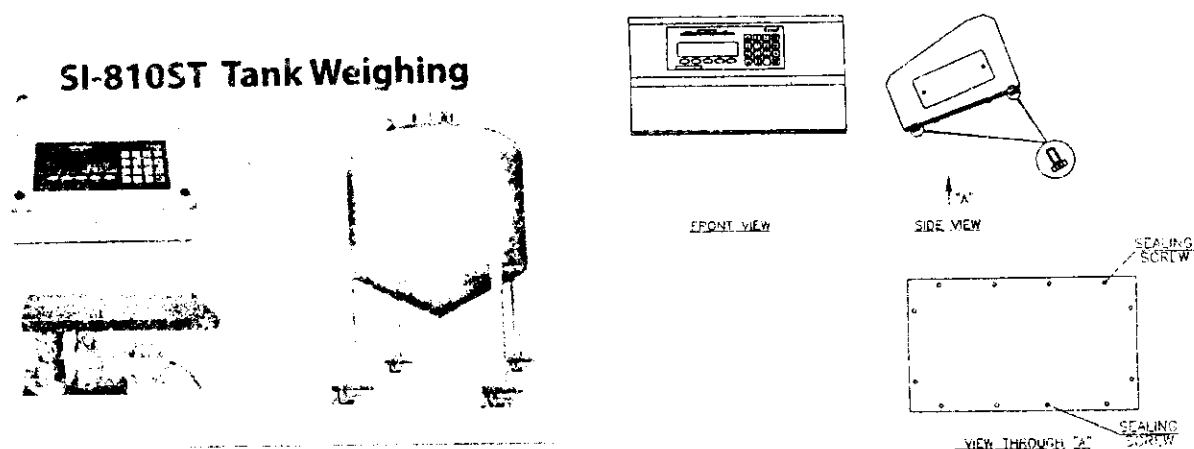


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

The sealing is done by passing a leaded wire through the holes made in the back side of the indicator after verification and stamping by the authorities. The instrument can not be opened without tampering the seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacities in the range of 5000kg to 50000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)/2010]

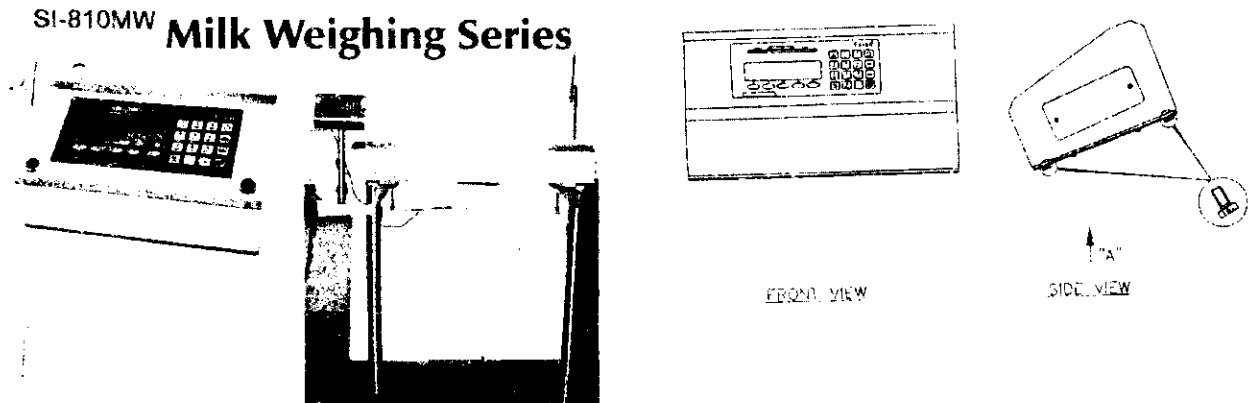
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1033.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप हैं और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैसर्स एस्से टेरोका लि., नं.-377/22, छठा क्रास, विलसन गार्डन, बंगलौर-560027 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एसआई-810 एमडब्ल्यू" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म वेइंग मशीन-मिल्क व्हीअर) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्राण्ड का नाम "ईएसएसआई" है, (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/496 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म वेइंग मशीन-मिल्क व्हीअर) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल सी डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। उपकरण को कंप्यूटर प्रिंटर, की-बोर्ड और अन्य पेरिफेरल्स के साथ किलोग्राम अथवा लीटर में बॉल्यूम दर्शाने के लिए इंटरफेस किया जा सकता है।



आकृति-2—मॉडल का सीलिंग प्रावधान

डिस्पले की बाड़ी से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सील किया जाता है। सील को डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से जोड़ा गया है, उसके बाद इन दो छेदों से सील वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. और 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^6 , 2×10^6 या 5×10^6 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(295)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1033 .—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority, is satisfied that the Model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said Model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Weighing Machine-Milk Weigher) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "SI-810 MW" and with brand name "ESSAE" (hereinafter referred to as the said Model), manufactured by M/s. Essae Teraoka Limited, No. 377/22, 6th Cross, Wilson Garden, Bangalore-560027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/496;

The said model is a strain gage type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform Weighing Machine-Milk Weigher) with a maximum capacity of 1000kg and minimum capacity of 4kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply. The instrument can be inter faced with computer, printer, Key board and other peripherals to indicate the weight in Kg or volume in litre.

Figure-1 Model

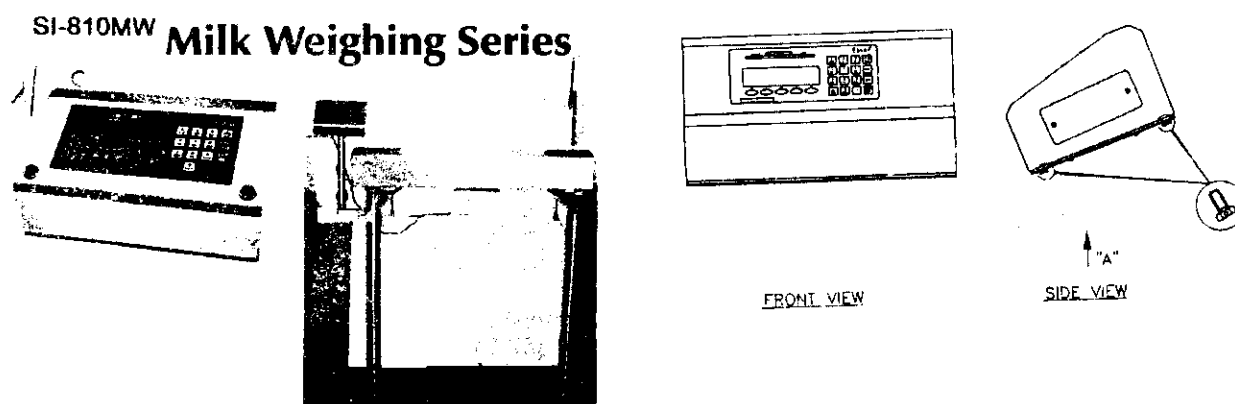


Figure-2—Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model.

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the Model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said Model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50kg and up to 5000kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k , or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved Model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21 (295)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1034.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी नीदरलैंड मीटिंगस्टिटूट (एन एम आई), नीदरलैंड द्वारा जारी माडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एंड्रेस + हौज़र फ्लोटैक ए जी, केजेनट्रेसे 7, सी एच-4153, रीअनाच, स्विट्ज़रलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.3 (एलपीजी के लिए) वाले "एलपीजीमास" शृंखला के मेजरमेंट ट्रांसड्यूसर (कोरिओलिस मीटर) जिसे मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग होता है जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एंड्रेस + हौज़र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स एंड्रेस एंड हौज़र इंडिया प्रा.लि. राज प्लाजा, 5वां तल, ए एंड बी विंग, एल बी एस मार्ग, विखरोली-वेस्ट, मुंबई-400083 द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/10/358 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

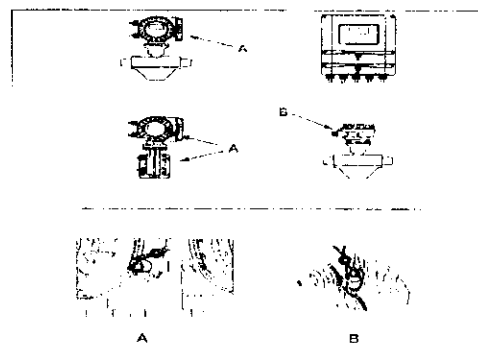
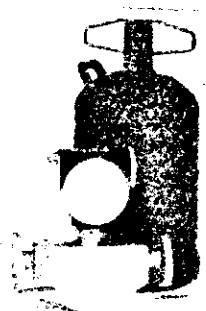
उक्त माडल एक मेजरमेंट ट्रांसड्यूसर (कोरिओलिस मीटर), जिसे मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका उपयोग तेल और तेल उत्पाद, रसायन, पेय तरल पदार्थ, दबाव युक्त तरल गैस जो 400 से 1400 kg/m³ के बीच के घनत्व में है। उपकरण 20-28 वी ए सी/10 वी से 36 वी विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है माडल की विशेषताएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

(I) When measuring under pressure liquefied gases (Accuracy Class I)

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40
Diameter in & outlet [mm]	8	15	25	40
Q max [m ³ /h]	36	130	320	600
Q min [m ³ /h]	0.8	2.4	3	6
MMQ sensor [kg]	2	5	20	50

(II) When measuring oil and oil products, chemicals portable liquids (Accuracy Class 0.3)

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40
Diameter in & outlet [mm]	8	15	25	40
Q max [m ³ /h]	36	130	320	600
Q min [m ³ /h]	0.8	2.4	3	6
MMQ sensor [kg]	2	5	20	50



आकृति-2 माडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बाँडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग ज़रूर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एस-21(72)/2010]

बी. एल. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1034.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the NMI Netherlands, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (6) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of measurement transducer (Coriolis Meter), intended to be used as a part of the Measuring instrument of accuracy class 0.3; (for LPG) and of series "LPGMASS" and brand 'ENDRESS+HAUSER' (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s Endress + Hauser Flowtec AG, Kagentrasse 7, CH-4153 Reinach, Switzerland and marketed in India by M/s Endress And Hauser India Pvt Ltd, Raj Plaza, 5th Floor, A&B Wing, LBS Marg, Vikhroli- West, Mumbai 400083 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/10/358;

The said model is a measurement transducer (Coriolis Meter), intended to be used as a part of the Measuring instrument used for measurement of Oil and Oil products, chemicals, potable Liquids and under pressure liquefied gases of densities between 400 to 1400kg/m³. The instrument operates on 20-28V AC/10V to 36V DC power supply. The characteristics of the models are as follows:

(I) When measuring under pressure liquefied gases (Accuracy Class I)

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40
Diameter in & outlet [mm]	8	15	25	40
Q max[m ³ /h]	36	130	320	600
Q min[m ³ /h]	0.8	2.4	3	6
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50

(II) When measuring oil and oil products, chemicals portable liquids (Accuracy Class 0.3)

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40
Diameter in & outlet [mm]	8	15	25	40
Q max[m ³ /h]	36	130	320	600
Q min[m ³ /h]	0.8	2.4	3	6
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50

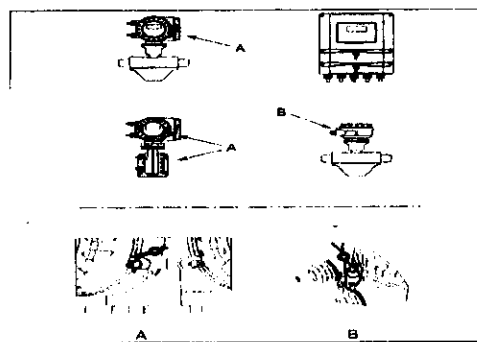
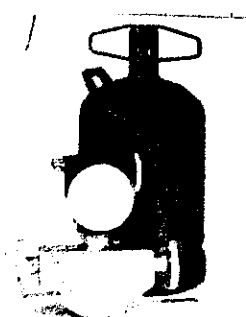


Figure- 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21(72)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

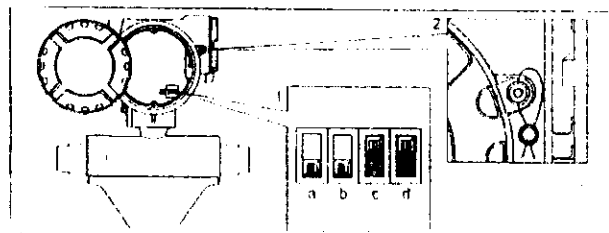
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1035.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी नीदरलैंड मीट्रिस्टिट्यूट (एन एम आई), नीदरलैंड द्वारा जारी माडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) के तौसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एंड्रेस + हौज़र फ्लोटेक ए जी, केजेनट्रेस 7, सी एच-4153, रीअनाच, स्विट्ज़रलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित "सीएनजीमास" शृंखला के मेजरमेंट ट्रांसड्यूसर (कोरिओलिस मीटर) जिसे इन्वायरमेंटल वर्ग सी मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग होता है जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एंड्रेस + हौज़र" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स एंड्रेस एंड हौज़र इंडिया प्रा. लि. राज प्लाजा, 5वां तल, ए एंड बी विंग, एल बी एस मार्ग, विखरोली-वेस्ट, मुंबई-400083 द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/10/359 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक मेजरमेंट ट्रांसड्यूसर (कोरिओलिस मीटर), जिसे इन्वायरमेंट मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका उपयोग प्राकृतिक गैस दबाव (सी एन जी) के लिए होता है। उपकरण 20-28 वी ए सी/10 वी से 36 वी विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। मशीन का 'के' फैक्टर 1000 पल्सिज/कि.ग्रा. है। मॉडल की विशेषताएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

	DN8	DN15	DN25
Q max [m³/h]	30	80	150
Q min [m³/h]	0.3	0.8	0.5
MMQ sensor [kg]	1	1	1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बांडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1035.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by the prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the NMI Netherlands, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of measurement transducer (Coriolis Meter), intended to be used as a part of the Measuring instrument of environmental class C with series "CNGMASS" and, brand 'ENDRESS+HAUSER' (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Endress + Hauser Flowtec AG, Kagentrasse 7, CH-4153 Reinach, Switzerland and marketed in India by M/s. Endress And Hauser India Pvt Ltd, Raj Plaza, 5th Floor, A&B Wing, LBS Marg, Vikhroli-West, Mumbai-400083 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/10/359;

The said model is a measurement transducer (Coriolis Meter), intended to be used as a part of the Measuring instrument used for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The instrument operates on 20-28V AC/ 10 V to 36V DC power supply. The k factor of the machine is 1000 pulses/kg. The characteristics of the models are as follows:

	DN8	DN1 5	DN25
Qmax [m ³ /h]	30	80	150
Qmin [m ³ /h]	0.3	0.8	1.5
MMQ sensor [kg]	1	1	1

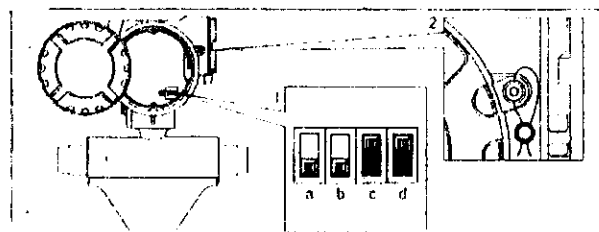


Figure- 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F.No. WM-21(72)/2010]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

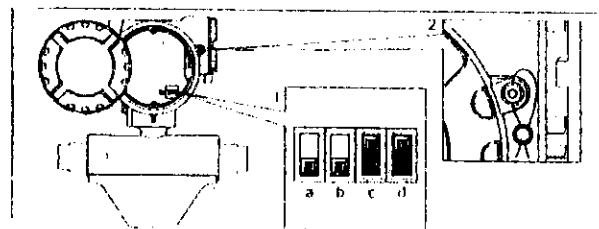
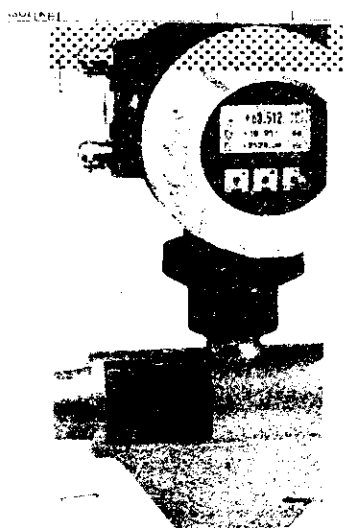
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1036.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी नीडरलैंड मीट्रिस्ट्रूट (एन एम आई), नीडरलैंड द्वारा जारी माडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उक्त प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) के तिसरे पारंगुल द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एंड्रेस + हौजर फ्लोटिक ए जी, केजेनदेसे 7, सी एव-4153, रीजनाव, स्विट्जरलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित "सीएनसीगैस डीसीआई" श्रृंखला के मेजरमेंट ट्रांसड्यूसर (कोरिओलिस मोटर) जिसे इंडायरमेंटल वर्ग सी मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग होता है जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एंड्रेस + हौजर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स एंड्रेस एंड हौजर इंडिया प्रा. लि. राज प्लाजा, 5वां तल, ए एंड बी बिग, एल बी एस मार्ग, विजयलोक रोड, मुंबई-400083 द्वारा विपणित किया गया है और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/10/060 समुद्देशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक मेजरमेंट ट्रांसड्यूसर (कोरिओलिस मोटर), जिसे इंडायरमेंट मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका उपयोग प्राकृतिक गैस दवाव (सी एन जी) के लिए होता है। उपकरण 20-28 की ए सी/10 की से 36 की विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है। माडल का 'को' कैक्टर 1000 पब्लिश/क.ग्रा. है। माडल की विशेषताएं निम्न प्रकार हैं :-

	DN8	DN15	DN25
Q _{max} [m ³ /h]	30	80	150
Q _{min} [m ³ /h]	0.3	0.8	1.5
MMQ sensor [kg]	1	1	1



आकृति-2 माडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बांडी के छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1036.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the NMI Netherlands, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub-section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of measurement transducer (Coriolis Meter), intended to be used as a part of the Measuring instrument of environmental class C with series "CNGMASS DCT" and brand 'ENDRESS+HAUSER' (hereinafter referred to as the model), manufactured by M/s. Endress + Hauser Flowtec AG, Kagenstrasse 7, CH-4153 Reinach, Switzerland and marketed in India by M/s. Endress And Hauser India Pvt. Ltd., Raj Plaza, 5th Floor, A and B Wing, LBS Marg, Vikhroli-West, Mumbai-400083 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/10/360;

The said model is a measurement transducer (Coriolis Meter), intended to be used as a part of the Measuring instrument used for Compressed Natural Gas (CNG). The instrument operates on 20-28VAC/10V to 36V DC power supply. The k factor of the machine is 1000 pulses/kg. The characteristics of the models are as follows :

	DN8	DN15	DN25
Q max [m ³ /h]	30	80	150
Q min [m ³ /h]	0.3	0.8	1.5
MMQ sensor [kg]	1	1	1

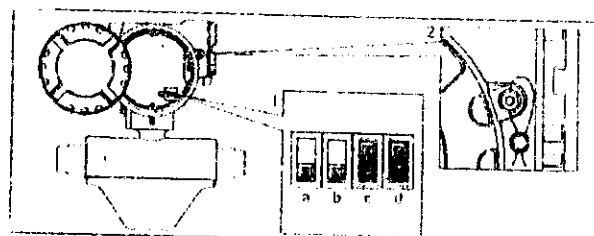
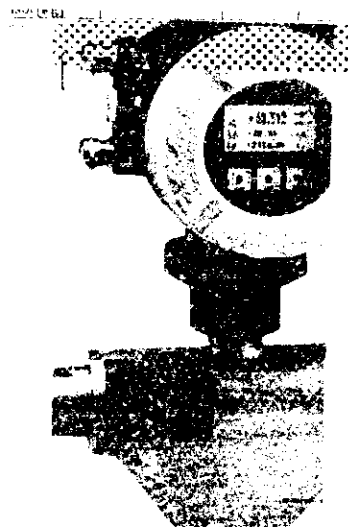


Figure- 2 Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the scale through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F.No. WM-21(72)/2010]

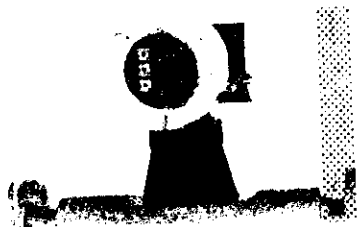
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1037.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी नीदरलैंड मीट्रिस्टिटूट (एन एम आई), नीदरलैंड द्वारा जारी माडल अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र के साथ उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित माडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (माडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त माडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (3) और उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) के तीसरे परन्तुक द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स एंड्रेस + हौजर फ्लोटेक ए जी, केजेनट्रेसे 7, सी एच-4153, रीअनच, स्विजरलैंड द्वारा विनिर्मित यथार्थता वर्ग 0.3 और यथार्थता वर्ग 1.0 (प्रोमास ई के लिए, प्रेशर लिक्विफाइड गैस के तहत मापने के लिए) वाले "प्रोमास 84 डीएन" शृंखला के मासफ्लो मीटर (कोरिओलिस सेंसर) जिसे मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में प्रयोग होता है जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "एंड्रेस + हौजर" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त माडल कहा गया है) और जिसे भारत में मैसर्स एंड्रेस एंड हौजर इंडिया प्रा. लि. राज प्लाजा, 5वां तल, ए एंड बी विंग, एल बी एस मार्ग, विखरोली-वेस्ट, मुंबई-400083 द्वारा विपणीत किया गया है और अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/13/11/24 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त माडल एक मासफ्लो मीटर (कोरिओलिस सेंसर), जिसे मापमान उपकरण के पार्ट के रूप में पानी के अलावा अन्य द्रव्यों के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है, जिसका उपयोग तेल और तेल उत्पान, रसायन, पेय तरल पदार्थ, दबाव युक्त तरल गैस जो 400 से 1400 kg/m³ के बीच के घनत्व में है। परीक्षण ओ आई एम एल, आर 117-1 के अनुसार किया जाता है। इसके आस-पास की तापमान रेंज -40° से + 50° से है।

आकृति-1

Essential Characteristics :
Maximum Pressure : 100 bar(g)
Promass F Sensors

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40	DN50	DN80
Qmax [kg/min]	30	100	300	700	1000	3000
Qmin [kg/min]	1.5	5	15	35	50	150
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50	20	200
	DN100	DN150	DN250			
Qmax[t/h]	270	720	2200			
Qmin[t/h]	12	15	90			
MMQ sensor[kg]	200	500	1000			

Promass A Sensors

	DN2	DN4
Qmax[kg/min]	2	8
Qmin[kg/min]	0.1	0.4
MMQ sensor[kg]	0.05	0.2

Promass F Sensors

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40	DN50	DN80
Qmax[kg/min]	30	100	300	700	1000	3000
Qmin[kg/min]	1.5	5	15	35	50	150
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50	50	200

Promass M Sensors

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40
Qmax[kg/min]	36	130	320	600
Qmin[kg/min]	0.8	2.4	3	6
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50

आकृति माडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का सीलिंग डायग्राम

मासफ्लो मीटर (कोरिओलिस सेंसर) की बाडी के छेदों में सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(72)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1037.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority along with the Model approval certificate issued by the NMI Netherland, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the third proviso to sub section (3) and sub-sections (7) and (8) of section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of model of Massflow meter (Coriolis Sensor) intended to be used as a part of a Measuring System of accuracy class 0.3 and accuracy class 1.0 (Promass E for measuring under pressure liquefied gases) of series "Promass84 y DN x" (where y denotes mechanical variant and x denotes the size of the meter [diameter of the in and outlet in mm] and brand 'ENDRESS+HAUSER' (hereinafter referred to as the model). manufactured by M/s Endress + Hauser Flowtec AG, Kagentrasse 7, CH-4153 Reinach, Switzerland and marketed in India without any alteration before or after sale by M/s Endress And Hauser India Pvt Ltd, Raj Plaza, 5th Floor, A and B Wing, LBS Marg, Vikhroli-West, Mumbai-400083 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/13/11/24;

The said model is a Massflow meter (Coriolis Sensor) which is part of the "Measuring System for liquids other than water" used for measurement of oil and oil products, chemicals, potable liquids of densities between 400 and 1400 kg/m³. The test has been conducted according to OIML R117-1. Its ambient temperature range is -40°C/ + 55°C.

Essential Characteristics :

Maximum Pressure : 100 bar(g)

Promass F Sensors

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40	DN50	DN80
Qmax[kg/min]	30	100	300	700	1000	3000
Qmin[kg/min]	1.5	5	15	35	50	150
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50	20	200

	DN100	DN150	DN250
Qmax[t/h]	270	720	2200
Qmin[t/h]	12	15	90
MMQ sensor[kg]	200	500	1000

Promass A Sensors

	DN2	DN4
Qmax[kg/min]	2	8
Qmin[kg/min]	0.1	0.4
MMQ sensor[kg]	0.05	0.2

Promass M Sensors

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40	DN50	DN80
Qmax[kg/min]	30	100	300	700	1000	3000
Qmin[kg/min]	1.5	5	15	35	50	150
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50	50	200

Promass E Sensors

	DN8	DN15	DN25	DN40
Qmax[kg/min]	36	130	320	600
Qmin[kg/min]	0.8	2.4	3	6
MMQ sensor[kg]	2	5	20	50

Figure- 1

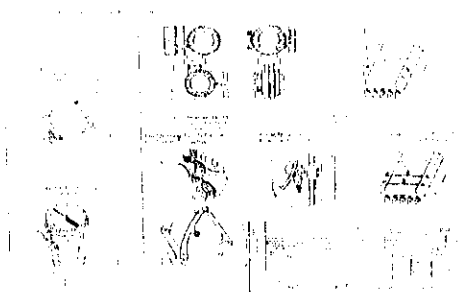


Figure- 2 Sealing Diagram

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the massflow meter (coriolis sensor) through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

[F. No. WM-21(72)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

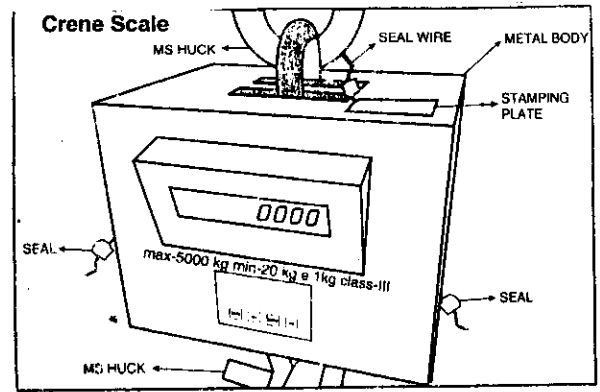
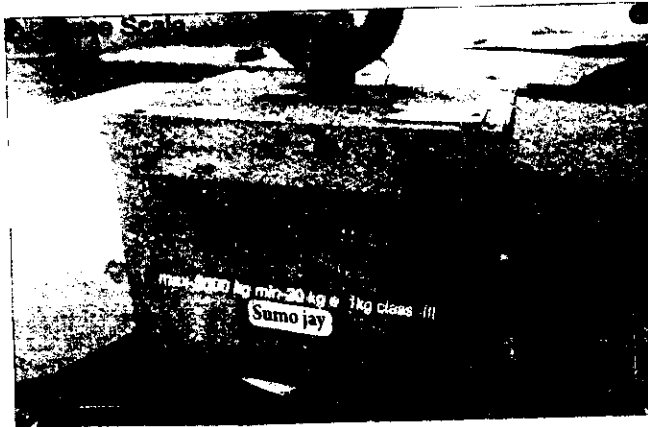
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1038.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उपधारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सुमोजय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रा. लि., बी/18/1, गायत्री इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, भिक्षुक गरूह रोड, सेंट्रल वर्कशॉप के सामने, ओडव-382415 अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एसईसीएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सुमोजय” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/573 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित स्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (क्रेन प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 5000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 20 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि.ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल की बांडी के होल्स में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 30 टन तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(339)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1038.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane Type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SECS" and with brand name "SUMOJAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Sumojay Electronics Pvt. Ltd., B/18/1, Gayatri Ind Estate, Bhikshuk Gruh Road, Opp. Central Workshop, Odhav-382415, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/573.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Crane type) with a maximum capacity of 5000 kg and minimum capacity of 20 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1 : Model

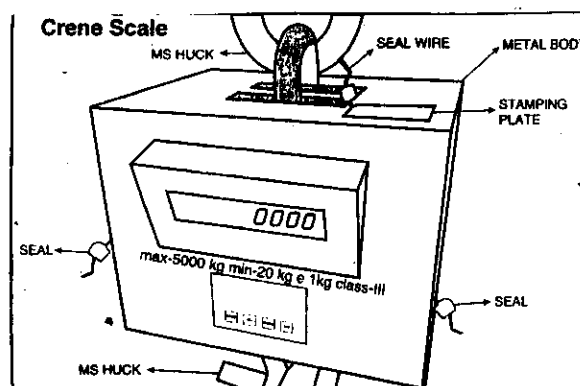
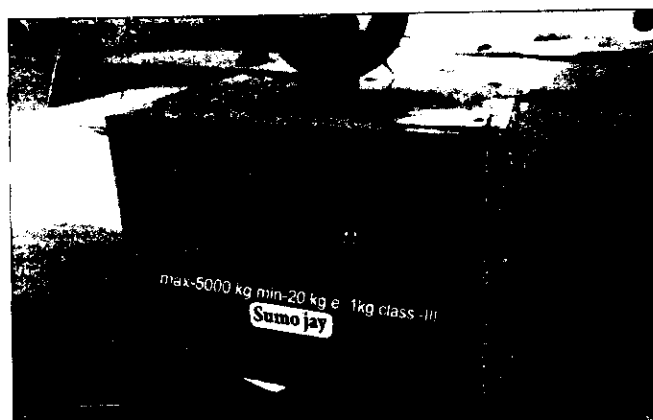


Figure-2 : Sealing arrangement

Sealing is done by passing the sealing wire from the body of the indicator through holes. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity 50 kg and upto 30 tonne with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(339)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

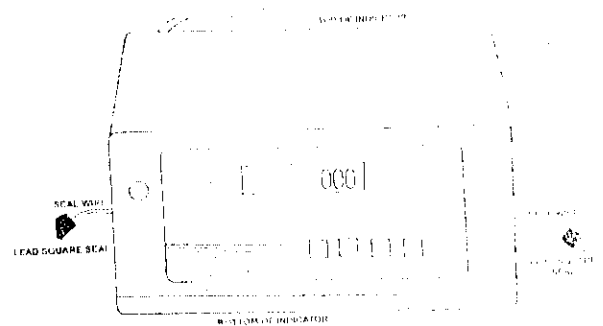
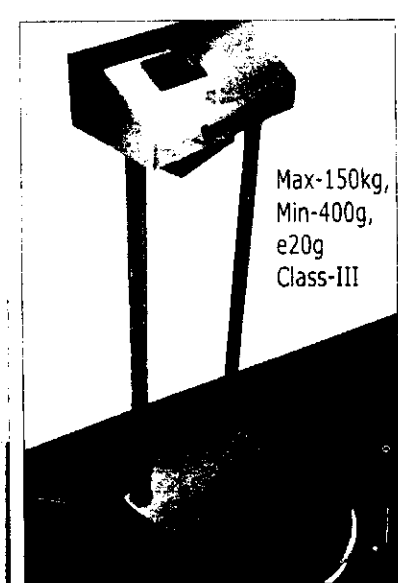
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1039.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स सुमोजय इलेक्ट्रॉनिक्स प्रा. लि., बी/18/1, गायत्री इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, भिक्षुक गरूह रोड, सेंट्रल वर्कशॉप के सामने, ओडव-382415 अहमदाबाद (गुजरात) द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले “एसईपीएस” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “सुमोजय” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/574 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (इलेक्ट्रॉनिक व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 150 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 400 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 20 ग्रा. है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम, उपदर्शित करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

स्केल के अपर और लोवर माउंटिंग कार्नर पर सीलिंग वायर और स्टड से सीलिंग की गई है। मशीन को कपटपूर्ण व्यवहार के लिए खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सीलिंग की गई है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 100 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 200 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(339)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1039.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Machine) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "SEPS" and with brand name "SUMOJAY" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s Sumojay Electronics Pvt. Ltd., B/18/1, Gayatri Ind Estate, Bhikshuk Gruh Road, Opp. Central Workshop, Odhav-382415, Ahmedabad (Gujarat) and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/574.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Electronic Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 150 kg and minimum capacity of 400 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 20 g. The LED display indicates the weighing results.

Figure-1 : Model

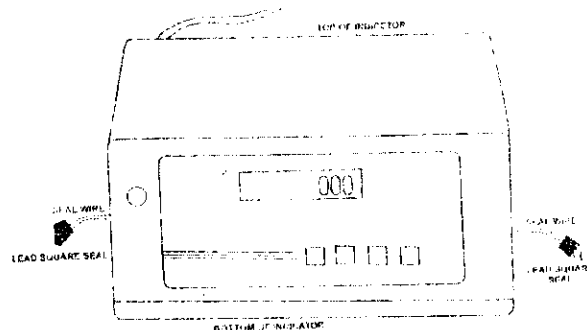
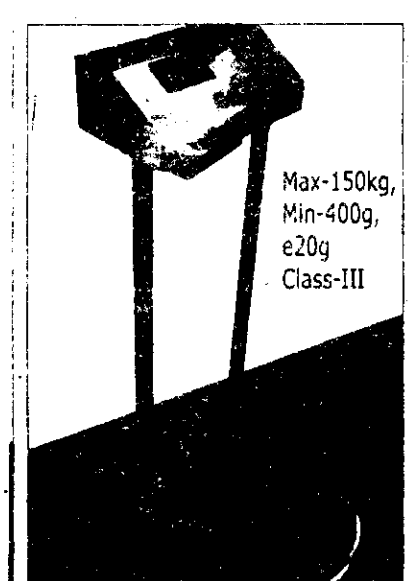


Figure-2 : Sealing provision of the indicator of model

The scale is being sealed by the sealing wire and stud from the upper and lower mounting corner. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity upto 200kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10000 for 'e' value of 100 mg to 2 g and with number of verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g or more and with 'e' value 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(339)/2010]
B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

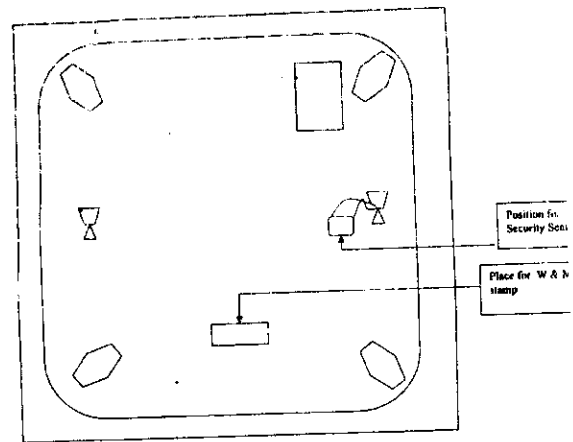
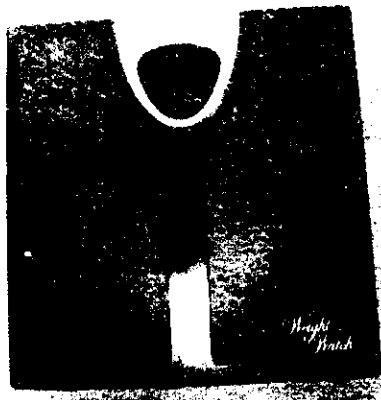
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1040.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोरेपेन लैबोरेट्रिज लि., 508, अंतरिक्ष भवन, 22, के. जी. मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "डीएस-07" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "डा. मोरेपेन वेट एंड वाच" है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/501 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल सिद्धांत पर आधारित मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 120 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 5 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 0.5 कि.ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 1,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(302)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1040.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) of Ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "DS 07" and with brand name "Dr. Morepen Weight & Watch" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Morepen Laboratories Ltd., 508, Antriksh Bhawan, 22, K.G Marg, New Delhi-110001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/501;

The said model is the principal of spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 120 kg. and minimum capacity of 5 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 0.5 kg.

Figure-1: Model

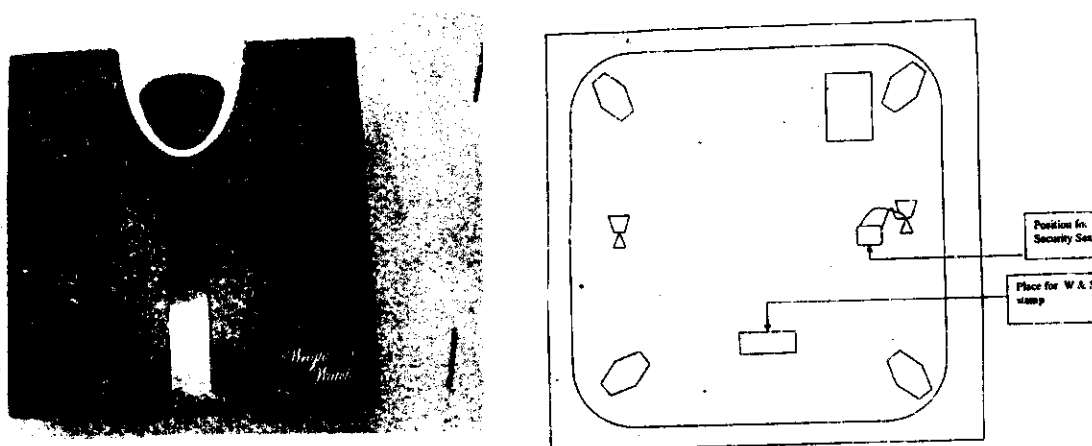


Figure-2: Sealing diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by applying lead and seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(302)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

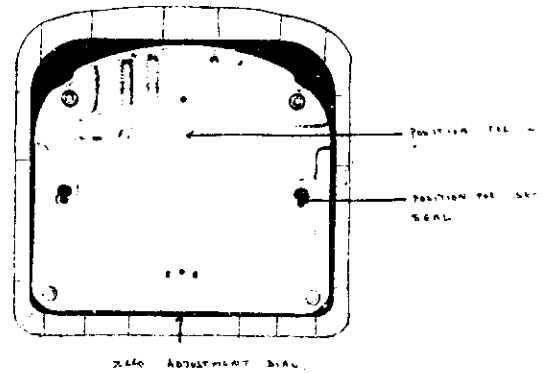
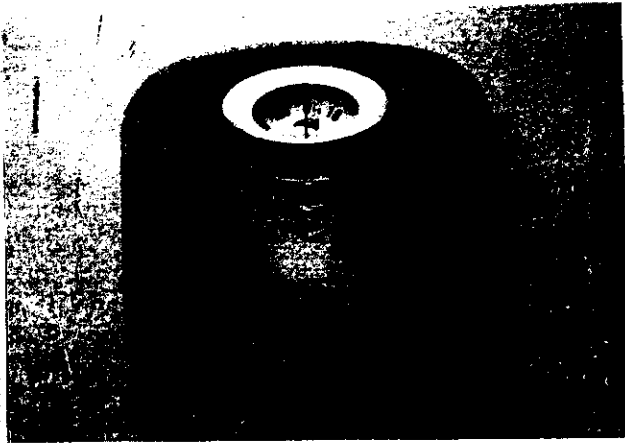
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1041.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मोरेपेन लैबोरेट्रिज लि., 508, अंतरिक्ष भवन, 22, के. जी. मार्ग, नई दिल्ली-110001 द्वारा विनिर्मित साधारण यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग IIII) वाले “एमएस” शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “डा. मोरेपेन वेट एंड वाच” है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/502 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल स्प्रिंग सिद्धांत पर आधारित मैकेनिकल अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (मैकेनिकल व्यक्ति तोलन मशीन) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 130 कि.ग्रा. है और न्यूनतम क्षमता 10 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 1 कि.ग्रा. है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का डायग्राम

उपकरण की बाड़ी पर दिए गए छेदों के माध्यम से लीड और सील तार लगाकर सीलिंग की जाती है। कपटपूर्ण उपयोग को रोकने के लिए मशीन को खोले जाने से रोकने के लिए सील लगाई जाती है। मॉडल के सीलिंग प्रावधान का स्कीमवार डायग्राम ऊपर दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 1000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 150 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(302)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1041.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) of Ordinary accuracy (Accuracy class-III) of series "MS" and with brand name "Dr. Morepen Weight & Watch" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Morepen Laboratories Ltd., 508, Antriksh Bhawan, 22, K.G Marg, New Delhi-110001 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/502.

The said model is the principal of spring based non-automatic weighing instrument (Mechanical Person Weighing Machine) with a maximum capacity of 130 kg. and minimum capacity of 10 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 1 kg.

Figure-1: Model

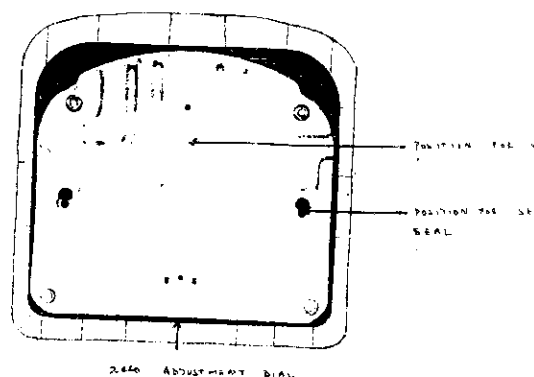
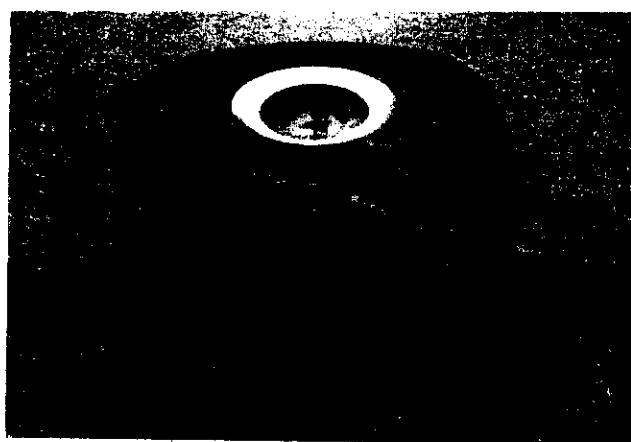


Figure-2: Sealing diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing can be done by applying lead and seal wire through the holes provided on the body of the instruments. Sealing shall be done to prevent opening of the weighing machine for fraudulent practice. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 150 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 1000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(302)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1042.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "VW-II" and with brand name "TULA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Venkateswara Weighing Services, No 445, Loha Oli Itwari, Nagpur-440002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/532.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 20 kg. and minimum capacity of 50 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 1g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

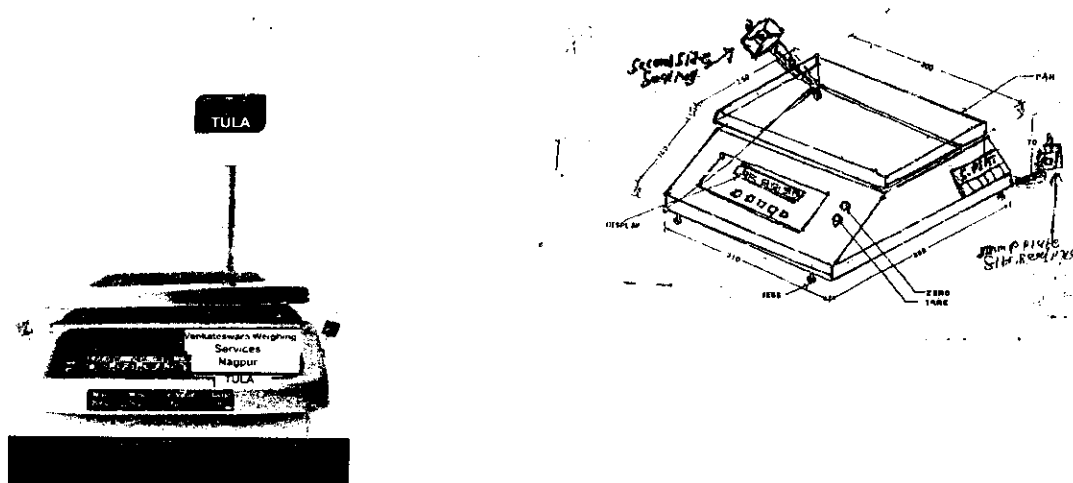


Figure-2: Sealing diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range 100 to 100,000 or 'e' value of 1mg. to 50mg and with verification scale interval (n) in the of 5000 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No. WM-21(294)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1043.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "VW-03" and with brand name "TULA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Venkateswara Weighing Services, No. 445, Loha Oli Itwari, Nagpur-440002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/533.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

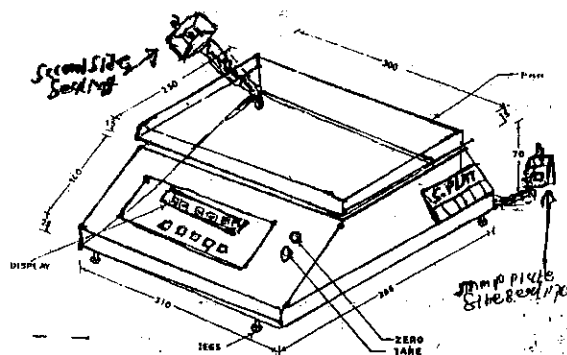
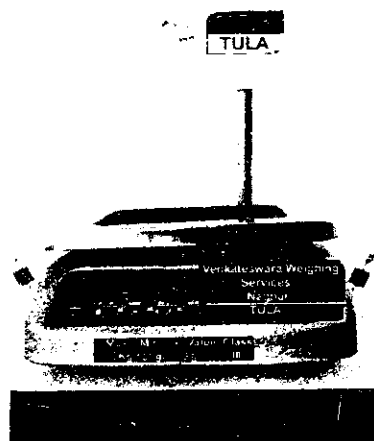


Figure-2: Sealing diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 2g. and with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(294)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

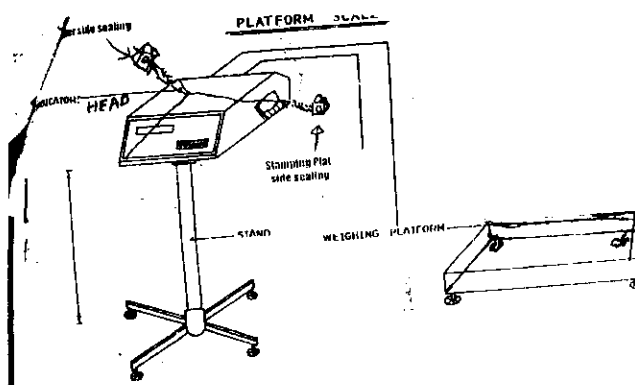
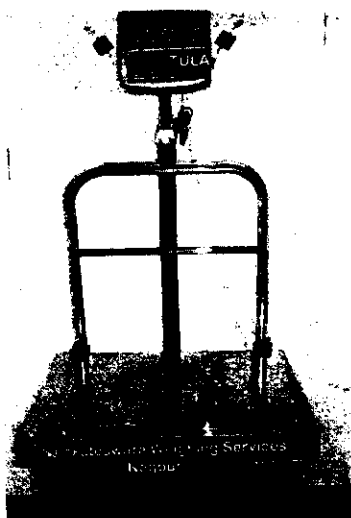
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1044.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वेंकटेश्वर वेडिंग सर्विसिज, नं. 445, लोहा आयल इतवारी, नागपुर-440002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "वीडब्ल्यूपी-03" शृंखला के अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तुला" है (जिसे इसमें पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/534 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म प्रकार) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 2 कि.ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अन्तराल (ई) 100 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 : माडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। माडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्रारूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(294)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1044.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "VW-P-03" and with brand name "TULA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Venkateswara Weighing Services, No. 445, Loha Oli Itwari, Nagpur-440002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/534.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg. and minimum capacity of 2 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 100 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

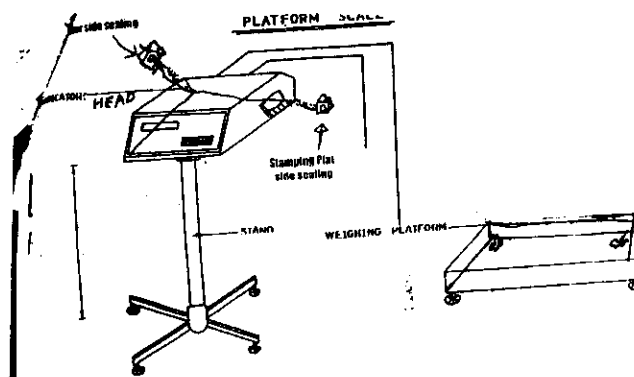
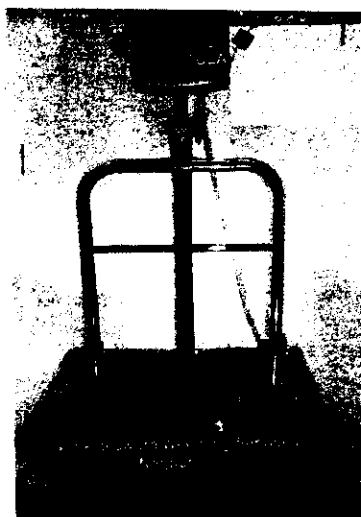


Figure-2: Sealing diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity above 50 kg. and up to 5000 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5 g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(294)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

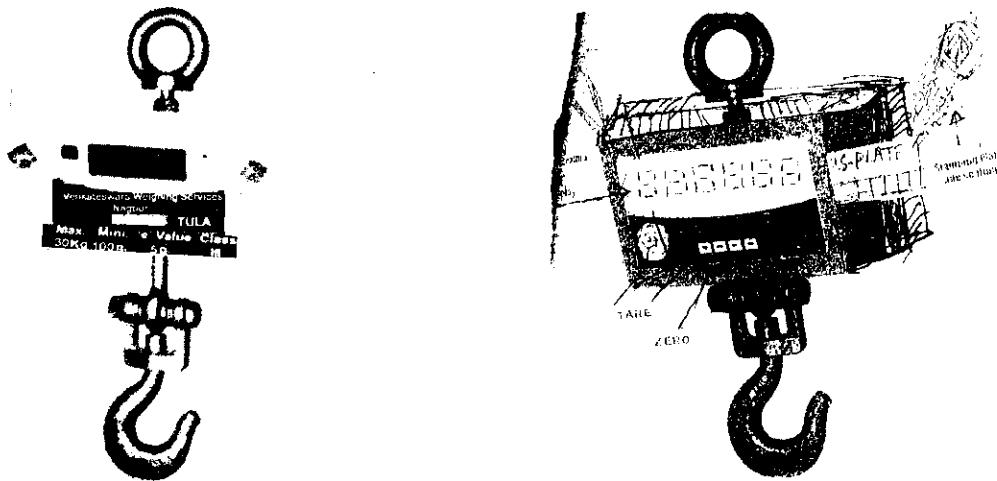
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1045.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार; उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स वेंकटेश्वर वेडिंग सर्विसिज, नं. 445, लोहा आयल इतवारी, नागपुर-440002 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "वीडब्ल्यूसीआर-III" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "तुला" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/535 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (हैंगिंग स्केल) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर डिस्पले पर सीलिंग की जाती है। सील के साथ जुड़े हुए डिस्पले के बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर में बने दो छेदों में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच की सुविधा है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 500 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(294)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1045.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with digital indication of medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-III) of series "VW-CR-III" and with brand name "TULA" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Venkateswara Weighing Services, No 445, Loha Oli Itwari, Nagpur-440002 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/535.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Hanging Scale) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

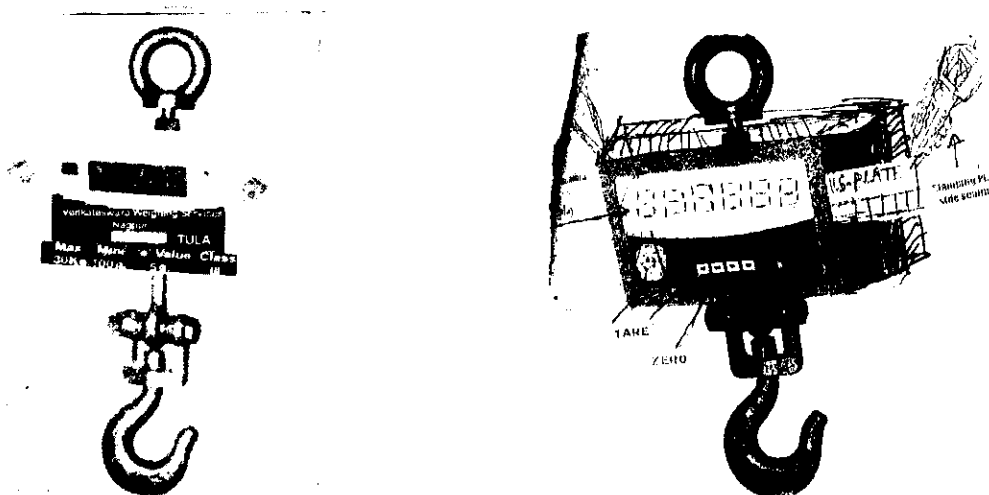


Figure-2: Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 500 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 2g. and verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(294)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

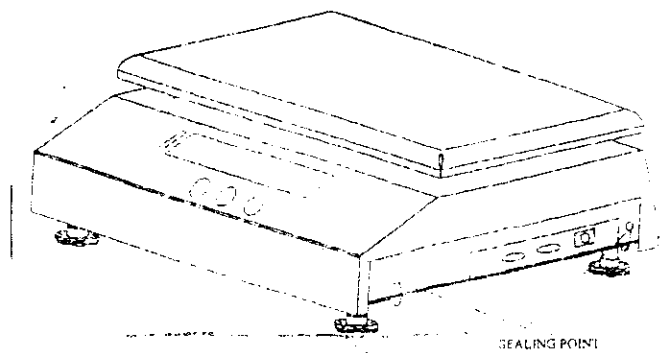
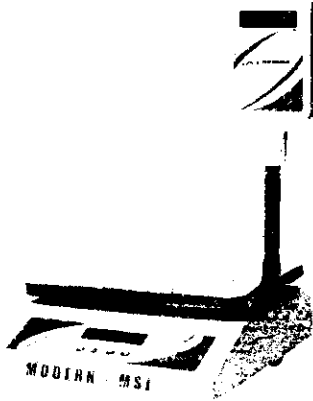
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1046.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मॉडर्न स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, # 9 और 10, कन्नूसामी गोंदार स्ट्रीट, संकनूर मैन रोड, राधनापुरी, कोयम्बतूर-641027 द्वारा विनिर्मित उच्च यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग II) वाले “एमएसजे” शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम “माडर्न” है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/468 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 2 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की वेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 50 मि. ग्रा. तक के “ई” मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 100 मि. ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के “ई” मान के लिए 5000 से 100,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और “ई” मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो घनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. रां. एम्पू एम-21(281)/2010]

वी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1046.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of High Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "MSJ" and with brand name "MODERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Modern Scale Industries, # 9 & 10, Kannusamy Gowndar Street, Sankanoor Main Road, Rathnapuri, Coimbatore-641027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/463.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 2 g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

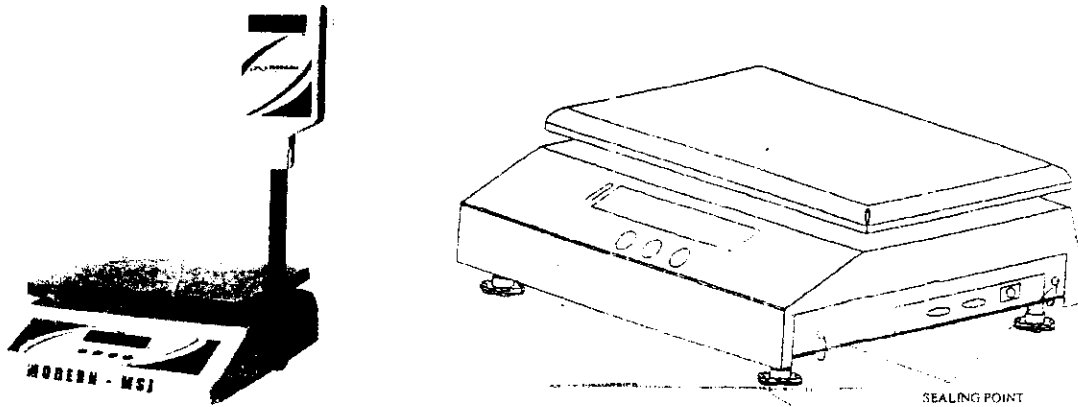


Figure-2: Sealing diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instrument of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. a with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 50 mg. and verification scale interval (n) in the range of 5000 to 10,0000 for 'e' value of 100 mg. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(281)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

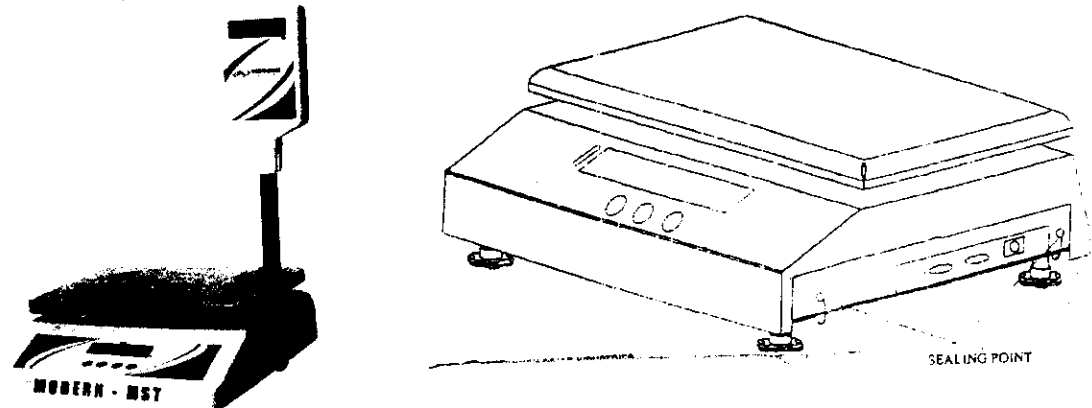
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1047.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः अब केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों को प्रयोग करते हुए, मैसर्स मॉडर्न स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज, # 9, और 10, कन्नूसामी गोंदार स्ट्रीट, संकनूर मैन रोड, राथनापुरी, कोयम्बतूर-641027 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग III) वाले "एमएसटी" शृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "माडर्न" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/469 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण-पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार सेल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (टेबलटाप टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 30 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 100 ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 5 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत प्रतिशत व्यवकलनात्मक धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्ती धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2 मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टॉप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाण-पत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी शृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 1 मि.ग्रा. से 2 ग्रा. तक के "ई" मान के लिए 100 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) और 5 ग्रा. या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक की रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान $1 \times 10^*$, $2 \times 10^*$, $5 \times 10^*$, के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(281)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1047.— Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights of Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Table top type) with digital indication of Medium Accuracy (Accuracy Class-II) of series "MST" and with brand name "MODERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Modern Scale Industries, # 9 & 10, Kannusamy Gowndar Street, Sankanoor Main Road, Rathnapuri, Coimbatore-641027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/469.

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Table Top Type) with a maximum capacity of 30 kg. and minimum capacity of 100 g. The verification scale interval (e) is 5g. It has a tare device with a 100 per cent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing result. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

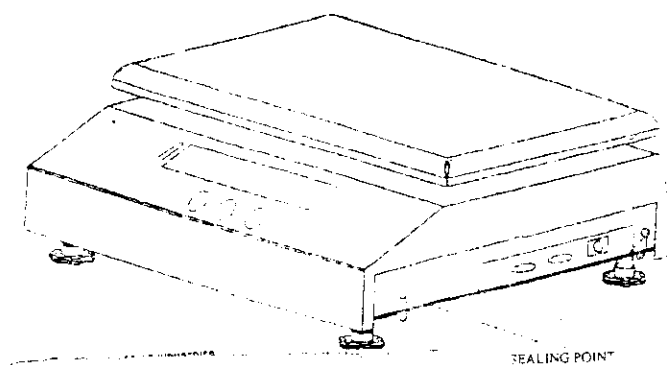
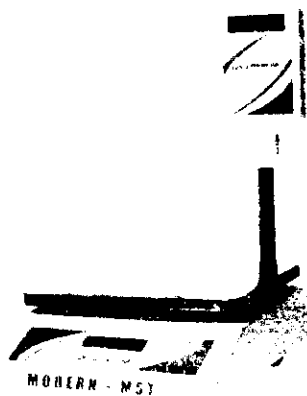


Figure-2: Schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, then seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of same series with maximum capacity up to 50 kg. with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 100 to 100,000 for 'e' value of 1mg. to 2 g. and verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g. or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F. No. WM-21(281)/2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

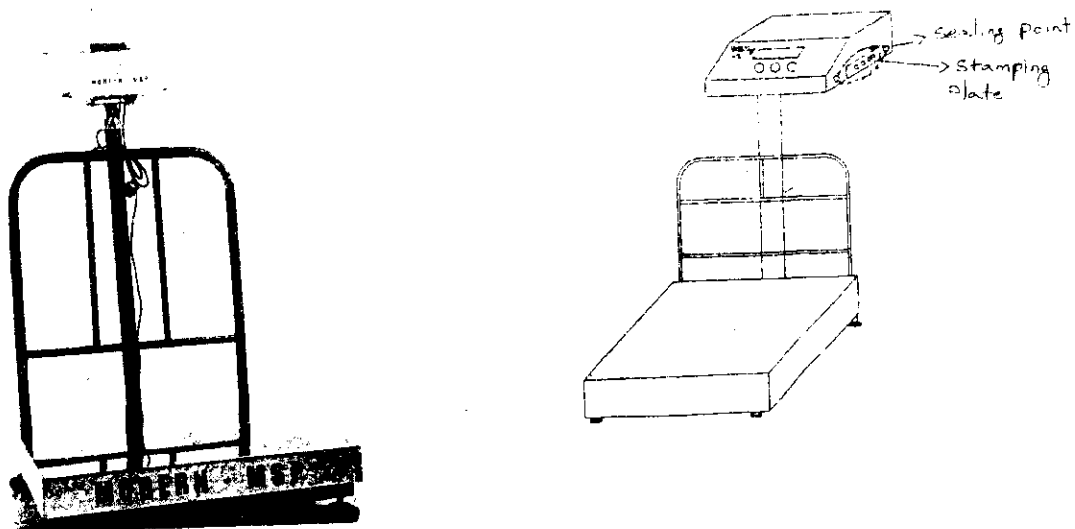
नई दिल्ली, 31 अक्टूबर, 2011

का.आ. 1048.—केन्द्रीय सरकार का, विहित प्राधिकारी द्वारा उसे प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि उक्त रिपोर्ट में वर्णित मॉडल (नीचे दी गई आकृति देखें) बाट और माप मानक अधिनियम, 1976 (1976 का 60) तथा बाट और माप मानक (मॉडलों का अनुमोदन) नियम, 1987 के उपबंधों के अनुरूप है और इस बात की संभावना है कि लगातार प्रयोग की अवधि में भी उक्त मॉडल यथार्थता बनाए रखेगा और विभिन्न परिस्थितियों में उपयुक्त सेवा प्रदान करता रहेगा;

अतः, अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (7) और उप-धारा (8) द्वारा शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए मैक्सिमम स्कैल इंडस्ट्रिज 9 और 10, कन्सुमर्स गोंदार स्ट्रीट, संकनूर मैन रोड, राधनापुरी, कोयम्बतूर-641027 द्वारा विनिर्मित मध्यम यथार्थता (यथार्थता वर्ग-III) वाले "एमएसपी" श्रृंखला के अंकक सूचन सहित, अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) के मॉडल का, जिसके ब्रांड का नाम "गार्डन" है (जिसे इसमें इसके पश्चात् उक्त मॉडल कहा गया है) और जिसे अनुमोदन चिह्न आई एन डी/09/10/470 समनुदेशित किया गया है, अनुमोदन प्रमाण पत्र जारी करती है।

उक्त मॉडल एक विकृत गेज प्रकार का भार तौल आधारित अस्वचालित तोलन उपकरण (प्लेटफार्म टाइप) है। इसकी अधिकतम क्षमता 1000 कि.ग्रा. और न्यूनतम क्षमता 4 कि. ग्रा. है। सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (ई) 200 ग्रा. है। इसमें एक आधेयतुलन युक्ति है जिसका शत-प्रतिशत व्यक्तित्वमय धारित आधेयतुलन प्रभाव है। प्रकाश उत्सर्जक डायोड (एल ई डी) प्रदर्श तोलन परिणाम उपदर्शित करता है। उपकरण 230 वोल्ट और 50 हर्ट्ज प्रत्यावर्तित धारा विद्युत प्रदाय पर कार्य करता है।

आकृति-1



आकृति-2—मॉडल को सीलिंग करने का योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम

डिस्पले की बाड़ी में से सीलिंग वायर निकाल कर सीलिंग की गई है। डिस्पले की बेस प्लेट और टाप कवर के छेद से सील को जोड़ा गया है, तब सील वायर इन दोनों छेदों में से निकाल कर सील से जोड़ा गया है। मॉडल को सीलबंद करने के उपबंध का एक प्ररूपी योजनाबद्ध डायग्राम उपरोक्त दिया गया है।

उपकरण में केलिब्रेशन के लिए बाहरी पहुंच है। बाहरी केलिब्रेशन तक पहुंच को रोकने के लिए ए/डी कार्ड/मदर बोर्ड में डिप स्विच भी दिया गया है।

और केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 36 की उप-धारा (12) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह घोषणा करती है कि उक्त मॉडल के अनुमोदन के इस प्रमाणपत्र के अंतर्गत उसी विनिर्माता द्वारा उसी सिद्धांत, डिजाइन के अनुसार और उसी सामग्री से जिससे उक्त अनुमोदित मॉडल का विनिर्माण किया गया है, विनिर्मित उसी श्रृंखला के वैसे ही मेक, यथार्थता और कार्यपालन के तोलन उपकरण भी होंगे जो 5 ग्रा या उससे अधिक के "ई" मान के लिए 500 से 10,000 तक के रेंज में सत्यापन मापमान अंतराल (एन) सहित 50 कि.ग्रा. से 5000 कि.ग्रा. तक की अधिकतम क्षमता वाले हैं और "ई" मान 1×10^3 , 2×10^3 , 5×10^3 , के हैं, जो धनात्मक या ऋणात्मक पूर्णांक या शून्य के समतुल्य हैं।

[फा. सं. डब्ल्यू एम-21(281)/2010]

बी. एन. दीक्षित, निदेशक, विधिक माप विज्ञान

New Delhi, the 31st October, 2011

S.O. 1048.—Whereas the Central Government, after considering the report submitted to it by prescribed authority, is satisfied that the model described in the said report (see the figure given below) is in conformity with the provisions of the Standards of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 (60 of 1976) and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Approval of Models) Rules, 1987 and the said model is likely to maintain its accuracy over periods of sustained use and to render accurate service under varied conditions;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-sections (7) and (8) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby issues and publishes the certificate of approval of the model of non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with digital indication of medium accuracy (Accuracy class -III) of Series "MSP" and with brand name "MODERN" (hereinafter referred to as the said model), manufactured by M/s. Modern Scale Industries, # 9 & 10, Kannusamy Gowndar Street, Sankanoor Main Road, Rathnapuri, Coimbatore-641027 and which is assigned the approval mark IND/09/10/470 ;

The said model is a strain gauge type load cell based non-automatic weighing instrument (Platform type) with a maximum capacity of 1000 kg and minimum capacity of 4 kg. The verification scale interval (e) is 200g. It has a tare device with a 100 percent subtractive retained tare effect. The Light Emitting Diode (LED) display indicates the weighing results. The instrument operates on 230 Volts, 50 Hertz alternative current power supply.

Figure-1

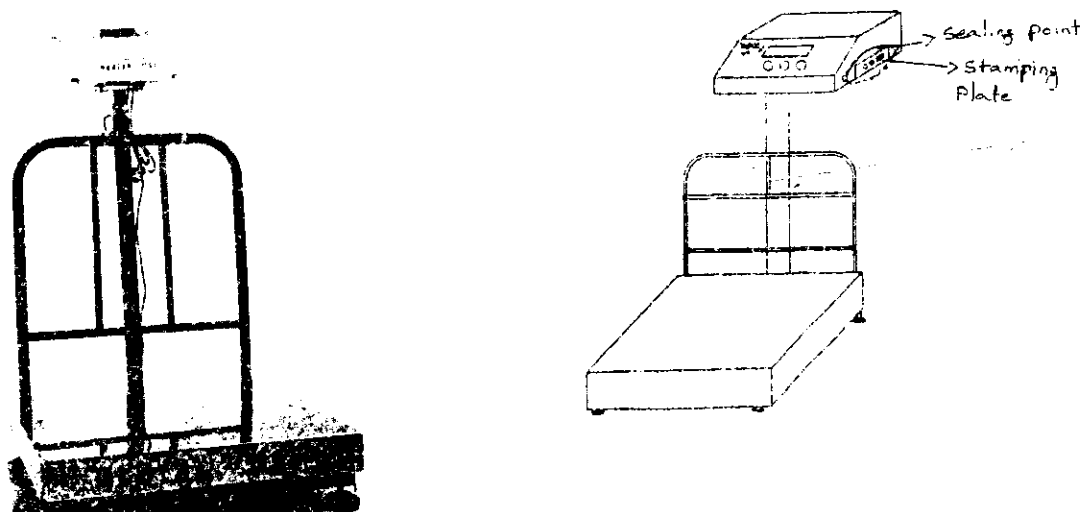


Figure-2 Schematic Diagram of sealing provision of the model

Sealing is done on the display by passing sealing wire from the body of the display. The seal is connected by whole in base plate & top cover of display, than seal wire is passed through these two holes attached with seal. A typical schematic diagram of sealing provision of the model is given above.

The instrument has external control to calibration. A dip switch has also been provided in A/D card/mother board to disable access to external calibration.

Further, in exercise of the power conferred by sub-section (12) of Section 36 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that this certificate of approval of the said model shall also cover the weighing instruments of similar make, accuracy and performance of the same series with maximum capacity above 50kg up to 5000 kg with verification scale interval (n) in the range of 500 to 10,000 for 'e' value of 5g or more and with 'e' value of 1×10^k , 2×10^k or 5×10^k , where k is a positive or negative whole number or equal to zero, manufactured by the same manufacturer in accordance with the same principle, design and with the same materials with which, the said approved model has been manufactured.

[F.No.WM-21(281)2010]

B. N. DIXIT, Director of Legal Metrology

भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

क्रा.आ. 1049.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग) वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3471761	2011/03/16	मैसर्स मही इंजीनियरिंग (प्रा.) लिमिटेड, यूनिट-II सं. 282/2, कालापट्टी रोड, कोयम्बतूर - 641048	पंप - अपकेन्द्रीय स्वतः प्रायमिंग	IS 8418: 1999
2.	3471256	2011/03/17	मैसर्स जे के बी एस फुड्स द. सं. 9/387, पननुरे तोट्टम सिरुवाणि मुख्य रोड, कालमपालयम पोस्ट, पेहर-चेट्टीपालयम, कोयम्बतूर-641010	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004
3.	3471559	2011/03/17	मैसर्स अम्मन इंजीनियरिंग सं. 154/17, कुलतुपुन्जै सड़क, आर.के.आर. नगर, धारापुरम तालुक, ईरोड - 638656	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	IS 8034: 2002
4.	3473765	2011/03/18	मैसर्स श्री अम्मन पॉलीमर्स प्रायवेट लिमिटेड एस एफ सं. 16, कलंगल गाँव रोड, सुलूर कोयम्बतूर-641402	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए अप्लास्टिक पी वी सा पाइप	IS 4985: 2000
5.	3476569	2011/03/28	मैसर्स शार्प इंडस्ट्रीज एस एफ सं. 801/1-A, सिद्रा रोड कालापट्टी, कोयम्बतूर - 641035	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	IS 8034: 2002
6.	3476468	2011/03/28	मैसर्स शार्प इंडस्ट्रीज एस एफ सं. 801/1-A, सिद्रा रोड कालापट्टी, कोयम्बतूर - 641035	गहरे कुओं के निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	IS 14220: 1994
7.	3477470	2011/03/28	मैसर्स स्टार्क मोटर्स सं. 96, सिद्रा रोड, कालापट्टी पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर - 641035	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप	IS 8472: 1998
8.	3477268	2011/03/28	मैसर्स अग्री पम्प इंडस्ट्रीस 472, मणियकरमपालयम रोड, नल्लमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर-641006	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	IS 8034: 2002
9.	3477369	2011/03/28	मैसर्स अग्री पम्प इंडस्ट्रीस 472, मणियकरमपालयम रोड, नल्लमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर-641006	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट के लिए मोटर	IS 9283: 1995
10.	3477874	2011/03/29	मैसर्स टार्क इंजीनियर्स सं. 59, अरसामरम, तीसरा सड़क, गणपति पोस्ट, आबारमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर - 641006	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	IS 4985: 2000

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
11.	3477773	2011/03/29	मैसर्स टार्क इंजीनियर्स सं. 59, अरसामरम, तीसरा सड़क, गणपति पोस्ट, आवारमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर - 641006	निम्नजनीय पंप सेट के लिए मोटर	IS 8034: 2002
12.	3478775	2011/03/30	मैसर्स विजयलक्ष्मी मिनरल्स 16/3, अस्पताल सड़क, पेरूर मुख्य रोड, मदुक्करै ब्लॉक, सुन्डक्कामुतुर, कोयम्बतूर-641010	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14220: 1994
13.	3480964	2011/03/31	मैसर्स वी एस जे मिनरल्स एस एफ सं. 264/4, सिरुवाणि मुख्य रोड, मादमपट्टी, कोयम्बतूर-641010	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 8472: 1998
14.	3479979	2011/03/31	मैसर्स न्यूटेक केबल्स 544/1, चिन्नामड्डमपालयम, बिलिचि पोस्ट, पी.एन. पालयम ब्लॉक, कोयम्बतूर-641019	पी वी सी रोधित केबिल	IS 694: 1990

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

(BUREAU OF INDIAN STANDARDS)

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1049.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

S1 No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and Address (Factory) of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3471761	2011/03/16	M/s. Mahee Engineering (P.) Ltd. Unit-II, No.282/2 Kalapatty Road, Coimbatore - 641048	Horizontal Centrifugal Self-Priming pumps	IS 8418 : 1999
2.	3471256	2011/03/17	M/s. JKBS Foods D. No. 9/387, Panangurai Thottam, Siruvani Main Road, Kalampalayam (P.O.) Perur-Chettipalayam, Coimbatore-641010	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
3.	3471559	2011/03/17	M/s. Amman Engineering No. 154/17, Kulathupunjai Street, R.K.R. Nagar, Dharapuram (Tk.), Erode - 638656	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002
4.	3473765	2011/03/18	M/s. Sri Amman Polymers Private Ltd. SF. No. 16, Kalangal Village Road, Sulur Coimbatore - 641402	UPVC pipes for potable water supplies	IS 4985 : 2000
5.	3476569	2011/03/28	M/s. Sharp Industries SF No. 801/1-A Sitra Road Kalapatti, Coimbatore - 641035	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	3476468	2011/03/28	M/s. Sharp Industries SF No. 801/1-A Sitra Road Kalapatti, Coimbatore - 641035	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994
7.	3477470	2011/03/28	M/s. Stark Motors No. 96, Sitra Road, Kalappatti Post, Coimbatore - 641035	Centrifugal Regenerative Pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998
8.	3477268	2011/03/28	M/s. Agri Pump Industries 472, Maniyakarampalyam Road, Nallampalayam Coimbatore - 641006	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002
9.	3477369	2011/03/28	M/s. Agri Pump Industries 472, Maniyakarampalyam Road, Nallampalayam Coimbatore - 641006	Motors for Submersible Pumpsets	IS 9283 : 1995
10.	3477874	2011/03/29	M/s. Tark Engineers No. 59, Arasamaram, 3rd Street Ganapathy (P.O.), Avarampalayam, Coimbatore - 641006	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002
11.	3477773	2011/03/29	M/s. Tark Engineers No. 59, Arasamaram, 3rd Street Ganapathy (P.O.), Avarampalayam, Coimbatore - 641006	Motors for Submersible Pumpsets	IS 9283 : 1995
12.	3478775	2011/03/30	M/s. Vijayalakshmi Minerals 16/3, Hospital Street, Perur Main Road Madukarai Block Sundakkamuthur, Coimbatore - 641010	Packaged Drinking water (other than packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
13.	3480964	2011/03/31	M/s. V S J Minerals SF No : 264/4, Siruvani Main Road, Madampatti, Coimbatore - 641010	Packaged Drinking water (other than packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
14.	3479979	2011/03/31	M/s. Newtec Cables # 544/1, Chinnamaddampalayam, Bilichi (P.O.), P.N. Palayam Block, Coimbatore - 641019	PVC Insulated Cables for working voltages upto and including 1100 V	IS 694 : 1990

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1050.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग): वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3481259	2011/04/04	मैसर्स मारुति डिस्टिलर्स प्रायवेट लिमिटेड, 18/380, कोन्गु नगर, मुतूर रोड, वेल्लाकोविल, तिरुप्पुर - 638111	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	3481057	2011/04/04	मैसर्स यूनिटैनामिक वेक्क्यूम पम्प्स (इंडिया) प्रायवेट लिमिटेड सं. 20, धनलक्ष्मी नगर एक्स्टेंशन, मसकालीपालयम रोड, उप्पिलीपालयम पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर - 641015	अपकेन्द्रीय जेट पम्प	IS 12225 : 1997
3.	3490462	2011/04/26	मैसर्स समुद्रा मिनरल आर एस एफ 723/2, 724/2, पालया तोट्टम, भवानी ब्लॉक, मून रोड, वरतनल्लूर पोस्ट, भवानी तालुक, ईरोड-638311	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
4.	3490361	2011/04/26	मैसर्स भवानी मिनरल वाटर एस एफ 224/1बी, जोसियार पिरिवु, वेल्लियन्गाडु पोस्ट, कारामडै (के रास्ते) मेट्टुपालयम तालुक, कोयम्बतूर-641104	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
5.	3493165	2011/04/27	मैसर्स एशियन इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीस एस एफ सं. 508, पी.एस.जी. एस्टेट कालोनी, पीलमेडु, कोयम्बतूर - 641004	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	IS 8472 : 1998

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1050.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3481259	2011/04/04	M/s. Maaruthi Distillers Private Limited 18/380, Kongu Nagar, Muthur Road, Vellakovil, Tiruppur-638111	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
2.	3481057	2011/04/04	M/s. Unidynamic Vacuum Pumps (India) Private Limited No. 20, Dhanalakshmi Nagar Extension Masakalipalayam Road, Uppilipalayam Post, Coimbatore - 641015	Centrifugal Jet Pumps	IS 12225 : 1997
3.	3490462	2011/04/26	M/s. Samudra Minaral RSF 723/2, 724/2, Palaya Thottam, Bhavani Block, Moon Road, Varadhanallur P.O., Bhavani Taluk, Erode - 638311	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	3490361	2011/04/26	M/s. Bavani Mineral Water SF 224/1B, Josiar Pirivu, Velliyangadu Post, Karamadai (Via), Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore - 641104	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
5.	3493165	2011/04/27	M/s. Asian Engineering Industries SF No. 508, P.S.G Estate Colony, Peelamedu, Coimbatore - 641004	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1051.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग): वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3498074	2011/05/10	मैसर्स रीवा इंजीनियरिंग 933/4सी, आसारी तोट्टम, वीरियमपालयम रोड, मैलमपट्टी, कोयम्बतूर - 641062	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
2.	3499379	2011/05/13	मैसर्स जय शक्ति मिनरल्स 30-ए, एम.एम.एस. नगर, पहला सडक, वलयन्काडु, तिरुप्पुर - 641603	अपकेन्द्रीय जेट पम्प	IS 12225 : 1997
3.	3501845	2011/05/23	मैसर्स मेहला मशीन्स इंडिया लिमिटेड यूनिट 2 पुराना सं. 5/43 बी, सं. 104, 105, अविनाशि रोड, कनियूर, करुमतमपट्टी पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर - 641659	गहरे कुओं के निम्नजनीय पंप सेट	IS 14220 : 1994

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गिस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1051.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

S1 No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3498074	2011/05/10	M/s. Revaa Engineering 933/4C, Aasari Thottam, Veeriampalayam Road, Myilampatti Coimbatore - 641062	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.	3499379	2011/05/13	M/s. Jai Shakthi Minerals 30-A, M.N.S. Nagar, 1st Street, Valayankadu, Tirupur - 641603	Centrifugal Jet Pumps	IS 12225 : 1997
3.	3501845	2011/05/23	M/s. Mehala Machines India Limited Unit II, Old No. 5/43 B, No. 104, 105, Avanashi Road, Kaniyur, Karumathampatti (P.O.), Coimbatore - 641659	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1052.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं./भाग/खंड/वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3511040	2011/06/02	मेसर्स ए सी सी लिमिटेड मदुक्कुरै सिमेंट वर्क्स, मदुक्कुरै कोयम्बतूर - 641105	मेसनरी सिमेंट	IS 3466: 1988
2.	3507857	2011/06/13	मेसर्स बी डी आर इंडस्ट्रीज दरवाजा सं. 1, तन्डालमुतु सड़क, नल्लमपालयम, गणपति पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641006	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	IS 8034: 2002
3.	3507958	2011/06/13	मेसर्स बी डी आर इंडस्ट्रीज दरवाजा सं. 1, तन्डालमुतु सड़क, नल्लमपालयम, गणपति पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641006	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट के मोटर	IS 9283: 1995
4.	3508455	2011/06/13	मेसर्स ए एस वाटर टेक्नालोजी 29/ए, विनायगर कोइल सड़क, जोवा नगर, नवल ले आउट, रतिनपुरी, कोयम्बतूर - 641027	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004
5.	3508253	2011/06/13	मेसर्स श्री शक्ति मिनरल्स द सं. 80, आर एस एफ सं. 234/7, पेरिया तोट्टम, ईरोड - 638107	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004
6.	3509558	2011/06/16	मेसर्स जयलक्ष्मी एलॉय्स इंडिया प्रायवेट लिमिटेड एस एफ सं. 190, कुरिचि न्यू टाउन, एल आई सी कालोनी, सिडको, कोयम्बतूर- 641021	सामान्य संरचना इस्पात में पुनर्वैल्लन के लिये कॉर्बन, ढलवाँ इस्पात बिलेट इंगट बिलेट, ब्लूम और स्लैब	IS 2830 1992
7.	3509659	2011/06/16	मेसर्स नयाग्रा एक्वा फार्म्स नया सं. 46, ए के एस नगर, तडागम रोड, कोयम्बतूर - 641001	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)		
8.	3510543	2011/06/17	मेसर्स विनय एसोसियेट्स 5/75, नन्दवना तोट्टम, वैयापुरी पुदुर, मडुक्करै, ब्लॉक, पुट्टुविकि, पेरूर पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641010	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004
9.	3512042	2011/06/21	मेसर्स श्री जयराम इंडस्ट्रीज सं. 10/2980, त्रिची रोड, अल्वेनिया कॉन्वेन्ट के सामने, रामनाथापुरम, कोयम्बतूर - 641045	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004
10.	3514349	2011/06/29	मेसर्स एल्क्ट्रोमेक इंजीनियरिंग सं. 90/2, इलग्नो नगर, आचारमपालयम, गणपति, कोयम्बतूर - 641006	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	IS 8472: 1998
11.	3513953	2011/06/29	मेसर्स आलियार पेकेज्ड ड्रिंकिंग वाटर [सी 1, करुप्पमपालयम रोड, वैक्कमेट्टु, पोल्ताची दक्षिण ब्लॉक, जमीन ऊतुकुलो गाँव, पोल्ताची तालुक - 642004	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543: 2004

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1052.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

S.I. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part/Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3511040	2011/06/02	M/s. ACC Limited Madukkarai Cement Works Madukkarai, Coimbatore - 641105	Masonry Cement	IS 3466 : 1988
2.	3507857	2011/06/13	M/s. BDR Industries Door No. 1, Thandalmuthu Street, Nallampalayam, Ganapathy (P.O.) Coimbatore-641006	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002
3.	3507958	2011/06/13	M/s. BDR Industries Door No. 1, Thandalmuthu Street, Nallampalayam, Ganapathy (P.O.) Coimbatore-641006	Motors for Submersible Pumpsets	IS 9283 : 1995
4.	3508455	2011/06/13	M/s. A.S. Water Technology 29/A, Vinayagar Koil Street, Jeeva Nagar, Navalr Layout, Rathinapuri, Coimbatore - 641027	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004
5.	3508253	2011/06/13	M/s. Sri Sakthi Minerals D. No. 80, RSF : 234/7, Periya Thottam, Erode - 638107	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral water)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
6.	3509558	2011/06/16	M/s. Jayalakshmi Alloys India Pvt. Ltd. SF No, 190, Kurichi New Town, LIC Colony, SIDCO, Coimbatore - 641021	Carbon Steel Cast Billet Ingots For Re-Rolling into Steel For General Structural Purposes	IS 2830 : 1992
7.	3509659	2011/06/16	M/s. Niagara Aqua Farms New No. 46, A.K. S. Nagar, Thadagam Road, Coimbatore - 641001	Packaged Drinking water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
8.	3510543	2011/06/17	M/s. Vinay Associates 5/75, Nandhavana Thottam, Vaiyapurai Pudur, Madukarai Block, Puttuviki, Perur Post, Coimbatore-641010	Packaged Drinking water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
9.	3512042	2011/06/21	M/s. Sri Jayaram Industries No. 10/2980, Trichy Road, Opp : Alvenia Convent School, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore-641045	Packaged Drinking water (other than packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
10.	3514349	2011/06/29	M/s. Electromec Engineering No. 90/2, Elango Nagar, Avarampalayam, Ganapathy Coimbatore - 641006	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998
11.	3513953	2011/06/29	M/s. Aliyar Packaged Drinking Water ICI, Karuppampalayam Road, Vaikalmedu, Pollachi (South) Block Zamin Uthukuli Village, Pollachi Taluk - 642004	Packaged Drinking water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1053.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग) वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3519157	2011/07/05	मेसर्स हैटेक इंजीनियरिंग एस एफ सं. 338/3सी2, श्री वेंकटेश्वर इंडस्ट्रियल एस्टेट, पीलमेडु, कोयम्बतूर-641004	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	IS 8472 : 1998
2.	3521043	2011/07/21	मेसर्स जेस्को इंजीनियरिंग इंडिया प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सं. 221/1, सती रोड, सरवनमपट्टी, कोयम्बतूर-641035	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	IS 8472 : 1998
3.	3521144	2011/07/22	मेसर्स श्री वरो एक्वा मिनरल्स सं. 4, प्रियानगर एक्सटेंशन सड़क सं. 596, कुमारपालयम गाँव, चेरन नर्सिंग कॉलेज के सामने, पेरूर मुख्य रोड, कोयम्बतूर - 641039	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	3521750	2011/07/25	मेसर्स शार्प इंडस्ट्रीज शार्प नगर, कालापट्टी, कोयम्बतूर - 641035	अपकेन्द्रीय जेट पम्प	IS 12225 : 1997
5.	3522954	2011/07/28	मेसर्स आर वी प्योर ITS 43, पाचापालयम, तोन्डामुतूर ब्लॉक पेरुर चेट्टीपालयम, कोयम्बतूर - 641010	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	IS 14543 : 2004
6.	3524554	2011/07/28	मेसर्स सुगुणा इंडस्ट्रीज एस एफ सं. 409, कालापट्टी रोड, कोयम्बतूर - 641014	उर्जा दक्ष प्रेरण मोटर्स - तीन फेजी स्क्वियरल केज	IS 12615 : 2004

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1053.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

S.I. No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the Party	Title of the Standard	IS No. Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3519157	2011/07/05	M/s. Hiteck Engineering SF No. 338/3C2, Sri Venkateswara Industrial Estate, Peelamedu, Coimbatore - 641004	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, Cold water	IS 8472: 1998
2.	3521043	2011/07/21	M/s. Jesco Engineering India Private Limited, No. 221/1, Sathy Road, Saravanampatti Coimbatore - 641035	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, Cold water	IS 8472: 1998
3.	3521144	2011/07/22	M/s. Srii Vari Aqua Minerals No. 4, Priyanagar Extension Street, No. 596, Kumarapalayam (Village) Opp. Cheran Nursing College, Perur Main Road, Coimbatore - 641039	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
4.	3521750	2011/07/25	M/s. Sharp Industries Sharp Nagar, Kalapatti Coimbatore- 641035	Centrifugal Jet Pumps	IS 12225 : 1997
5.	3522954	2011/07/28	M/s. RV Pure ITS 43, Pachapalayam, Thondamuthur Block, Perur Chettipalayam, Coimbatore - 641010	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
6.	3524554	2011/07/28	M/s. Suguna Industries SF No. 409, Kalapatti Road, Coimbatore - 641014	Energy Efficient Induction Motors- Three Phase Squirrel Cage	IS 12615 : 2004

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1054.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-विनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं. (भाग/खंड) वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3530246	2011/08/02	मेसर्स जय लक्ष्मी इंडस्ट्रीज सं. 6, दुरैसामी ले आउट, आवारमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर - 641006	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	IS 8472: 1998
2.	3535054	2011/08/18	मेसर्स सी.आर.आई. पम्प्स प्राइवेट लि. यूनिट - इंजीनियरिंग डिविजन सं. 43 (17), आवारमपालयम रोड, गणपति, कोयम्बतूर- 641006	कृषि पम्पिंग प्रणाली का चूषण लाइनों में प्रयोग किए जाने वाले फुट वाल्व, रिफ्लेक्स वाल्व या नान रिटर्न वाल्व और बोर वाल्व की विशिष्टि	IS 10805: 1986
3.	3539062	2011/08/26	मेसर्स श्री पवित्रा पाइप प्रोडक्ट्स सं. 27/7, अन्जुगम नगर (के रास्ते) उडयमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर - 641006	पेयजल आपूर्ति के लिए उच्च घनत्व वाले पॉलीएथिलीन पाइप्स	IS 4984 : 1995

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1054.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and Address (Factory) of the Party	Title of the S	1	IS No. Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)		(6)
1.	3530246	2011/08/02	M/s. Jai-Laxmi Industries No. 6 Duraisamy Layout, Avarampalayam, Coimbatore - 641006	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, cold water		IS 8472 : 1998
2.	3535054	2011/08/18	M/s. C.R.I Pumps Private Limited Unit-Engineering Division No. 43 (17), Avarampalayam Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641006	Foot Valves, reflux valves or non-return valves and bore valves to be used in suction lines of agricultural pumping systems		IS 10805 : 1986
3.	3539062	2011/08/26	M/s. Shri Pavithraa Pipe Products No. 27/7, Anjugam Nagar (Via) Udayampalayam, Coimbatore - 641006	High Density Polyethy- lene pipes for water supplies		IS 4984 : 1995

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1055.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग) वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3553056	2011/10/03	मेसर्स एवरेस्ट इंडस्ट्रीस लिमिटेड पोदनूर वर्क्स, कुरिची गाँव, पोदनूर, कोयम्बतूर - 641023	एस्बेस्टस सिमेंट बिल्डिंग पाइप्स एवं पाइप फिटिंग्स गटर्स एवं गटर फिटिंग्स एवं रूफिंग फिटिंग्स - भाग 3 - रूफिंग फिटिंग्स	1626 (भाग 3) 1994
2.	3556264	2011/10/19	मेसर्स के टेक मोटर्स सं. 28, महालक्ष्मी कोइल स्ट्रीट उप्पिलीपालयम पोस्ट, मसक्कलिपालयम, कोयम्बतूर-641015	एक फेजी छोटी ए.सी. और यूनिवर्सल बिजली के मोटर	996:2009

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गोस जाँय, वैज्ञानिक एफ एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1055.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3553056	2011/11/03	M/s. Everest Industries Limited Podanur Works, Kurichi Village, Podanur, Coimbatore - 641023	Asbestos Cement Building Pipes and Pipe Fittings, Gutters and Gutter Fittings and Roofings Fittings - Part 3 : Roofing Fittings	1636 : Part 3 : 1994
2.	3556264	2011/10/19	M/s. K. Tech Motors No. 28, Mahalakshmi Koil Street, Uppilipalayam (P.O.) Masakkalipalayam, Coimbatore - 641015	Single-Phase small ac and universal electric motors	996:2009

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1056.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्र.सं. लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा.मा.सं. (भाग/अनुभाग) वर्ष
2	3	4	5	6
3573971	2011/11/25	मेसर्स किरुबा वाटर सिस्टम् 1/840, कोयम्बतूर रोड, सत्यामंगलम ब्लॉक, कूनामूलै गांव सत्यामंगलम तालुक, ईरोड -638402	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 2004
3571866	2011/11/25	मेसर्स श्री वेट्रिवेल एक्वा प्रोडक्ट्स एस एफ 132, पल्लतूर रोड, टी.एन. पालयम ब्लॉक, वाणिपुतुर गाँव, गोबीचेंद्रीपालयम तालुक, ईरोड - 638506	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	14543 : 2004

[संख्या सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गोस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1056.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3573971	2011/11/25	M/s. Kiruba Water Systems 1/840, Coimbatore Road, Sathyamangalam Block, Koonamoolai Village, Sathyamangalam Taluk, Erode - 638402	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
3571866	2011/11/25	M/s.Sri Vetrivel Aqua Products SF 132, Pallathur Road, T.N. Palayam Block, Vaniputheer village. Taluk, Erode - 638506	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004

[No. CMD/13 : 11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1057.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भामा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग) : वर्ष
1.	3577777	2001/12/05	मैसर्स श्रीराम एयर कम्प्रेसर्स (कोयम्बटूर) प्राइवेट लिमिटेड 48-डी, एस एन आर कॉलेज रोड, नवा इंडिया, कोयम्बटूर-641006	कृषि तथा जल आपूर्ति के लिए साफ ठंडे पानी के बिजली के मोनोसेट पम्प	आईएस 9079 : 2002
2.	3580564	2011/12/14	मैसर्स पयोनीर प्रोडक्ट्स सं. 4 और 5, ए.के.जी. नगर, वरदाराजापुरम, उप्पिलीपालयम, कोयम्बटूर-641015	गहरे कुओं के निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	आईएस 14220 : 1994
3.	3580463	2011/12/14	मैसर्स हॉलमार्स एक्वा फार्म्स सर्वे सं. 175/2ए2, धारापुरम रोड, तिरुप्पुर ब्लॉक, एम. पुदुपालयम तिरुप्पुर तालुक, तिरुप्पुर-641665	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
4.	3582366	2011/12/16	मैसर्स निशरिच कृस्टल वाटर्स 166, उट्टपालयम, तलवैपट्टानम, धारापुरम-638672	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
5.	3582568	2011/12/16	मैसर्स एस.आर. एक्वा प्युरिफायर्स 4/53, भारतीय नगर, गणपति, कोयम्बटूर (पूर्व) तालुक, कोयम्बटूर-641006	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आई एस 14543 : 2004
6.	3582467	2011/12/16	मैसर्स वीसाट सोलार प्रोडक्ट्स एस एफ सं. 533, तडागम रोड, सोमयमपालयम गांव, कोयम्बटूर-641108	सौर सपाट पट्टिका संग्राहक—भाग 1—अपेक्षाएं	आई एस 12933 (पार्ट-1) : 2003
7.	3582669	2011/12/19	मैसर्स एपेक्स इंडस्ट्री एसएफ सं. 334/2, दरवाजा सं. 14-ए, राजागोपाल ले आउट, पीलमेडु, कोयम्बटूर-641004	अपकेन्द्रीय जेट पम्प	आई एस 12225 : 1997
8.	3583166	2011/12/20	मैसर्स नेशनल एक्वूपमेंट कंपनी सं. 151-बी-1, अब्बै नायडु ले आउट, पी.एन. पालयम रोड, गणपति, कोयम्बटूर-641006	निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	आई एस 8034 : 2002

[संख्या सीएमडी/13:11]

वर्गीय जाँच, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1057.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec./ Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	3577777	2011/12/05	M/s. Sriram Air Compressors (Coimbatore) Pvt. Ltd. 48-D, SNR College Road, Nava India, Coimbatore-641006	Electric Monoset pumps for clear, cold water for agricultural and water supply purposes	IS 9079 : 2002
2	3580564	2011/12/14	M/s. Pioneer Products No. 4&5, A.K.G. Nagar, Varadharajapuram, Uppilipalayam, Coimbatore -641015	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994
3	3580463	2011/12/14	M/s. Halmmars Aqua Farms Survey No. 175/2A2, Dharapuram Road, Tiruppur Block, M. Pudhupalayam, Tiruppur Taluk, Tiruppur -641665	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
4	3582366	2011/12/16	M/s. Nishrich Crystal Waters 166, Uttupaalayam, Thalavaipattanam, Dharapuram-638672	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
5	3582568	2011/12/16	M/s. S.R. Aqua Purifiers 4/53, Bharathi Nagar, Ganapathy, Coimbatore (North) Taluk, Coimbatore-641 006	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
6	3582467	2011/12/16	M/s. Vesat Solar Products S.F. No. 533, Thadagam Road, Somayampalayam Village, Coimbatore-6411 08	Solar Flat Plate Collector - Part 1 - Requirements	IS 12933 (Part 1): 2003
7	3582669	2011/12/19	M/s. Apex Industry SF. No. 334/2, Door No. 14-A, Rajagopal Layout, Peelamedu, Coimbatore -641004	Centrifugal Jet Pumps	IS 12225 : 1997
8	3583166	2011/12/20	M/s. National Equipment Company No. 151-B-I, Abbai Naidu Layout, P.N.Palayam Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641006	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1058.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भामा सं. (भाग/अनुभाग) : वर्ष
1.	3587376	2012/01/02	मैसर्स प्रभु इंडस्ट्री, सं. 733/4ए, तोट्टीपालयम रोड, सिविल एरॉडॉम पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641014	कृषि तथा जल आपूर्ति के लिए साफ ठंडे पानी के बिजली के मोनोसेट पम्प	आईएस 9079 : 2002
2.	3590466	2012/01/03	मैसर्स कुमरन पम्प, सं. 13/ए, शिवा जोती नगर, सिविल एरॉडॉम पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641014	निम्जनीय पंप सेट	आईएस 8034 : 2002
3.	3592167	2012/01/12	मैसर्स नन्दि पम्प प्रायवेट लिमिटेड, एस एफ सं. 432, 6वां क्रॉस, वी. के. रोड, तन्नीर पन्डल, कोयम्बतूर-641004	गहरे कुओं के निम्जनीय पंप सेट	आईएस 14220 : 1994
4.	3595678	2012/01/20	मैसर्स चेरन इंडस्ट्रीस सं. 78/1, रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर स्ट्रीट, अतिपालयम रोड, गणपति, कोयम्बतूर-641006	पम्प-पुनर्योजी स्वच्छ ठंडे पानी के लिए	आईएस 8472 : 1998
5.	3599585	2012/01/30	मैसर्स माबेल्स इंडस्ट्रीस, सं. 1, दशकन्त नगर, गोल्डविन्स के सामने, अविनाशि रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641014	कृषि तथा जल आपूर्ति के लिए साफ ठंडे पानी के बिजली के मोनोसेट पम्प	आईएस 9079 : 2002
6.	3599686	2012/01/30	मैसर्स पेरिन्बम एक्वा फार्म्स, 731/2, 731/4ए, कुदरिपालयम, वेल्लिपालयम रोड, अन्नूर ब्लॉक, सिक्कडसमपालयम गाँव, मेदूपालयम तालुक, कोयम्बतूर-641302	पैकेंजबंद पेयजल (पैकेंजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आईएस 14543 : 2004

[संख्या सीएमडी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1058.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec., Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3587376	2012/01/02	M/s. Prabhu Industry, No. 733/4A, Thottipalayam Road, Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-641 014	Electric Monoset pumps for clear, cold water for agricultural and water supply purposes	IS 9079 : 2002
2.	3590466	2012/01/03	M/s. Kumaran Pumps, No. 13a, Siva Jothi Nagar, Civil Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore-641014	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002
3.	3592167	2012/01/12	M/s. Nandi Pumps Private Limited, SF No. 432, 6th CROSS, V.K. Road, Thanneer Pandal, Coimbatore-641004	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994
4.	3595678	2012/01/20	M/s. Cheran Industries, No. 78/1, Ravindranath Tagore Street, Athipalayam Road, Ganapathy, Coimbatore-641006	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998
5.	3599585	2012/01/30	M/s. Mavells Industries, No. 1, Dhaskant Nagar, Opp. to gldwins, Avinashi Road, Coimbatore -641014	Electric Monoset pumps for clear, cold water for agricultural and water supply purposes	IS 9079 : 2002
6.	3599686	2012/01/30	M/s. Perinbam Aqua Farms, 731/2, 731/4a, Kutharipalayam, Vellipalayam Road, Annur Block, Sikkadasampalayam Village, Mettupalayam Taluk, Coimbatore-641302	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1059.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-विनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं. (भाग/ अनुभाग) : वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	4401240	2012/02/02	मैसर्स चेन्नूर एक्वा प्लेनट, एस एफ 444/2ए, 2ए, पूतोदट्टम, मुतनमपालयम, त्रिरुप्पुर-641606	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आईएस 14543 : 2004
2.	4405450	2012/02/08	मैसर्स नारायण इंडस्ट्रीस, 33-सी, वल्लुवर नगर,	गहरे कुओं के निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	आईएस 14220 : 1994

1	2	3	4	5	6
			पीलमेडु, कोयम्बतूर-641004		
3.	4405753	2012/02/08	मैसर्स एग्रो कास्ट पम्प प्रोडक्ट्स, एस एफ सं. 162, ग्रास हिल रोड, के. आर. पुरम, गणपति पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641006	निज्जनीय पंप सेट	आईएस 8034 : 2002
4.	4405854	2012/02/08	मैसर्स एग्रो कास्ट पम्प प्रोडक्ट्स, एस एफ सं. 162, ग्रास हिल रोड, के. आर. पुरम, गणपति पोस्ट, कोयम्बतूर-641006	निज्जनीय पंप सेट के लिए मोटर	आईएस 9283 : 1995
5.	4411041	2012/02/16	मैसर्स जैन इरिगेशन सिस्टम्स लिमिटेड, एस एफ सं. 248/2, 3, 90, तन्त्र सहित भवनों के अन्दर एल्यामुतुर गाँव, उडुमलपेट-642154	संवातन और वर्षा के पानी के की मिटी तथा अपट्टशिष्ट निरावेशन तन्त्र के लिए अनम्यकृत पी वी सी पाइपें	आईएस 13592 : 1992
6.	4412043	2012/02/20	मैसर्स कावेरी है टेक सं. 24/25, पौन्ड रोड, पीलमेडु, कोयम्बतूर-641004	गहरे कुओं के निमज्जनीय पंप सेट	आईएस 14220 : 1994
7.	4412144	2012/02/20	मैसर्स जे एण्ड जे इंजिनियर्स, 114, कालनूर, कारमडै ब्लॉक, जाडयमपालयम, मेट्टपालयम-641302	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आईएस 14543 : 2004

[संख्या सीएमडी/13:11]

वर्गीस जाँय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1059.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the Regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule:—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec., Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	4401240	2012/02/02	M/s. Chenthur Aqua Planet, SF 444/2A, 2A, Poothottam, Muthnampalayam, Tiruppur - 641606	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
2.	4405450	2012/02/08	M/s. Narayan Industries, 33-C, Valluvar Nagar, Peelamedu, Coimbatore - 641004	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220: 1994

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	4405753	2012/02/08	M/s. Agro-Cast Pump Products, SF No.162, Grass Hill Road, K.R.Puram, Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore - 641006	Submersible Pumpsets	IS 8034 : 2002
4.	4405854	2012/02/08	M/s. Agro-Cast Pump Products, SF No.162, Grass Hill Road, K.R.Puram, Ganapathy Post, Coimbatore - 641006	Motors for Submersible Pumpsets	IS 9283 : 1995
5.	4411041	2012/02/16	M/s. Jain Irrigation Systems Ltd., SF No. 248/2, 3, 90, Ellayamuthur Village, Udumalpet-642154	UPVC pipes for soil and waste discharge systems inside buildings including ventilation and rainwater system	IS 13592 : 1992
6.	4412043	2012/02/20	M/s. Kaverri Hi Tech, No. 24/25 Pound Road, Peelamedu Coimbatore-641 004	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994
7.	4412144	2012/02/20	M/s. J & J Engineers, 114, Kalanoor, Karamadai Block, Jadayampalayam, ' Mettupalayam-641302	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 10960.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भामा सं./ (भाग/ अनुभाग) : वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3542758	2011/09/07	मैसर्स ग्लोबल क्रियेटर्स, 1571सी1/1सी2, वेल्लारुगम पालयम, तोन्डामुतूर ब्लॉक, देवरायापुरम, कोयम्बतूर-641109	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद मिनरल जल के अलावा)	आईएस 14543 : 2004
2.	3545562	2011/09/13	मैसर्स बालू इंजीनियरिंग इंडस्ट्रीस, सं. 1, लक्ष्मी कॉर्नर, इलनो नगर, के. आर. पुरम, आवारमपालयम, कोयम्बतूर-641006	साफ ठंडे पानी के लिए अपकेन्द्रीय पुनरुत्पादक पंप्स	आईएस 8472 : 1998
3.	3545259	2011/09/13	मैसर्स रिवा इंडस्ट्रीस, 25-ए, कामाराज नगर, दूसरा सड़क, आवारमपालयम, गणपति, कोयम्बतूर-641006	गहरे कुओं के निमज्जनीय पम्प सेट	आईएस 14220 : 1994

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	3546362	2011/09/15	मैसर्स सेनक्स स्टील्स प्रायवेट लिमिटेड, एस एफ सं. 42/2, मुल्लुपडी रेलवे गेड रोड, सुलक्कल, पोल्लाची तालुक, कोयम्बतूर-642110	कंक्रीट प्रबलन के लिए उच्च सामर्थ्य विकसित इस्पात छड़ और तार	आईएस 1786 : 2008

[संख्या सीएमडी13:11]

वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1060.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3542758	2011/09/07	M/s. Global Creators 1571C1/1C2, Vellarugam Palayam, Thondamuthur Block, Devarayapuram, Coimbatore-641109	Packaged Drinking Water (other than Packaged Natural Mineral Water)	IS 14543 : 2004
2.	3545562	2011/09/13	M/s. Balu Engineering Industries No. 1, Lakshmi Corner, Elango Nagar, K.R. Puram, Avarampalayam, Coimbatore-641006	Centrifugal Regenerative pumps for clear, cold water	IS 8472 : 1998
3.	3545259	2011/09/13	M/s. Riva Industries 25-A, Kamaraj Nagar, 2nd Str .., Avarampalayam, Ganapathy Coimbatore-641006	Openwell Submersible Pumpsets	IS 14220 : 1994
4.	3546362	2011/09/15	M/s. Sanex Steels Pvt. Ltd., SF. No. 42/2, Mulluppadi Railway Gate Road, Sulakkal, Pollachi Taluk, Coimbatore-642110	High Strength Deformed Steel bars and wires for concrete reinforcement	IS 1786 : 2008

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1061.— भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उपविनियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं./भाग/ अनुभाग/वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	4402747	2012/02/03	मैसर्स एस. एस. तंगामालिगै, 1065, बिग बाजार स्ट्रीट, कोयम्बतूर-641001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
2.	4402848	2012/02/03	मैसर्स एस. एस. तंगामालिगै, 1065, बिग बाजार स्ट्रीट, कोयम्बतूर-641001	चांदी तथा चांदी मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 2112 : 2003
3.	4405955	2012/02/08	मैसर्स विस्तुता 383, 7वां सड़क, गांधीपुरम, कोयम्बतूर-641012	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
4.	4406048	2012/02/08	मैसर्स विस्तुता 383, 7वां सड़क, गांधीपुरम, कोयम्बतूर-641012	चांदी तथा चांदी मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 2112 : 2003
5.	4410039	2012/02/13	मैसर्स जवेरी ब्रॉस ज्वेलर्स 38/39, बिग बेल कॉम्प्लेक्स, 106, डी.बी. रोड, आर.एस. पुरम, कोयम्बतूर-641002	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
6.	4409963	2012/02/13	मैसर्स श्री विग्नेश ज्वेलर्स 1369, त्रिची रोड, पुराना सुंगम, विग्नेश बस स्टॉप, रामनाथापुरम, कोयम्बतूर-641045	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
7.	4412346	2012/02/21	मैसर्स न्यू प्रिया ज्वेलर्स मुख्य रोड, वेल्लाकोविल-638111	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
8.	4412245	2012/02/21	मैसर्स आर एन जे ज्वेलर्स 152, पोन्नय्याराजा पुरम, पहला स्ट्रीट, एस. के. कॉम्प्लेक्स, आर. एस. पुरम, कोयम्बतूर-641002	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999

[संख्या सीएमडी/13:11]

वर्गिस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1061.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	4402747	2012/02/03	M/s. S.S. Thanggamaligai 1065, Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore-641 001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewelleryl Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.	4402848	2012/02/03	M/s. S.S. Thanggamaligai 1065, Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore-641 001	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 2112 : 2003
3.	4405955	2012/02/08	M/s. Visruta 383, 7th Street, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore-641 012	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417 : 1999
4.	4406048	2012/02/08	M/s. Visruta 383, 7th Street, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore-641 012	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 2112 : 2003
5.	4410039	2012/02/13	M/s. Zaveri Bras Jewellers 38/39, Big Bell Complex, 106 D.B.Road, R.S.Puram, Coimbatore-641 002	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417 : 1999
6.	4409963	2012/02/13	M/s. Sri Vignesh Jewellers 1369, Trichy Road, Old Sungam, Vignesh Bus Stop, Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore-641 045	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417 : 1999
7.	4412346	2012/02/21	M/s. New Priyaa Jewellers Main Road, Vellakovil-638111	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417 : 1999
8.	4412245	2012/02/21	M/s. RNJ Jewellers 152, Ponnaiyaraja Puram, 1st Street, S.K Complex, R.S. Puram, Coimbatore-641 002	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417 : 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1062.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :-

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि, वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं./भाग अनुभाग/वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3589683	2012/01/03	मैसर्स सी. के. के. ज्वेलरी 1024, बिग बाजार स्ट्रीट, कोयम्बतूर-641001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
2.	3589582	2012/01/03	मैसर्स चेम्पन्नूर इंटरनेशनल ज्वेलर्स सं. 295, पेरिया कडा वीदी, कोयम्बतूर-641001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
3.	3589481	2012/01/03	मैसर्स चेम्पन्नूर इंटरनेशनल ज्वेलर्स दरवाजा सं. 247, कमर्शियल रोड, ऊटी-643001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
4.	3589077	2012/01/03	मैसर्स डी.ए.आर. ज्वेलरी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड दुकान सं. जी 9, ब्रुकफील्ड एस्टेट, डॉ. कृष्णस्वामी रोड, कोयम्बतूर-641009	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
5.	3589178	2012/01/03	मैसर्स मलबार फेशन ज्वेलरी 10/663, मैसूर रोड, गुडलूर, द नीलगिरीस-643212	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
6.	3589784	2012/01/03	मैसर्स मनप्पुरम ज्वेलर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 005/1, 005/2, कच्चेरी स्ट्रीट, ईरोड-638001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 1417 : 1999
7.	3591367	2012/01/06	मैसर्स मनप्पुरम ज्वेलर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, 005/1, 005/2, कच्चेरी स्ट्रीट, ईरोड-638001	चाँदी तथा चाँदी मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 2112 : 2003

[संख्या सीएमडी/13:11]

वर्गीस जाँय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1062.— In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988 of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3589683	2012/01/03	M/s. C.K.K. Jewellery 1024, Big Bazaar Street, Coimbatore-641 001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
2.	3589582	2012/01/03	M/s. Chemmanur International Jewellers No. 295, Periya Kada Veedhi, Coimbatore-641 001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
3.	3589481	2012/01/03	M/s. Chemmanur International Jewellers Door No. 247, Commercial Road, Ooty-643001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
4.	3589077	2012/01/03	M/s. D.A.R Jewellery Private Limited Shop No. G9, Brookefield Estate, Dr. Krishnaswamy Road, Coimbatore-641 009	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
5.	3589178	2012/01/03	M/s. Malabar Fashion Jewellery 10/663, Mysore Road, Gudalur, The Nilgiris-643212	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
6.	3589784	2012/01/03	M/s. Mannapuram Jewellers Private Limited 005/1, 005/2, Cutchery Street, Erode-638001	Gold and Gold Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts - Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
7.	3591367	2012/01/06	M/s. Mannapuram Jewellers Private Limited 005/1,005/2, Cutchery Street, Erode-638001	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 2112 : 2003

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head]

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1063.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं./भाग/ अनुभाग/वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	3579377	2011/12/12	मैसर्स मनपुरम ज्वेलर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड सं. 229/230, नया शिवा टॉवर्स, कुमरन रोड, तिरुप्पुर-641601	चाँदी तथा चाँदी मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 2112 : 2003
2.	3580160	2011/12/12	मैसर्स श्री बालाजी ज्वेलर्स 186/261, मुख्य बाजार, ऊटी-643001	चाँदी तथा चाँदी मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 2112 : 2003
3.	3583065	2011/12/20	मैसर्स सुमंगली ज्वेलर्स 318, राजा स्ट्रीट, कोयम्बतूर-641001	चाँदी तथा चाँदी मिश्र धातुएं आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	आईएस 2112 : 2003

[संख्या सीएमडी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1063.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule:

SCHEDULE

Sl No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3579377	2011/12/12	M/s. Manapuram Jewellers Pvt. Ltd. No. 229/230, New Siva Towers, Kumaran Road, Tiruppur-641601	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 2112 : 2003
2.	3580160	2011/12/12	M/s. Sri Balaji Jewellers 186/261, Main Bazaar, Ooty-643001	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 2112 : 2003
3.	3583065	2011/12/20	M/s. Sumangali, Jewellers 318, Raja Street, Coimbatore-641001	Silver and Silver Alloys, Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 2112 : 2003

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head]

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1064.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं./भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3553864	20111013	मैसर्स चिन्नान्न ज्वेलरी, 157, बाजार सड़क, पोल्लाची-642001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999
2.	3556163	20111019	मैसर्स चिन्नान्न ज्वेलरी, 157, बाजार सड़क, पोल्लाची-642001	चाँदी तथा चाँदी मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 2112: 2003
3.	3556466	20111019	मैसर्स मनपुरम ज्वेलर्स प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, सं 229/230, नया शिवा टॉवर्स, कुमरन रोड, तिरुप्पुर-641601	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999
4.	3560053	20111028	मैसर्स बालाजी ज्वेलर्स, 186/261, मुख्य बाजार, ऊटी-643001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1064.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3553864	20111013	M/s. Chinnannan Jewellery 157, Bazaar Street, Pollachi-642001	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
2.	3556163	20111019	M/s. Chinnannan Jewellery 157, Bazaar Street, Pollachi-642001	Silver and Silver Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 2112: 2003
3.	3556466	20111019	M/s. Manappuram Jewellers Pvt. Ltd., No. 229/230, New Siva Towers, Kumaran Road, Tiruppur-641601	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
4.	3560053	20111028	M/s. Sri Balaji Jewellers 186/261, Main Bazaar, Ooty-643001	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1065.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं./भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष
1.	3530044	2011/08/08	मैसर्स वी. नटराज मुदलियर एण्ड सन्स ज्वेलर्स, 416/09, मुख्य सड़क, अविनाशि-641654	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1065.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3530044	2011/08/08	M/s. V. Natraj Mudaliar And Sons Jewellers 416/09, Main Road, Avinashi-641654	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts-Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1066.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्ष	भा मा सं./भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष
1.	3515250	2011/07/05	मैसर्स श्री तंगा मालिगै श्री मुरुगन टावर्स, 703, राजा स्ट्रीट, कोयम्बतूर-641001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1066.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given below in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
1.	3515250	2011/07/05	M/s. Shree Thanga Maaligai, Sri Murugan Towers, 703, Raja Street, Coimbatore-641001	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1067.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं./भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष
1.	3509053	2011/06/15	मैसर्स सौबर्निका ज्वेलरी, 49/डी, क्लॉक टॉवर के पास, बज़ार स्ट्रीट, सत्यामंगलम-638401	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999
2.	3508960	2011/06/15	मैसर्स महेन्द्रा ज्वेलर्स 122, बज़ार सड़क, सत्यामंगलम-638401	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999
3.	3508859	2011/06/15	मैसर्स महेश्वरी ज्वेलरी 712, बज़ार सड़क, सत्यामंगलम-638401	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999
4.	3508758	2011/06/15	मैसर्स गोतम ज्वेलर्स 247, मुख्य बज़ार, ऊटी-643001	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1067.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3509053	2011/06/15	M/s. Sowbarnika Jewellery 49/D, Near Clock Tower, Bazar Street, Sathyamangalam-638401	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
2.	3508960	2011/06/15	M/s. Mahendra Jewellers, 122, Bazaar Street, Sathyamangalam-638401	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
3.	3508859	2011/06/15	M/s. Maheshwari Jewellery, 712, Bazaar Street, Sathyamangalam-638401	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
4	3508758	2011/06/15	M/s. Gotham Jewellers, 247, Main Bazaar, Ooty-643001	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1068.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक भा मा सं./अनुभाग/खंड/वर्ष
1.	3501542	2011/05/20	मैसर्स एन.एन. वाराणवासी गौन्डर ज्वेलरी 12, पोन्न सड़क, ईरोड-638001	चाँदी तथा चाँदी मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग IS 2112: 2003

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1068.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :—

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
1.	3501542	2011/05/20	M/s. N.N. Varanavasi Gounder Jewellery 12, Ponn Street, Erode-638001	Silver and Silver Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 2112: 2003

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1069.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक भा मा सं./भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3485772	2011/04/12	मैसर्स विक्टोरिया ज्वेलर्स दरवाजा सं. 6/6A, हरिप्रिया कॉम्पलेक्स, कोयम्बतूर रोड, मेट्टपालयम-641301	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2.	3488071	2011/04/19	मैसर्स श्री कृष्णा ज्वेलरी 11/287, केलिकट रोड, चेरम्बाडी, द नीलगिरिस-643205	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1069.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licence particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1.	3485772	2011/04/12	M/s. Victoria Jewellers D. No. 6/6A, Haripriya Complex Coimbatore Road, Mettupalayam-641301	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999
2.	3488071	2011/04/19	M/s. Sree Krishna Jewellery 11/287, Calicut Road, Cherambadi, The Nilgiris-643205	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 24 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1070.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम (5) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं वे स्वीकृत कर दिए गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या	स्वीकृति करने की तिथि वर्ष/माह	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	भा मा सं./भाग/अनुभाग/वर्ष
1.	3472056	2011/03/18	मैसर्स केरला फेशन ज्वेलरी 50, पोल्लाची रोड, उदुमलपेट-642126	स्वर्ण तथा स्वर्ण मिश्र धातुएं, आभूषण/शिल्पकारी शुद्धता एवं मार्किंग	IS 1417: 1999

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

वर्गीस जॉय, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 24th February, 2012

S.O. 1070.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulation, 1988, Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address (factory) of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No. /Part /Sec. Year
1.	3472056	2011/03/18	M/s. Kerala Fashion Jewellery 50, Pollachi Road, Udumalpettu-642126	Gold and Gold Alloys Jewellery/Artefacts- Fineness and Marking	IS 1417: 1999

[No. CMD/13:11]

VARGHESE JOY, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1071.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 4 के उप-नियम 5 के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि जिन लाइसेंसों के विवरण नीचे अनुसूची में दिए गए हैं, वे स्वीकृत कर दिये गए हैं :—

अनुसूची

क्रम सं.	लाइसेंस	स्वीकृत करने की तिथि	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम एवं पता की तिथि वर्ष/	भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक संख्या	भा मा	भाग	अनभाग	वर्ष
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	3797185	27-1-2012	मैसर्स मोकाशी एग्री सर्वे नं. 6/1, प्रोपर्टी नं. 462 एवं 463 ओताडे हंडेवाडी तालुका हवेली, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543			2004
2.	3802859	9-2-2012	मैसर्स कमल इंडस्ट्रीज प्लाट नं. 2, शहीद बाबा दीप सिंहजी नगर, शहीद भगत सिंह रोड, जिला नांदेड, महाराष्ट्र-431601 ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543			2004
3.	3771975	13-2-2012	मैसर्स मधुबन एग्री प्रॉडक्ट्स, गट सं. 331, नेर तालुका एवं जिला जलाना महाराष्ट्र-431203 ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543			2004
4.	3732965	27-1-2012	मैसर्स शिवशक्ति इंडस्ट्रीज प्लाट नं. 44/11, एमआईडीसी, जिला बीड महाराष्ट्र- 431122 ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543			2004
5.	3805259	16-2-2012	मैसर्स वेंकटेश्वरा बेवरेजेज प्लाट नं. 1487, कोल्हापुर सांगली रोड, हटकानंगले बस स्टॉप के पास, तालुका हटकानंगले, जिला कोल्हापुर, महाराष्ट्र-416109 ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543			2004
6.	3806160	14-2-2012	मैसर्स इंडस्ट्रियल इलेक्ट्रॉनिक एंड एलाइड प्रोडक्ट्स प्लाट नं. 20, 21, 33 और 34 इलेक्ट्रॉनिक को-ऑप. इस्टेट लि. पुणे सातारा रोड, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र-411009 ।	एनरोइड टाइप रक्त वापमापी (सिफनोमैनोमीटर)	7652			1988
7.	3772977	24-2-2012	मैसर्स जयश्री फूड एंड बेवरेजेज इंडस्ट्री स. नं. 10/1/3 भोसले नगर, औताडे, हंडेवाडी रोड, तालुका हवेली, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र ।	पैकेजबंद पेयजल (पैकेजबंद प्राकृतिक मिनरल जल के अलावा) विशिष्ट	14543			2004

[सं. सी एम डी/13:11]

बी.एम. हनीफ, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S.O. 1071.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (5) of the regulation 4 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies the grant of licences particulars of which are given in the following schedule :

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No.	Grant Date	Name and address of the party	Title of the Standard	IS No.	Part	Sec.	Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	3797185	27-01-2012	M/s. Mokashi Agro Survey No. 6/i, Property No. 462 & 463, Autade Handewadi, Taluka Haveli, District Pune, Maharashtra.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)- Specification	14543			2004
2.	3802859	9-2-2012	M/s. Kamal Industries Plot No. 2 Shahid Baba Deep Singhji, Nagar, Shahid Bhagar Singh Road, District Nanded, Maharashtra-431601.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)- Specification	14543			2004
3.	3771975	13-2-2012	M/s. Madhuban Agri Products Gut No, 331, Ner Taluka & District Jalna, Maharashtra-431203.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)- Specification	14543			2004
4.	3732965	27-01-2012	M/s. Shivshakti Industries Plot No. 44/11, MIDC, District Beed, Maharashtra-431122.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)- Specification	14543			2004
5.	3805259	16-2-2012	M/s. Venkateshwara Beverages Plot No. 1487, Kolhapur Sangli Road, Near Hatkanangale Bus Stop, Taluka Hatkanangale, District Kolhapur, Maharashtra-416109.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)- Specification	14543			2004
6.	3806160	14-2-2012	M/s. Industrial Electronic & Allied Products Plot No. 20, 21, 33 & 34 Electronic Co-Op. Estate Ltd., Pune-Satara Road, District Pune, Maharashtra-411009.	Sphygmomano-meter Aneroid type	7652			1988
7.	3772977	24-2-2012	M/s. Jayshree Food & Beverage Industry S. No. 10/1/3 Bhosale Nagar Authade, Handewadi Road, Taluka Haveli, District Pune.	Packaged drinking water (Other than packaged natural mineral water)- Specification	14543			2004

[No. CMD/13:11]

B.M. HANEEF, Scientist 'F' & Head

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1072.—भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो (प्रमाणन) विनियम, 1988 के विनियम 5 के उप-नियम (6) के अनुसरण में भारतीय मानक ब्यूरो एतद्द्वारा अधिसूचित करता है कि निम्न विवरण वाले लाइसेंसों को उनके आगे दर्शायी गई तारीख से रद्द/स्थगित कर दिया गया है :—

अनुसूची

क्रम संख्या	लाइसेंस संख्या सीएम/एल-	लाइसेंसधारी का नाम व पता	लाइसेंस के अंतर्गत वस्तु/प्रक्रम सम्बद्ध भारतीय मानक का शीर्षक	रद्द करने की तिथि
1.	1376252	मेसर्स डेक्सेल प्लास्ट प्रा. लि., मुत्केवाडी, एन. एच. 50 चाकण, तालुका खेड, जिला पुणे, महाराष्ट्र-410501	भा मा 4985:2000 पेय जल आपूर्ति के लिए अप्लास्टिकृत पीवीसी पाइप्स	6-02-2012

[सं. सी एम डी-13:13]

बी. एम. हनीफ, वैज्ञानिक 'एफ' एवं प्रमुख

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S.O. 1072.—In pursuance of sub-regulation (6) of the regulation 5 of the Bureau of Indian Standards (Certification) Regulations, 1988, of the Bureau of Indian Standards, hereby notifies that the licences particulars of which are given below have been cancelled/suspended with effect from the date indicated against each:

SCHEDULE

Sl. No.	Licence No. CML-	Name and Address of the Licensee	Article/Process with relevant Indian Standards covered by the licence cancelled/suspension	Date of Cancellation
1.	1376252	M/s. Dexcel Plast Pvt. Ltd., Mutkewadi N.H. 50, Chakan Taluk Khed, District Pune, Maharashtra-410501	IS 4985:2000 Unplasticized PVC pipes for potable water supplies	6-02-2012

[No. CMD/13:13]

B.M. HANEEF, Scientist 'F' & Head

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय

नई दिल्ली, 12 मार्च, 2012

का.आ. 1073.—केन्द्रीय सरकार ने पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इससे पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी की गई भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 1985 तारीख 18 जुलाई, 2011 ओडिशा के पारादीप से बिहार राज्य के बरौनी तक कूड के परिवहन के लिए दामोदर नदी के आरपार एक पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन हेतु उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार के अर्जन के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और उक्त अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 15-10-2011 को उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अनुसरण में सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने केन्द्रीय सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दी थी;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार का उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् यह समाधान हो गया है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाना चाहिए ;

अतः अब, केन्द्रीय सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना में संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार अर्जित किया जाता है ;

यह और कि केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त धारा की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए यह निदेश देती है कि उक्त भूमियों के उपयोग का अधिकार केन्द्रीय सरकार में निहित होने के बजाय सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त इंडियन ऑयल कार्पोरेशन लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ;

अनुसूची

पुलिस थाना : खनन्डघोष		जिला : वर्धमान		राज्य : पश्चिम बंगाल	
गाँव का नाम	अधिकारिता सूची	प्लॉट संख्या	हैक्टर	एयर	वर्ग मीटर
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
न पारा	56	1540	00	01	30
		1537	00	01	50

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		1547	00	02	60
		1537	00	00	82
		1540	00	01	29
		1540	00	02	25
		1540	00	01	18
		1540	00	01	30
		1540	00	01	52
मशील्ला	57	636	00	01	22
		611	00	00	40
		611	00	00	80
		611	00	01	58
		610	00	01	21
		630	00	01	17
		635	00	01	38
		611	00	01	61
		614	00	01	29
		611	00	00	39
		611	00	00	80
		611	00	01	41
		631	00	01	48
		611	00	00	39
		611	00	00	39
		611	00	01	31
		613	00	02	44
		611	00	00	20

[फा. सं. आर-25011/4/2010-ओआर-1]

लाल छन्दमा, अवर सचिव

MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

New Delhi, the 12th March, 2012

S.O. 1073.— Whereas by the notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas No. 31, dated:30-07-2011, issued under sub-section (1) of section 3 of the Petroleum and Mineral Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), the Central Government declared its intention to acquire the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying pipeline across Damodar river in the state of West Bengal for transportation of crude oil.

And whereas, the copies of the said notification were made available to the public on 15-10-2011.

And whereas, the Competent Authority in pursuance of sub-section (1) of the section 6 of the said Act has submitted his report to the Central Government.

And whereas, Central Government after considering the said report is satisfied that the right of user in the land specified in the Schedule appended to this notification should be acquired.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (1) of section 6 of the said Act, the Central Government hereby declares that the right of user in the lands specified in the schedule to this notification is hereby acquired.

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by the sub-section (4) of the said section, the Central Government hereby directs that the right of user in the said lands shall instead of vesting in the Central Government; vest, free from all encumbrances, in the Indian Oil Corporation Limited.

SCHEDULE

Police Station : Khandaghosh		District : Burdwan		State : West-Bengal	
Name of Village	Jurisdiction	Plot No.	Area		
	List No.		Hectare	Acre	Square Metre
Napara	56	1540	00	01	30
		1537	00	01	50
		1540	00	02	60
		1537	00	00	82
		1540	00	01	29
		1540	00	02	25
		1540	00	01	18
		1540	00	01	30
		1540	00	01	52
Mashilla	57	636	00	01	22
		611	00	00	40
		611	00	00	80
		611	00	01	58
		610	00	01	21
		630	00	01	17
		635	00	01	38
		611	00	01	61
		614	00	01	29
		611	00	00	39
		611	00	00	80
		611	00	01	41
		631	00	01	48
		611	00	00	39
		611	00	00	39
		611	00	01	31
		613	00	02	44
611	00	00	20		

[F. No. R-25011/4/2010-OR-1]

LAL CHHANDAMA, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1074.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2740(अ) तारीख 28 नवंबर, 2011 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 728 तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- बासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 14 अक्टूबर, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तहसिल/ तालुक : निलागिरा	जिला : चण्डीश्वर	राज्य : ओडिशा		
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल		
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि. एयर
1	2	3	4	5
डनका	1071	00	05	84
	1073	00	19	36
	1072	00	07	18
	773	00	00	0
	1074	00	00	82
	770	00	02	9
	771	00	01	3
	772	00	00	0
	474	00	00	0
	476	00	03	8
	475	00	12	7
	485	00	17	11
	484	00	00	00
	486	00	04	14
	488	00	00	00
	487	00	04	00
	490	00	04	00
	489	00	03	17
	491	00	02	14
	493	00	02	88
	492	00	02	39
	483	00	02	97
	496	00	02	86
	494	00	04	36
	495	00	06	66
	498	00	00	28
	499	00	00	43
	500	00	03	42
	501	00	00	41
	447	00	09	31
	512	00	03	61
	513	00	08	31
	523	00	11	81
	525	00	13	00
	522	00	07	40
	521	00	05	17
	527	00	00	76

1	2	3	4	5
1) टनका (निम्न)	534	00	09	22
	685	00	12	52
	683	00	03	54
	682	00	11	65
	680	00	04	12
	676	00	02	95
	677	00	02	14
	674	00	04	06

मंडल/ तहसील/ तालुका : खेरा	जिला : जालंधर	राज्य : ओडिशा
दुलारपुर	319	00 16 51
	323	00 04 36
	324	00 05 00
	325	00 00 10
	93	00 00 95
	102	00 05 03
	104	00 03 80
	105	00 00 88
	101	00 00 65
	103	00 05 15
	106	00 06 31
	113	00 04 94
	110	00 08 80
	114	00 00 74
	133	00 08 77
	132	00 01 53
	135	00 09 06
	163	00 10 54
	165	00 13 72
	168	00 01 96
	169	00 02 71
	175	00 01 21
	174	00 02 97
	173	00 01 38
	172	00 00 67
	187	00 02 07
	186	00 01 32
	185	00 26 24
	199	00 00 64
	200	00 02 07
कर्मिस्टपुर	410	00 06 14
	411	00 05 55
	421	00 02 06
	420	00 19 52

1	2	3	4	5
2) कासिद्विपुर (निर्धेत)	414	00	06	25
	418	00	00	44
	423	00	00	10
	202	00	00	35
मडल/ नहरियल/ तालुक : सिमिलिया	जिला जालंधर	राज्य आदिआ		
1) कुडी	1160	00	01	96
	1161	00	01	96
	1163	00	00	18
	1156	00	00	60
	1144	00	01	45
	1149	00	00	19
	1148	00	00	08
	1138	00	04	20
	1137	00	01	41
	1139	00	01	85
	1129	00	01	9
	1126	00	01	48
	1122	00	00	16
2) सवंग	164	00	02	20
	165	00	12	78
	167	00	00	75
	149	00	06	81
	151	00	01	38
	150	00	02	76
	147	00	16	88
	146	00	00	10
	307	00	02	15
	308	00	13	13
	309	00	01	33
	320	00	00	40
	317	00	00	16
	319	00	05	74
	326	00	00	10
	327	00	02	98
	328	00	04	66
	332	00	07	62
	331	00	21	65
	363	00	01	19
	527	00	00	34
	495	00	14	85
	496	00	09	01
	493	00	02	06
	492	00	00	19

1	2	3	4	5
2) सभंग (निम्न):	528	00	01	97
	497	00	09	24
	491	00	01	67
	498	00	06	25
	499	00	04	99
	500	00	00	60
	486	00	10	22
	485	00	01	90
	484	00	04	02
	483	00	03	15
	482	00	01	37
	479	00	00	10
	476	00	04	03
	477	00	04	27
	469	00	01	20
	468	00	03	69
	478	00	00	39
	465	00	03	42
	467	00	00	10
	466	00	03	57
	464	00	02	49
	806	00	02	11
	808	00	13	89
	809	00	00	29
	810	00	07	61
	811	00	01	59
	819	00	07	87
	812	00	00	62
	824	00	00	25
	817	00	13	61
	835	00	04	11
	833	00	00	78
	834	00	03	85
	836	00	02	51
	839	00	00	24
	837	00	02	19
	838	00	03	02
	840	00	00	96

मंडल/ तहसील/ तालुक : बस्ता	मिला : बालेश्वर	गन्ध : ओडिशा
1) बाग्माडिआ	104/702	00 08 66
	103/701	00 09 43
	105/703	00 04 31
	106/704	00 01 44

1	2	3	4	5
1) कम्पानि (निर्देश)	700	00	01	87
	102/699	00	07	86
	100/697	00	08	60
	66/662	00	06	10
	91/687	00	04	30
	90/686	00	01	59
	75/671	00	00	12

महल/ बर्हीमल/ पोलीस/ जालिन्धर	जिला जालिन्धर	गण्य (अंशः)
1) किसान गावधनपुर	136	00 02 83
	143	00 09 30
	144	00 00 53
	146	00 01 59
	147	00 08 49
	149	00 01 02
	148	00 06 45
	151	00 00 56
	157	00 06 11
	161	00 00 16
	156	00 12 43
	155	00 01 34
	171	00 01 49
	173	00 06 96
	176	00 04 43
	174	00 00 36
	175	00 08 94
	187	00 02 30
	112	00 00 59
	111	00 01 53
	109	00 04 84
	110	00 01 15
	190	00 00 51
	103	00 05 17
	92	00 01 53
	60	00 01 48
2) चक्राष्ट	165	00 03 51
	166	00 15 37
	171	00 08 09
	172	00 13 94
	175	00 08 08
	178	00 03 57
	177	00 06 28
	133	00 02 16
	132	00 01 46

1	2	3	4	5
2) चकाघु (निरंतर)	131	00	11	09
	126	00	00	15
	127	00	19	66
	128	00	00	72
	119	00	02	82
	120	00	03	95
	121	00	01	98
	118	00	08	29
	122	00	00	29
	220	00	04	52
	218	00	01	13
	225	00	00	10
	224	00	23	57
	205	00	00	45
	204	00	03	86
	199	00	02	11

[फा सं. एल.-14014/15/2011-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1074.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 728 dated 28th February, 2011, read with their notification number S.O. 2740(E) dated 28th November, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 14th October, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Nilagiri		District:Baleshwar		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Tanaka	1071	00	05	84	
	1073	00	19	00	
	1072	00	07	18	
	773	00	00	10	
	1074	00	00	82	
	770	00	02	96	
	771	00	01	63	
	772	00	00	64	
	474	00	00	52	
	476	00	03	83	
	475	00	12	11	
	485	00	17	27	
	484	00	00	69	
	486	00	04	35	
	488	00	00	65	
	487	00	04	00	
	490	00	04	99	
	489	00	03	77	
	491	00	02	14	
	493	00	02	88	
	492	00	02	39	
	483	00	02	97	
	496	00	02	86	
	494	00	04	36	
	495	00	06	66	
	498	00	00	28	
	499	00	00	43	
	500	00	03	42	
	501	00	00	41	
	447	00	09	31	
	512	00	03	61	
	513	00	08	31	
	523	00	11	81	
	525	00	13	00	
	522	00	07	40	
	521	00	05	17	
	527	00	00	70	

1	2	3	4	5
1) Tanaka (Contd)	534	00	09	22
	685	00	12	52
	683	00	03	54
	682	00	11	65
	680	00	04	42
	676	00	02	95
	677	00	02	74
	674	00	04	06

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Khaira	District:Baleshwar	State:Orissa
1) Dularpur	319	00 16 51
	323	00 04 36
	324	00 05 00
	325	00 00 10
	93	00 00 95
	102	00 05 03
	104	00 03 80
	105	00 00 85
	101	00 00 65
	103	00 05 15
	106	00 06 31
	113	00 04 94
	110	00 08 80
	114	00 00 74
	133	00 08 77
	132	00 01 53
	135	00 09 06
	163	00 10 54
	165	00 13 72
	168	00 01 96
	169	00 02 71
	175	00 01 21
	174	00 02 07
	173	00 01 38
	172	00 00 67
	187	00 02 07
	186	00 01 32
	185	00 26 24
	199	00 00 64
	200	00 02 07
2) Kasindipur	410	00 06 14
	411	00 05 55
	421	00 02 06
	420	00 19 52

1	2	3	4	5
2) Kasindipur (Contd)	414	00	06	25
	418	00	00	44
	423	00	00	10
	202	00	00	35

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Similia	District:Baleshwar	State:Orissa		
1) Kundi	1160	00	01	98
	1161	00	01	01
	1163	00	00	18
	1156	00	00	69
	1144	00	01	45
	1149	00	00	10
	1148	00	00	08
	1138	00	04	20
	1137	00	01	41
	1139	00	01	88
	1129	00	01	79
	1126	00	01	48
	1122	00	00	10
2) Sabang	164	00	02	20
	165	00	12	78
	167	00	00	78
	149	00	06	81
	151	00	01	38
	150	00	02	76
	147	00	16	88
	146	00	00	10
	307	00	02	15
	308	00	13	13
	309	00	01	33
	320	00	00	40
	317	00	00	16
	319	00	05	74
	326	00	00	10
	327	00	02	98
	328	00	04	66
	332	00	07	62
	331	00	21	65
	363	00	01	19
	527	00	00	34
	495	00	14	85
	496	00	09	01
	493	00	02	06
	492	00	00	19

1	2	3	4	5
2) Sabang (Contd)	526	00	01	97
	497	00	09	54
	491	00	01	97
	498	00	06	25
	499	00	04	99
	500	00	00	60
	486	00	10	22
	485	00	01	90
	484	00	04	02
	483	00	03	15
	482	00	01	37
	479	00	00	10
	476	00	04	03
	477	00	04	27
	469	00	01	20
	468	00	03	69
	478	00	00	39
	465	00	03	42
	467	00	00	10
	466	00	03	57
	464	00	02	49
	806	00	02	11
	808	00	13	89
	809	00	00	29
	810	00	07	61
	811	00	01	59
	819	00	07	87
	812	00	00	62
	824	00	00	25
	817	00	13	61
	835	00	04	11
	833	00	00	78
	834	00	05	85
	836	00	02	51
	839	00	00	24
	837	00	02	19
	838	00	03	02
	840	00	00	96

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Basta	District:Baleshwar	State:Orissa		
1) Barmadia	104/702	00	08	66
	103/701	00	09	43
	105/703	00	04	31
	106/704	00	01	44

1	2	3	4	5
1) Barmadia (Contd)	700	00	01	87
	102/699	00	07	86
	100/697	00	08	60
	66/662	00	00	10
	91/687	00	00	30
	90/686	00	01	59
	75/671	00	00	12
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Jaleswar District:Baleshwar State:Orissa				
1) Kismat Gobardhanpur	136	00	02	81
	143	00	09	40
	144	00	00	53
	146	00	01	59
	147	00	08	49
	149	00	01	02
	148	00	06	45
	151	00	00	56
	157	00	06	11
	161	00	00	10
	156	00	12	43
	155	00	01	34
	171	00	01	49
	173	00	06	96
	176	00	04	43
	174	00	00	36
	175	00	08	94
	187	00	02	30
	112	00	00	59
	111	00	01	53
	109	00	04	84
	110	00	01	15
	190	00	00	51
	103	00	05	17
	92	00	01	53
	60	00	01	48
2) Chakraghu	165	00	03	51
	166	00	15	37
	171	00	08	09
	172	00	13	94
	175	00	08	08
	178	00	03	57
	177	00	06	28
	133	00	02	16
	132	00	01	46
	131	00	11	09
	126	00	00	15
	127	00	19	66
	128	00	00	72
	119	00	02	82
	120	00	03	95
	121	00	01	98
	118	00	08	29

1	2	3	4	5
2) Chakraghu (Contd)	122	00	00	29
	220	00	04	52
	218	00	01	13
	225	00	00	10
	224	00	23	57
	205	00	00	45
	204	00	03	86
	199	00	02	11

[F. No. L-14014/15/2011-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1075.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2740(अ) तारीख 28 नवंबर, 2011 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 727 तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- वासुदेवपुर-हावडा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 20 अक्तूबर, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के वजाए, सभी विलक्षणताओं से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : सोरो		जिला : बालेश्वर		गन्ज : ओडिशा	
गाँव का नाम		सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.		आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	
				हेक्टेयर	एयर
1		2		3	4
1) भाटपडा	21			00	01
	19			00	04
	22			00	07
	23			00	03
	29			00	01
	24			00	06
	27			00	04
	25			00	00
	26			00	03
	16			00	11
	49			00	17
	15			00	06
	9			00	08
					13
2) वणपारिआ	13/16			00	18
	19/23			00	17
3) कुरुणिया	1349			00	12
	1347			00	00
	1348			00	09
	1342			00	00
	1352			00	10
	1353			00	04
	1355			00	06
	1356			00	04
	1357			00	00
	1324			00	04
	1358			00	17
	1323			00	02
	1127			00	05
	1126			00	00
4) कोलथा	1125			00	19
	9/11			00	07
	8/10			00	04
	17/20			00	00
	18/21			00	04
5) बंशिखार्जी	114			00	02
	117			00	17
	5/10				35

1	2	3	4	5
5) वंशिवाजी (निर्गन्त)	3/7	00	06	61
	38	00	11	76
	83	00	15	80
6) नदिगों	1858	00	09	98
	1859	00	02	30
	1857	00	08	80
	1856	00	01	34
	1861	00	14	22
	1855	00	02	08
	1837	00	03	61
	1836	00	14	60
	1835	00	08	76
	1834	00	07	91
	1833	00	12	08
	1832	00	10	19
	1829	00	00	10
	1827	00	00	29
	1828	00	08	03
	113	00	18	62
	114	00	05	19
7) सतमंख	842	00	01	68
	787	00	10	38
	782	00	05	53
	771	00	00	10
	711	00	00	52
	702	00	05	08
	639	00	03	81
	604	00	06	51
	606	00	01	75
	588	00	03	49
	587	00	04	81
	575	00	10	15
	579	00	00	10
	576	00	17	19
	555	00	07	99
	558	00	03	66
	552	00	01	49
8) चहलिया	717	00	12	23
	703	00	02	68
	676	00	21	15
	660	00	00	69
	661	00	10	02

1	2	3	4	5
		00	13	56
8) चन्निमा (निर्गत)	584	00	00	10
9) वानिपुर	514	00	06	88
	518	00	01	08
	503	00	03	68
	497	00	48	06
	261	00	05	87
	244	00	00	10
	246			
10) चंपो	61	00	06	64
	62	00	03	53
	63	00	00	36
	68	00	14	94
	69	00	01	64
	70	00	11	94
	71	00	23	80
	53	00	02	87
	50	00	02	18
	51	00	13	68
	48	00	15	99
	40	00	01	96
	39	00	02	55
	144	00	16	81
	147	00	06	95
	148	00	00	10
	150	00	17	50
	163	00	02	60
	165	00	18	23
	168	00	11	54
	170	00	00	15
	172	00	00	41
11) आंगुला	1492	00	05	14
	1494	00	06	05
	1495	00	06	00
	1504	00	10	51
	1788	00	00	46
	1789	00	02	00
	1790	00	03	02
	1791	00	00	11
	1802	00	12	05
	1861	00	17	06
	1856	00	01	67
	1852	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
11) आंगुला (निम्नर)	2081	00	05	49
	2079	00	16	87
	2072	00	01	93
	1943	00	00	34
	1944	00	06	50
	1948	00	09	70
	1947	00	07	64
	1945	00	00	10
	1955	00	01	71
	1946	00	07	59
	857	00	01	35
	856	00	04	24
	1957	00	06	49
	854	00	11	89
	853	00	00	58
	852	00	04	60
	855	00	01	80
	850	00	00	17
	851	00	07	58
	848	00	02	70
12) मंती	36	00	11	24
	35	00	02	55
	34	00	00	52
	26	00	16	53
	23	00	15	58
	22	00	00	10
	17	00	14	59
	374	00	00	17
	380	00	01	52
	981	00	01	94
	1010	00	07	79
	1011	00	06	65
	1009	00	01	74
	1008	00	04	32
	1007	00	04	36
	1006	00	08	93
	1019	00	08	04
	1025	00	00	77
	1022	00	05	16
	1024	00	07	25
	1023	00	03	02
	1026	00	07	38
मंडल/ तेहमिल/ तालुक : निलगिरी	जिला : बालेश्वर	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) ईश्वरपुर	559	00	02	88

1	2	3	4	5
1) ईश्वरपुर (निम्न)	568	00	06	04
	573	00	11	03
	576	00	01	07
	578	00	02	14
	577	00	02	06
	579	00	15	05
	537	00	13	22
	15	00	06	31
	580	00	00	32
2) चिंतामणिपुर	176	00	03	00
	187	00	00	10
	190	00	00	49
	191	00	01	83
	487	00	03	41
	488	00	02	73
	489	00	01	17
	491	00	06	51
	492	00	05	00
	411	00	11	74
	414	00	10	58
	413	00	07	89
	404	00	11	13
	396	00	12	99
	397	00	05	94
	386	00	10	11
3) कांडागडो	1562	00	05	66
	1542	00	18	07
	1540	00	00	10
	1541	00	02	17
	1531	00	02	99
	1530	00	04	13
	1528	00	00	10
	1527	00	05	12
	1526	00	05	58
	1525	00	06	53
	1514	00	00	10
	1515	00	04	52
	1524	00	00	66
	2415	00	04	80
	2416	00	07	41
	2426	00	01	13

1	2	3	4	5
3) कोडागर्डी (निम्न)	2434	00	05	53
	2425	00	00	67
	2435	00	02	81
	2436	00	00	48
	1474	00	04	23
	1475	00	00	40
	1473	00	03	32
	1472	00	07	00
	1471	00	02	68
	1470	00	08	54
	1442	00	04	05
	1443	00	01	09
	1444	00	00	81
	1445	00	00	10
	1373	00	07	38
	1374	00	00	69
	1379	00	04	04
	1380	00	03	19
	1381	00	07	27
	1382	00	04	95
	1383	00	02	69
	1384	00	00	76
4) कन्हुपुर	711	00	14	57
	712	00	00	10
	710	00	05	69
	713	00	09	20
	714	00	08	25
	663	00	06	19
	661	00	09	76
	660	00	05	41
	643	00	06	96
	642	00	16	38
	641	00	02	21
	469	00	03	17
	468	00	03	86
	470	00	04	65
	471	00	00	28
	446	00	01	87
	437	00	00	38
	441	00	05	50
	439	00	01	22
	420	00	04	86

1	2	3	4	5
4) कन्हापुर (निम्न)	419	00	02	02
	394	00	08	64
	411	00	14	58
	405	00	15	70
	404	00	02	35
	398	00	00	10
5) कोलिगडी	817	00	02	32
	816	00	14	78
	815	00	25	23
	595	00	11	18
	562	00	09	12
	561	00	07	86
	560	00	04	10
	555	00	01	37
	450	00	08	42
	447	00	08	54
	436	00	00	38
	440	00	04	34
	439	00	00	55
	438	00	08	79
6) हुंटापुर	19	00	00	42
7) अस्तीआ	290	00	01	91
	291	00	00	10
	292	00	00	12
	327	00	08	38
	298	00	04	55
	299	00	00	10
	300	00	01	36
	302	00	00	73
	301	00	03	58
	325	00	00	51
	311	00	00	10
	312	00	02	73
	315	00	00	64
	314	00	10	88
	313	00	13	24
	213	00	05	06
	35	00	00	71
	57	00	09	03
	99	00	20	22
	64	00	01	24
	98	00	25	01

1	2	3	4	5
7) अरसोआ (निम्न)	97	00	00	10
	107	00	18	55
	109	00	00	10
	121	00	04	30
	120	00	03	53
	119	00	01	45
	116	00	04	34
	115	00	20	30
मंडल/ तहसिल/ तालुक : खेग	जिला : बालेश्वर	राज्य : ओडिशा		
1) खिगपदा	110	00	00	10
	109	00	01	17
	108	00	02	25
	107	00	00	44
	102	00	01	17
	1	00	00	23
	58	00	06	65
	59	00	04	50
	60	00	00	10
	66	00	00	88
	67	00	05	31
	68	00	02	61
	69	00	00	27
	70	00	08	39
	57	00	00	10
	72	00	00	39
	56	00	06	06
	52	00	01	18
	51	00	19	26
	45	00	06	36
	44	00	07	51
	37	00	00	10
	36	00	06	12
	31	00	02	40
	30	00	34	65
	6	00	11	51
	5	00	07	52
2) गफाएतपुर	1092	00	00	15
	1038	00	05	31
3) दुर्गापुर	62	00	02	54
	59	00	04	89
	64	00	00	10
	56	00	00	83
	57	00	01	71

1	2	3	4	5
3) दुर्गापुर (निरंतर)	54	00	00	10
	46	00	02	69
	43	00	07	15
	45	00	06	37
	12	00	10	60
	15	00	23	90
	14	00	01	06
	17	00	11	14

[फा सं. एल.-14014/13/2011-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1075.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 727 dated 28th February, 2011, read with their notification number S.O. 2740(E) dated 28th November, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 20th October, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Soro		District:Baleshwar		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Bhatapada	21	00	01	91	
	19	00	04	07	
	22	00	07	02	
	23	00	03	40	
	29	00	01	10	
	24	00	06	91	
	25	00	04	79	
	25	00	00	22	
	26	00	03	82	
	10	00	11	63	
	42	00	17	78	
	18	00	06	30	
	9	00	08	13	
2) Banaparia	13/16	00	18	00	
	19/23	00	17	01	
3) Kurunia	1349	00	12	18	
	1347	00	00	10	
	1348	00	09	83	
	1342	00	00	41	
	1352	00	10	06	
	1353	00	04	00	
	1355	00	06	12	
	1356	00	04	37	
	1357	00	00	50	
	1324	00	04	81	
	1358	00	17	93	
	1323	00	00	17	
	1127	00	02	34	
	1126	00	05	15	
	1125	00	00	12	
4) Kolatha	9/11	00	19	86	
	8/10	00	07	23	
	17/20	00	04	20	
	18/21	00	00	10	
5) Bhansikharji	114	00	04	72	
	117	00	02	48	
	5/10	00	17	35	

1	2	3	4	5
5. (Bhambhani, U. 1934)	3/7	00	06	61
	38	00	11	76
	33	00	15	80
6. (N. Dignat)	1858	00	09	98
	1859	00	02	30
	1857	00	08	80
	1856	00	01	34
	1861	00	14	22
	1855	00	02	08
	1847	00	03	61
	1856	00	14	60
	1855	00	08	76
	1844	00	07	91
	1853	00	12	68
	1852	00	10	19
	1829	00	00	10
	1827	00	00	20
	1828	00	08	03
	113	00	18	62
	114	00	05	19
7. (Sarasankar)	812	00	01	68
	787	00	10	38
	782	00	05	53
	774	00	00	10
	741	00	00	52
	702	00	05	68
	639	00	05	81
	604	00	06	51
	606	00	01	75
	588	00	03	49
	567	00	04	81
	575	00	10	15
	539	00	00	10
	576	00	17	19
	537	00	07	99
	558	00	03	66
	552	00	01	49
8. (Chandana)	717	00	12	23
	703	00	02	68
	676	00	21	15
	660	00	00	69
	664	00	10	02

1	2	3	4
8. Chahalima	584		5
9. Balipur	514 518 503 497 261 244 246	00 00 00 00 00 00 00	00 00 00 00 00 00 00
10. Champo	61 62 63 68 69 70 71 53 50 51 48 40 39 144 147 148 150 163 165 168 170 172	00 00	04 54 36 94 64 94 80 87 18 68 99 96 55 81 95 10 50 60 22 54 15 41
11. Angala	1492 1494 1495 1504 1788 1789 1790 1791 1802 1861 1856 1852	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00	05 06 06 10 00 02 03 00 12 17 01 00

1	2	3	4	5
	2081	00	49	
	2079	00	87	
	2072	00	93	
	1943	00	34	
	1944	00	50	
	1948	00	70	
	1947	00	64	
	1945	00	10	
	1955	00	71	
	1946	00	59	
	857	00	35	
	856	00	24	
	1957	00	49	
	854	00	89	
	853	00	58	
	852	00	60	
	855	00	80	
	850	00	17	
	851	00	58	
	848	00	70	
17) Mantri	36	00	11	24
	35	00	02	55
	34	00	00	52
	26	00	16	53
	23	00	15	58
	22	00	00	10
	17	00	14	59
	374	00	00	17
	380	00	01	52
	981	00	01	94
	1010	00	07	79
	1011	00	06	65
	1009	00	01	74
	1008	00	04	32
	1007	00	04	36
	1006	00	08	93
	1019	00	08	04
	1025	00	00	77
	1022	00	05	16
	1024	00	07	25
	1023	00	03	02
	1026	00	07	38
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Nilagiri		District:Baleshwar		State:Orissa
1) Iswarpur	559	00	02	88

1	2	3	4	5
1) Iswarpur (Contd)	568	00	05	01
	573	00	11	03
	576	00	01	07
	578	00	01	14
	577	00	02	06
	579	00	05	05
	537	00	13	22
	15	00	01	31
	580	00	01	32
2) Chintamanipur	176	00	03	00
	187	00	01	10
	190	00	00	49
	191	00	01	83
	487	00	03	41
	488	00	02	73
	489	00	01	47
	491	00	06	51
	492	00	05	00
	411	00	11	74
	414	00	10	58
	413	00	07	89
	404	00	11	13
	396	00	12	09
	397	00	05	94
	386	00	10	11
3) Kandagardi	1562	00	05	66
	1542	00	18	07
	1540	00	00	10
	1541	00	02	17
	1531	00	02	99
	1530	00	04	13
	1528	00	00	10
	1527	00	05	12
	1526	00	05	58
	1525	00	06	53
	1514	00	00	10
	1515	00	04	52
	1524	00	00	06
	2415	00	04	30
	2416	00	07	01
	2426	00	01	13

1	2	3	4	5
3 Sandagari (Contd)	2434	00	05	53
	2425	00	00	67
	2435	00	02	81
	2436	00	00	48
	1474	00	04	23
	1475	00	00	40
	1473	00	03	32
	1472	00	07	00
	1471	00	02	68
	1470	00	08	54
	1442	00	01	05
	1443	00	00	09
	1444	00	00	81
	1445	00	00	10
	1373	00	07	38
	1374	00	00	69
	1379	00	04	04
	1380	00	03	19
	1381	00	07	27
	1382	00	04	95
	1383	00	02	69
	1384	00	06	76
4 Kanhapur	711	00	14	57
	712	00	00	10
	710	00	05	69
	713	00	09	20
	714	00	08	25
	663	00	06	19
	661	00	09	76
	660	00	05	41
	643	00	06	96
	642	00	16	38
	641	00	02	21
	469	00	03	17
	468	00	03	86
	470	00	04	65
	471	00	00	28
	446	00	01	87
	437	00	00	38
	441	00	05	50
	439	00	01	22
	420	00	04	86

1	2	3	4	5
4) Kaulhapur (Contd)	419	00	02	02
	394	00	08	64
	411	00	14	58
	405	00	15	70
	404	00	02	35
	398	00	00	10
5) Koligadi	817	00	02	32
	816	00	14	78
	815	00	25	23
	595	00	11	18
	562	00	09	12
	561	00	07	86
	560	00	04	10
	555	00	01	37
	450	00	08	42
	447	00	08	54
	436	00	00	38
	440	00	04	34
	439	00	00	55
	438	00	08	79
6) Huntapoor	19	00	00	42
7) Astia	290	00	01	94
	291	00	00	10
	292	00	00	12
	327	00	08	38
	298	00	04	55
	299	00	00	10
	300	00	01	36
	302	00	00	73
	301	00	03	58
	325	00	00	51
	311	00	00	10
	312	00	02	73
	315	00	00	64
	314	00	10	88
	313	00	13	24
	213	00	05	06
	35	00	00	71
	57	00	09	03
	99	00	20	22
	64	00	01	24
	98	00	25	01

1	2	3	4	5
7. Astra (Contd)	97	00	00	10
	107	00	18	55
	109	00	00	10
	121	00	04	30
	120	00	03	53
	119	00	01	45
	116	00	04	34
	115	00	20	30

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Khaira	District:Baleshwar	State:Orissa		
1. Khirapada	110	00	00	10
	109	00	04	17
	108	00	02	25
	107	00	00	44
	102	00	01	17
	1	00	00	23
	58	00	06	65
	50	00	01	50
	60	00	00	10
	66	00	00	88
	67	00	05	31
	68	00	02	61
	69	00	00	27
	70	00	08	39
	57	00	00	10
	72	00	00	39
	56	00	06	06
	52	00	01	18
	51	00	19	26
	45	00	06	36
	44	00	07	51
	37	00	00	10
	36	00	06	12
	31	00	02	10
	30	00	34	65
	6	00	11	51
	5	00	07	52
2. Rafactpur	1092	00	00	15
	1038	00	05	31
3. Durgapur	62	00	02	54
	59	00	04	89
	64	00	00	10
	56	00	00	83
	57	00	01	71

1	2	3	4	5
3) Durgapur (Contd)	54	00	00	10
	46	00	02	69
	43	00	07	15
	45	00	06	37
	12	00	10	60
	15	00	23	90
	14	00	01	06
	17	00	11	14

[F.No.L-14014/13/2011-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1076.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 2740(अ) तारीख 28 नवंबर, 2011 के साथ पठित अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 726 तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- बासुदेबपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 15 सितंबर, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से कोई आक्षेप प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विलक्षणियों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : व्यासनगर		जिला : झाजपुर		राज्य : ओडिशा	
गाँव का नाम		सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.		आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	
				हेक्टेयर	एयर
1		2		3	4
				5	6
1) खिरो	79			00	13
	21			00	06
	18			00	08
	17			00	00
	14			00	00
	12			00	04
	31			00	00
	11			00	07
	3			00	01
	6			00	00
2) सरसुदा	525			00	02
	526			00	06
	527			00	01
	533			00	07
	534			00	02
	532			00	09
	549			00	02
	547			00	03
	548			00	06
	552			00	00
	565			00	07
	563			00	00
	749			00	02
	751			00	01
	752			00	03
	750			00	01
	760			00	00
	758			00	06
	757			00	00
	762			00	02
	763			00	02
	764			00	00
	1135			00	07
	1134			00	00
	1139			00	05
	1140			00	03
	1147			00	06

1	2	3	4	5
2) सरसुदा (निरंतर)	1153	00	00	12
	1158	00	00	25
	1157	00	01	67
	1156	00	04	09
	1155	00	12	00
	1108	00	00	95
	1184	00	04	70
	1186	00	02	70
	1187	00	03	97
	1189	00	00	10
	1190	00	13	44
	1204	00	00	37
	1203	00	00	77
	1224	00	00	13
	1222	00	16	68
	1464	00	10	78
	1463	00	13	99
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : भंडारी पोखरी जिला : भद्रक राज्य : ओडिशा				
1) बंदालो	1923	00	00	10
	2008	00	03	01
	2007	00	10	02
	2006	00	18	51
	1996	00	00	86
	2002	00	07	09
	1998	00	01	04
	2001	00	02	30
	1999	00	06	46
2) देउपदा	1818	00	01	08
	1817	00	11	86
	1816	00	03	17
	1814	00	00	10
	1815	00	01	84
	1806	00	00	16
	1805	00	10	16
	1794	00	12	04
	1793	00	00	78
	1789	00	08	75
	1788	00	04	90
	1747	00	04	03
	1716	00	01	27
	1709	00	03	92
	1707	00	03	54
	1694	00	00	51

1	2	3	4	5
2) देउपदा (निरंतर)	1695	00	09	62
	1698	00	02	78
	1696	00	00	46
	1599	00	06	08
	1596	00	04	80
	1598	00	00	22
	1586	00	01	97
	1561	00	06	41
	1511	00	06	54
	1552	00	11	44
	1553	00	04	69
	618	00	16	38
	617	00	00	88
	627	00	13	68
	631	00	03	95
	632	00	05	88
	633	00	02	75
	637	00	00	78
	640	00	04	95
	726	00	00	02
	721	00	13	97
	720	00	08	27
	711	00	03	34
	708	00	04	61
	709	00	03	33
	705	00	08	34
	706	00	02	09
	778	00	08	37
	779	00	07	40
	781	00	33	25
3) मंदर गाडीआ	463	00	02	86
	465	00	11	67
	458	00	09	39
	464	00	07	60
	471	00	05	31
	473	00	01	14
4) अगेइ बेहेरा	638	00	12	14
	628	00	00	10
	637	00	04	52
	636	00	03	05
	635	00	03	28
	632	00	01	04

1	2	3	4	5
4) अगेइ वेहेरा (निरंतर)	633	00	09	93
	634	00	00	37
	606	00	17	61
	640	00	03	60
	605	00	01	95
5) सनासासन	736	00	00	10
	739	00	00	57
	740	00	08	25
	742	00	00	63
	744	00	06	77
	745	00	03	55
	675	00	10	28
	674	00	01	43
	673	00	06	13
	664	00	02	97
	662	00	00	47
	630	00	00	94
	656	00	17	86
	653	00	00	10
	654	00	00	52
	655	00	07	11
	648	00	02	39
	639	00	00	54
6) मंतागारिया	552	00	09	31
	260	00	02	10
	551	00	12	55
	261	00	01	88
	543	00	09	39
	542	00	02	27
	541	00	10	12
	540	00	03	28
	539	00	02	71
	538	00	02	59
	537	00	03	08
	532	00	07	29
	536	00	03	70
	533	00	03	02
	534	00	04	83
	535	00	01	85
	520	00	00	21
	521	00	13	07
	495	00	00	50

1	2	3	4	5
6) मंतागारिया (निरंतर)	516	00	12	29
	497	00	11	72
	500	00	00	21
	501	00	02	94
	502	00	08	47
	503	00	09	64
	488	00	04	95
	504	00	07	27
	476	00	18	99
	477	00	02	86
	469	00	09	45
	470	00	04	38
	452	00	00	15

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : बंट	जिला :भद्रक	राज्य :ओडिशा
1) गंडगारा	253	00 07 11
	255	00 00 10
	252	00 03 03
	251	00 03 59
	250	00 00 65
	249	00 03 39
	247	00 01 15
	221	00 07 36
	222	00 01 09
	219	00 01 27
	218	00 04 85
	217	00 03 87
	216	00 04 10
	83	00 01 96
	85	00 04 12
	84	00 04 52
	46	00 08 60
	87	00 00 12
	88	00 01 19
	111	00 02 99
	112	00 02 25
	137	00 00 65
	113	00 03 83
	136	00 01 12
	115	00 00 29
	114	00 05 39
	135	00 02 03
	133	00 03 04
	134	00 01 21

1	2	3	4	5
1) गंडगरा (निरंतर)	142	00	02	28
	140	00	00	10
	141	00	00	30
	132	00	01	44
	129	00	00	68
	131	00	01	47
	143	00	02	19
2) गोविंदपुर	714	00	02	10
	715	00	02	77
	713	00	08	86
	717	00	02	40
	740	00	10	66
	743	00	07	14
	741	00	00	20
	744	00	06	06
	745	00	00	70
	701	00	02	31
	752	00	05	87
	753	00	05	14
	754	00	01	07
	699	00	00	10
	755	00	16	46
	759	00	01	63
	645	00	02	77
	648	00	10	90
	649	00	10	07
	650	00	10	18
	653	00	08	33
	654	00	06	48
	655	00	03	86
	656	00	04	56
	501	00	12	26
	503	00	02	53
	502	00	09	66
	595	00	00	10
	575	00	05	09
	574	00	02	78
	506	00	01	32
	573	00	01	64
	572	00	01	20
	509	00	00	69
	512	00	00	37

1	2	3	4	5
2) गोबिंदपुर (निरंतर)	554	00	01	36
	555	00	06	11
	552	00	09	23
	553	00	01	78
	543	00	18	88
	540	00	09	11
	544	00	00	10
	545	00	03	04
	539	00	07	20
	538	00	00	10
	534	00	11	43
	535	00	00	25
	536	00	16	54
3) अधिआ	1759	00	01	07
	1736	00	03	82
	1739	00	14	79
	1738	00	23	44
	1388	00	01	70
	1389	00	06	68
	1392	00	02	06
	1390	00	05	35
	1391	00	07	39
	1333	00	11	63
	1332	00	05	68
	1403	00	00	10
	1329	00	06	06
	1327	00	00	10
	1328	00	07	98
	1335	00	03	03
	1324	00	02	69
	1323	00	11	64
	1336	00	00	23
	1337	00	05	15
	1322	00	10	67
	1338	00	00	64
	1291	00	12	63
	1292	00	06	28
	1284	00	08	87
	1288	00	07	27
	1287	00	05	81
	1286	00	05	22
	1277	00	01	12

1	2	3	4	5
3) अक्षिआ (निरंतर)	1285	00	04	14
	1278	00	05	70
	1282	00	00	47
	1279	00	12	23
	1274	00	00	10
	1273	00	02	46
	1272	00	05	69
	1268	00	00	10
	1280	00	00	14
	1271	00	05	98
	1270	00	02	58
	1269	00	10	31
	1246	00	01	79
	1241	00	12	88
	1243	00	03	91
	1242	00	12	84
	1199	00	04	26
4) रघुनाथपुर	320	00	00	53
	315	00	08	39
	316	00	10	47
	311	00	06	19
	313	00	00	13
	263	00	12	99
	309	00	00	32
	264	00	14	87
	265	00	00	11
	266	00	08	31
	271	00	00	97
	267	00	11	73
	269	00	03	64
	268	00	05	52
	249	00	02	04
	247	00	01	37
	129	00	05	82
	131	00	01	28
	240	00	00	10
	241	00	01	25
	133	00	01	58
	132	00	01	81
	242	00	00	43
	244	00	00	89
	134	00	10	03

1	2	3	4	5
4) खुनाथपुर (निरंतर)	147	00	00	25
	135	00	01	58
	81	00	10	22
	82	00	01	44
	77	00	02	09
	79	00	09	75
	83	00	00	21
	78	00	05	76
	50	00	06	05
	54	00	21	88
	58	00	00	10
	51	00	13	40
	53	00	02	16
	52	00	11	29
	39	00	04	77
	40	00	04	28
	38	00	09	98
	37	00	02	63
	35	00	12	41
	36	00	03	25
5) तुंडा	802	00	06	09
	803	00	12	38
	805	00	00	27
	806	00	03	76
	800	00	00	10
	801	00	02	67
	498	00	23	11
	497	00	02	66
	495	00	01	91
	441	00	05	83
	440	00	02	24
	439	00	02	92
	438	00	03	49
	442	00	02	18
	443	00	16	19
	444	00	05	03
	437	00	00	60
	445	00	07	55
	490	00	05	35
	446	00	01	15
	448	00	10	03
	449	00	07	90

1	2	3	4	5
5) तुंडा (निरंतर)	466	00	09	46
	468	00	11	26
	485	00	03	06
	292	00	00	45
	470	00	09	10
	471	00	09	57
	235	00	02	16
	234	00	03	86
	233	00	02	35
	232	00	03	14
	228	00	00	10
	226	00	00	24
	213	00	01	50
	231	00	09	24
	230	00	00	13
	216	00	12	87
	217	00	04	80
	206	00	09	59
	205	00	00	54
	207	00	15	56
	204	00	01	41
	203	00	02	62
6) वेलदा	1017	00	00	10
	1031	00	09	27
	589	00	02	21
	590	00	01	70
	588	00	04	41
	581	00	00	70
	582	00	08	78
	587	00	04	28
	586	00	00	70
	585	00	01	84
	583	00	10	45
	557	00	00	54
	584	00	06	13
	554	00	11	79
	551	00	10	22
	553	00	03	64
	552	00	05	14
	542	00	10	24
	540	00	00	48
	541	00	06	83

1	2	3	4	5
6) डेलदा (निरंतर)	539	00	02	15
7) कर्तिआ	1868	00	00	23
	1870	00	01	47
	1881	00	01	42
	1880	00	01	09
	1879	00	01	34
	2541	00	05	82
	2542	00	00	98
	2545	00	29	55
	2529	00	08	36
	2527	00	03	91
	2526	00	05	83
	2528	00	01	60
	2525	00	02	53
	2522	00	03	25
	2524	00	11	56
	2515	00	00	23
	2516	00	03	87
	2517	00	02	72
	2511	00	20	00
	2510	00	01	16
	2508	00	00	95
	2509	00	08	25
	2505	00	02	37
	2498	00	01	62
	2499	00	04	33
	2497	00	00	10
	2491	00	02	14
	2490	00	08	85
	2477	00	02	04
8) गणीजंगा	2187	00	00	28
	2202	00	01	73
	2203	00	02	14
	2204	00	05	16
	2205	00	01	57
	2206	00	06	70
	2210	00	01	83
	2209	00	02	36
	2207	00	04	65
	2208	00	01	07
	2128	00	00	10
	2126	00	10	21
	2124	00	10	51
	2120	00	16	75

[फा सं. एल.-14014/12/2011-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1076.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 726 dated 28th February, 2011, read with their notification number S.O. 2740(E) dated 28th November, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 15th September, 2011;

And whereas, no objections were received from the public to the laying of the pipeline;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Vyasanagar		District:Jajapur		State:Orissa	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Khiro	79	00	13	53	
	21	00	06	07	
	18	00	08	94	
	17	00	00	10	
	14	00	00	88	
	12	00	04	40	
	31	00	00	10	
	11	00	07	54	
	3	00	01	07	
	6	00	00	80	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Sarasuda	525	00	02	13
	526	00	06	01
	527	00	01	55
	533	00	07	39
	534	00	02	60
	532	00	09	07
	549	00	02	60
	547	00	03	67
	548	00	06	33
	552	00	00	24
	565	00	07	09
	563	00	00	50
	749	00	02	49
	751	00	01	73
	752	00	03	80
	750	00	01	20
	760	00	00	36
	758	00	06	79
	757	00	00	36
	762	00	02	34
	763	00	02	54
	764	00	00	36
	1135	00	07	60
	1134	00	00	43
	1139	00	05	69
	1140	00	03	22
	1147	00	06	99
	1153	00	00	12
	1158	00	00	25
	1157	00	01	67
	1156	00	04	09
	1155	00	12	00
	1108	00	00	95
	1184	00	04	70
	1186	00	02	70
	1187	00	03	97
	1189	00	00	10
	1190	00	13	44
	1204	00	00	37
	1203	00	00	77
	1224	00	00	13
	1222	00	16	68
	1464	00	10	78
	1463	00	13	99
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Bhandari Pokhari				
	District:Bhadrak	State:Orissa		
1) Bandalo	1923	00	00	10
	2008	00	03	01
	2007	00	10	02
	2006	00	18	51
	1996	00	00	86
	2002	00	07	09
	1998	00	01	04
	2001	00	02	30
	1999	00	06	46

1	2	3	4	5
2) Deopada	1818	00	01	08
	1817	00	11	86
	1816	00	03	17
	1814	00	00	10
	1815	00	01	84
	1806	00	00	16
	1805	00	10	16
	1794	00	12	04
	1793	00	00	78
	1789	00	08	75
	1788	00	04	90
	1747	00	04	03
	1716	00	01	27
	1709	00	03	92
	1707	00	03	54
	1694	00	00	51
	1695	00	09	62
	1698	00	02	78
	1696	00	00	46
	1599	00	06	08
	1596	00	04	80
	1598	00	00	22
	1586	00	01	97
	1561	00	06	41
	1511	00	06	54
	1552	00	11	44
	1553	00	04	69
	618	00	16	38
	617	00	00	88
	627	00	13	68
	631	00	03	95
	632	00	05	88
	633	00	02	75
	637	00	00	78
	640	00	04	95
	726	00	00	02
	721	00	13	97
	720	00	08	27
	711	00	03	34
	708	00	04	61
	709	00	03	33
	705	00	08	34
	706	00	02	09
	778	00	08	37
	779	00	07	40
	781	00	33	25
3) Mandargaria	463	00	02	86
	465	00	11	67
	458	00	09	39
	464	00	07	60
	471	00	05	31
	473	00	01	14

1	2	3	4	5
4) Agsibchera	638	00	12	14
	628	00	00	10
	637	00	04	52
	636	00	03	05
	635	00	03	28
	632	00	01	04
	633	00	09	93
	634	00	00	37
	606	00	17	61
	640	00	03	60
	605	00	01	95
5) Sanasasan	736	00	00	10
	739	00	00	57
	740	00	08	25
	742	00	00	63
	744	00	06	77
	745	00	03	55
	675	00	10	28
	674	00	01	43
	673	00	06	13
	664	00	02	97
	662	00	00	47
	630	00	00	94
	656	00	17	86
	653	00	00	10
	654	00	00	52
	655	00	07	11
	648	00	02	39
	639	00	00	54
6) Mantagaria	552	00	09	31
	260	00	02	10
	551	00	12	55
	261	00	01	88
	543	00	09	39
	542	00	02	27
	541	00	10	12
	540	00	03	28
	539	00	02	71
	538	00	02	59
	537	00	03	08
	532	00	07	29
	536	00	03	70
	533	00	03	02
	534	00	04	83
	535	00	01	85
	520	00	00	21
	521	00	13	07
	495	00	00	50

1	2	3	4	5
6) Mantagaris (Contd)	516	00	12	29
	497	00	11	72
	500	00	00	21
	501	00	02	94
	502	00	08	47
	503	00	09	64
	488	00	04	95
	504	00	07	27
	476	00	18	99
	477	00	02	86
	469	00	09	45
	470	00	04	38
	452	00	00	15

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Bant	District:Bhadrak	State:Orissa
1) Gandagara	253	00 07 11
	255	00 00 10
	252	00 03 03
	251	00 03 59
	250	00 00 65
	249	00 03 39
	247	00 01 15
	221	00 07 36
	222	00 01 09
	219	00 01 27
	218	00 04 85
	217	00 03 87
	216	00 04 10
	83	00 01 96
	85	00 04 12
	84	00 04 52
	46	00 08 60
	87	00 00 12
	88	00 01 19
	111	00 02 99
	112	00 02 25
	137	00 00 65
	113	00 03 83
	136	00 01 12
	115	00 00 29
	114	00 05 39
	135	00 02 03
	133	00 03 04
	134	00 01 21

1	2	3	4	5
1) Gandagara (Contd)	142	00	02	28
	140	00	00	10
	141	00	00	30
	132	00	01	44
	129	00	00	68
	131	00	01	47
	143	00	02	19
2) Gobindapur	714	00	02	10
	715	00	02	77
	713	00	08	86
	717	00	02	40
	740	00	10	66
	743	00	07	14
	741	00	00	20
	744	00	06	06
	745	00	00	70
	701	00	02	31
	752	00	05	87
	753	00	05	14
	754	00	01	07
	699	00	00	10
	755	00	16	46
	759	00	01	63
	645	00	02	77
	648	00	10	90
	649	00	10	07
	650	00	10	18
	653	00	08	33
	654	00	06	48
	655	00	03	86
	656	00	04	56
	501	00	12	26
	503	00	02	53
	502	00	09	66
	595	00	00	10
	575	00	05	09
	574	00	02	78
	506	00	01	32
	573	00	01	64
	572	00	01	20
	509	00	00	69
	512	00	00	37

1	2	3	4	5
2) Gobindpur (Contd)	554	00	01	36
	555	00	06	11
	552	00	09	23
	553	00	01	78
	543	00	18	88
	540	00	09	11
	544	00	00	10
	545	00	03	04
	539	00	07	20
	538	00	00	10
	534	00	11	43
	535	00	00	25
	536	00	16	54
3) Andhia	1759	00	01	07
	1736	00	03	82
	1739	00	14	79
	1738	00	23	44
	1388	00	01	70
	1389	00	06	68
	1392	00	02	06
	1390	00	05	35
	1391	00	07	39
	1333	00	11	63
	1332	00	05	68
	1403	00	00	10
	1329	00	06	06
	1327	00	00	10
	1328	00	07	98
	1335	00	03	03
	1324	00	02	69
	1323	00	11	64
	1336	00	00	23
	1337	00	05	15
	1322	00	10	67
	1338	00	00	64
	1291	00	12	63
	1292	00	06	28
	1284	00	08	87
	1288	00	07	27
	1287	00	05	81
	1286	00	05	22
	1277	00	01	12

1	2	3	4	5
3) Andhra (Contd)	1285	00	04	14
	1278	00	05	70
	1282	00	00	47
	1279	00	12	23
	1274	00	00	10
	1273	00	02	46
	1272	00	05	69
	1268	00	00	10
	1280	00	00	14
	1271	00	05	98
	1270	00	02	58
	1269	00	10	31
	1246	00	01	79
	1241	00	12	88
	1243	00	03	91
	1242	00	12	84
	1199	00	04	26
4) Raghunathpur	320	00	00	53
	315	00	08	39
	316	00	10	47
	311	00	06	19
	313	00	00	13
	263	00	12	99
	309	00	00	32
	264	00	14	87
	265	00	00	11
	266	00	08	31
	271	00	00	97
	267	00	11	73
	269	00	03	64
	268	00	05	52
	249	00	02	04
	247	00	01	37
	129	00	05	82
	131	00	01	28
	240	00	00	10
	241	00	01	25
	133	00	01	58
	132	00	01	81
	242	00	00	43
	244	00	00	89
	134	00	10	03

1	2	3	4	5
4) Raghunathpur (Contd)	147	00	00	25
	135	00	01	58
	81	00	10	22
	82	00	01	44
	77	00	02	09
	79	00	09	75
	83	00	00	21
	78	00	05	76
	50	00	06	05
	54	00	21	88
	58	00	00	10
	51	00	13	40
	53	00	02	16
	52	00	11	29
	39	00	04	77
	40	00	04	28
	38	00	09	98
	37	00	02	63
	35	00	12	41
	36	00	03	25
5) Tunda	802	00	06	09
	803	00	12	38
	805	00	00	27
	806	00	03	76
	800	00	00	10
	801	00	02	67
	498	00	23	11
	497	00	02	66
	495	00	01	91
	441	00	05	83
	440	00	02	24
	439	00	02	92
	438	00	03	49
	442	00	02	18
	443	00	16	19
	444	00	05	03
	437	00	00	60
	445	00	07	55
	490	00	05	35
	446	00	01	15
	448	00	10	03
	449	00	07	90

1	2	3	4	5
5) Tunda (Contd)	466	00	09	46
	468	00	11	26
	485	00	03	06
	292	00	00	45
	470	00	09	10
	471	00	09	57
	235	00	02	16
	234	00	03	86
	233	00	02	35
	232	00	03	14
	228	00	00	10
	226	00	00	24
	213	00	01	50
	231	00	09	24
	230	00	00	13
	216	00	12	87
	217	00	04	80
	206	00	09	59
	205	00	00	54
	207	00	15	56
	204	00	01	41
	203	00	02	62
6) Belada	1017	00	00	10
	1031	00	09	27
	589	00	02	21
	590	00	01	70
	588	00	04	41
	581	00	00	70
	582	00	08	78
	587	00	04	28
	586	00	00	70
	585	00	01	84
	583	00	10	45
	557	00	00	54
	584	00	06	13
	554	00	11	79
	551	00	10	22
	553	00	03	64
	552	00	05	14
	542	00	10	24
	540	00	00	48
	541	00	06	83

1	2	3	4	5
6) Belada (Contd)	539	00	02	15
7) Kantia	1868	00	00	23
	1870	00	01	47
	1881	00	01	42
	1880	00	01	09
	1879	00	01	34
	2541	00	05	82
	2542	00	00	98
	2545	00	29	55
	2529	00	08	36
	2527	00	03	91
	2526	00	05	83
	2528	00	01	60
	2525	00	02	53
	2522	00	03	25
	2524	00	11	56
	2515	00	00	23
	2516	00	03	87
	2517	00	02	72
	2511	00	20	00
	2510	00	01	16
	2508	00	00	95
	2509	00	08	25
	2505	00	02	37
	2498	00	01	62
	2499	00	04	33
	2497	00	00	10
	2491	00	02	14
	2490	00	08	85
	2477	00	02	04
8) Ganijanga	2187	00	00	28
	2202	00	01	73
	2203	00	02	14
	2204	00	05	16
	2205	00	01	57
	2206	00	06	70
	2210	00	01	83
	2209	00	02	36
	2207	00	04	65
	2208	00	01	07
	2128	00	00	10
	2126	00	10	21

1	2	3	4	5
8) Ganijanga (Contd)	2124	00	10	51
	2120	00	16	75

[F. No. L-14014/12/2011-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1077.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 731 तारीख 21.02.2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतुनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-बंगलौर-मंगलौर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियों जनता को तारीख 06 सितम्बर, 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थी ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के वजाए, सभी विल्लंगमों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : हासन		जिला : हासन		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
गाँव का नाम		सर्वे सं/सब डिकिजन सं.		आर.ओ.यू. अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल	
				हेक्टेयर	एयर
1		2		3	4
1) मुत्तली		120		01	61
		121		01	33
		122		00	86
					83

[फा सं. एल.-14014/81/2010-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1077.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 731 dated 21-02-2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in Tamil Nadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 06th September, 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk:Hassan		District:Hassan		State:Karnataka	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Muthathi	120	01	61	04	
	121	01	33	53	
	122	00	86	83	

[F.No.L-14014/81/2010-GP.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1078.— भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिमूचना संख्या का.आ. 729 तारीख 28 फरवरी, 2011 द्वारा, उस अधिमूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, मैसर्स रिलाएंस इन्डस्ट्रीज लिमिटेड के आन्ध्र प्रदेश में पूर्वी तट पर ऑनशोर टर्मिनल से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा काकीनाडा- वायुदेवपुर-हावड़ा गैस पाइपलाइन विछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिमूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 14 जनवरी, 2012 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन विछाने के सम्बन्ध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अननुज्ञात कर दिया गया;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिमूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन विछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जाता है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उप-धारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा।

अनुसूची

मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : इग्रा - ।		जिला : मेदिनीपुर		राज्य : पश्चिम बंगाल	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि. एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) गडा	18	00	11	04	
	6	00	00	49	
	5	00	04	71	
	4	00	11	97	
2) विलवर	397	00	16	59	
	396	00	04	65	
	395	00	09	18	
	399	00	02	19	
	489	00	08	18	
	488	00	04	62	
	487	00	02	96	
	485	00	11	16	
	483	00	11	35	
	484	00	02	04	
	456	00	00	15	
3) बाया	7	00	00	43	
	6	00	18	72	
	5	00	03	11	
	37	00	10	82	
4) वेनचकरी	851	00	30	44	
	852	00	03	87	
	1097	00	01	43	
	858	00	08	80	
	1096	00	11	16	
	857	00	02	91	
	861	00	03	49	
	862	00	07	95	
	863	00	08	60	
	866	00	03	53	
	864	00	01	87	
	865	00	03	79	
	867	00	03	03	
	974	00	01	19	
	973	00	05	12	
	972	00	05	72	
	1087	00	07	24	
	976	00	03	28	

1	2	3	4	5
4) वेनचकरी (निरंतर)	1088	00	07	71
	1089	00	01	65
	966	00	23	72
	1080	00	03	18
	933	00	01	78
	929	00	02	85
	928	00	14	17
	927	00	11	37
5) नराहरिपुर	144	00	00	17
	137	00	16	75
	136	00	03	85
	135	00	02	21
	138	00	00	86
	134	00	03	62
	133	00	02	79
	132	00	03	67
	131	00	04	98
	127	00	07	82
	128	00	02	31
	126	00	05	03
	125	00	03	22
	124	00	00	36
	27	00	00	27
	23	00	01	44
	20	00	04	54
	24	00	00	70
	25	00	03	75
	19	00	00	64
	18	00	11	95
	17	00	00	90
	15	00	01	04
	40	00	18	82
	41	00	01	91
	42	00	07	28
	44	00	03	53
	47	00	15	74
	46	00	00	47
	52	00	10	40
	53	00	10	16
	55	00	09	78
	56	00	04	65
	58	00	07	43

1	2	3	4	5
5) नगाहगिपुर (निरंतर)	59	00	00	16
	62	00	04	35
6) कुदी	300	00	01	44
	289	00	12	72
	288	00	23	70
	287	00	00	25
	284	00	00	48
	285	00	14	42
	262	00	24	96
	263	00	08	18
	265	00	01	92
	264	00	03	13
	259	00	05	69
	239	00	00	10
	240	00	18	42
	241	00	08	65
	238	00	00	87
	242	00	10	41
	236	00	36	11
	212	00	06	74
	224	00	01	09
	213	00	00	29
	222	00	15	82
	215	00	14	07
	216	00	22	18
	217	00	01	36
	218	00	00	56
	199	00	25	65
	201	00	00	22
	198	00	22	04
	197	00	06	80
	157	00	13	53
	189	00	11	13
	188	00	06	05
	160	00	07	37
	187	00	00	92
	166	00	11	04
	167	00	08	26
	171	00	00	98
	170	00	12	56
मंडल/ तेहसिल/ तालुक : मोहनपुर		जिला : मेदिनीपुर		राज्य : पश्चिम बंगाल
1) निलपुर	71	00	00	95
	72	00	05	67

1	2	3	4	5
1) निलपुर (निरंतर)	75	00	08	56
	77	00	06	45
	74	00	01	35
	78	00	16	46
	63	00	00	53
	62	00	13	59
	60	00	16	55
	56	00	02	98
	48	00	38	56
	47	00	01	17
	42	00	08	30
	41	00	03	00
	39	00	03	87
	37	00	16	38
	36	00	01	70
	35	00	08	10
	33	00	12	59
	32	00	01	91
	209	00	14	89
2) असुरा	41	00	15	45
	40	00	00	11
	39	00	00	10
	54	00	04	33
	38	00	04	33
	35	00	00	91
	33	00	02	65
	32	00	04	97
	31	00	01	48
	29	00	12	80
	30	00	07	12
	73	00	00	20
	74	00	07	75
3) संदापुर	35	00	29	56
	37	00	03	81
	180	00	02	25
	38	00	02	66
	39	00	00	71
	179	00	05	88
	172	00	00	85
	174	00	00	22
	173	00	09	99
	168	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
3) संदापुर (निरंतर)	171	00	00	38
	170	00	04	85
	169	00	01	42
	175	00	00	10
	162	00	14	95
	163	00	00	45
	161	00	02	25
	151	00	13	53
	152	00	02	15
	153	00	00	10
	147	00	04	59
	142	00	01	87
	145	00	00	99
	146	00	02	19
	144	00	02	43
	134	00	00	80
	135	00	05	11
	136	00	00	10
	139	00	05	75
	137	00	01	65
	138	00	01	93
	129	00	03	41
	128	00	26	68
	122	00	00	98
	121	00	07	58
	120	00	00	20
	109	00	22	00
4) पालुया	288	00	00	54
	277	00	00	82
	286	00	13	77
	284	00	02	15
	290	00	06	31
	674	00	00	10
	291	00	22	66
	667	00	04	35
	672	00	00	30
	668	00	19	88
	665	00	10	33
	664	00	09	05
	663	00	04	04
	662	00	00	33
	317	00	15	03

1	2	3	4	5
4) पालुया (निरंतर)	645	00	15	39
	646	00	02	12
	644	00	01	72
	558	00	11	65
	559	00	00	46
	560	00	01	76
	557	00	04	64
	556	00	04	49
	551	00	06	85
	552	00	09	68
	550	00	01	38
5) तनुया	3077	00	00	47
	3078	00	00	81
	3079	00	04	51
	3080	00	05	20
	3081	00	14	11
	3083	00	00	11
	3084	00	08	85
	3085	00	02	85
	3086	00	00	31
	3087	00	03	86
6) काशिचक	204	00	01	66
	190	00	00	68
	188	00	06	71
	187	00	03	32
	56	00	05	18
	48	00	06	22
	51	00	01	03
	50	00	14	57
	49	00	00	51
	57	00	02	88
	58	00	04	19
	59	00	00	70
	64	00	06	10
	72	00	07	89
	65	00	01	38
	73	00	02	45
	71	00	04	55
	74	00	08	70
	75	00	03	77
	77	00	01	04
	76	00	08	34

1	2	3	4	5
6) काश्चिक (निरंतर)	79	00	00	90
7) मयुरखोला	100	00	07	54
	99	00	08	84
	97	00	11	66
	96	00	00	62
	95	00	30	27
	474	00	01	97
	475	00	10	06
	476	00	01	27
	744	00	15	51
	743	00	10	65
	745	00	14	63
	741	00	07	21
	754	00	06	03
	740	00	07	63
	755	00	09	55
	757	00	17	99
	758	00	12	18
	759	00	03	24
	765	00	16	56
8) राजनगर	1256	00	00	10
	1255	00	15	25
	1254	00	07	07

[फा सं. एल.-14014/2/2011-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1078.— Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas number S.O. 729 dated 28th February, 2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Kakinada-Basudebpur-Howrah gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from onshore terminal at East coast of Andhra Pradesh of M/s Reliance Industries Limited by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to the consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 14th January, 2012;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, have decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declare that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby direct that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Egra - I		District:Medinipur		State:West Bengal	
Village	Survey No. /Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Rayda	18	00	11	04	
	6	00	00	49	
	5	00	04	71	
	4	00	11	97	
2) Bilbara	397	00	16	59	
	396	00	04	65	
	395	00	09	18	
	399	00	02	19	
	489	00	08	18	
	488	00	04	62	
	487	00	02	96	
	485	00	11	16	
	483	00	11	35	
	484	00	02	04	
	456	00	00	15	
3) Baya	7	00	00	43	
	6	00	18	72	
	5	00	03	11	
	37	00	10	82	
4) Benachakri	851	00	30	44	
	852	00	03	87	
	1097	00	01	43	
	858	00	08	80	
	1096	00	11	16	
	857	00	02	91	
	861	00	03	49	
	862	00	07	95	
	863	00	08	60	
	866	00	03	53	
	864	00	01	87	
	865	00	03	79	
	867	00	03	03	
	974	00	01	19	
	973	00	05	12	
	972	00	05	72	
	1087	00	07	24	
	976	00	03	28	

1	2	3	4	5
4) Benachakri (Contd)	1088	00	07	71
	1089	00	01	65
	966	00	23	72
	1080	00	03	18
	933	00	01	78
	929	00	02	85
	928	00	14	17
	927	00	11	37
5) Naraharipur	144	00	00	17
	137	00	16	75
	136	00	03	85
	135	00	02	21
	138	00	00	86
	134	00	03	62
	133	00	02	79
	132	00	03	67
	131	00	04	98
	127	00	07	82
	128	00	02	31
	126	00	05	03
	125	00	03	22
	124	00	00	36
	27	00	00	27
	23	00	01	44
	20	00	04	54
	24	00	00	70
	25	00	03	75
	19	00	00	64
	18	00	11	95
	17	00	00	90
	15	00	01	04
	40	00	18	82
	41	00	01	91
	42	00	07	28
	44	00	03	53
	47	00	15	74
	46	00	00	47
	52	00	10	40
	53	00	10	16
	55	00	09	78
	56	00	04	65
	58	00	07	43

1	2	3	4	5
5) Naraharipur (Contd)	59	00	00	16
	62	00	04	35
6) Kudi	300	00	01	44
	289	00	12	72
	288	00	23	70
	287	00	00	25
	284	00	00	48
	285	00	14	42
	262	00	24	96
	263	00	08	18
	265	00	01	92
	264	00	03	13
	259	00	05	69
	239	00	00	10
	240	00	18	42
	241	00	08	65
	238	00	00	87
	242	00	10	41
	236	00	36	11
	212	00	06	74
	224	00	01	09
	213	00	00	29
	222	00	15	82
	215	00	14	07
	216	00	22	18
	217	00	01	36
	218	00	00	56
	199	00	25	65
	201	00	00	22
	198	00	22	04
	197	00	06	80
	157	00	13	53
	189	00	11	13
	188	00	06	05
	160	00	07	37
	187	00	00	92
	166	00	11	04
	167	00	08	26
	171	00	00	98
	170	00	12	56
Mandal/Tehsil/Taluk:Mohanpur		District:Medinipur		State:West Bengal
1) Nilpura	71	00	00	95
	72	00	05	67

1	2	3	4	5
1) Nilpura (Contd)	75	00	08	56
	77	00	06	45
	74	00	01	39
	78	00	16	46
	63	00	00	53
	62	00	13	59
	60	00	16	55
	56	00	02	98
	48	00	38	56
	47	00	01	17
	42	00	08	30
	41	00	03	00
	39	00	03	87
	37	00	16	38
	36	00	01	70
	35	00	08	10
	33	00	12	59
	32	00	01	91
	209	00	14	89
2) Asura	41	00	15	45
	40	00	00	11
	39	00	00	10
	54	00	04	33
	38	00	04	33
	35	00	00	91
	33	00	02	65
	32	00	04	97
	31	00	01	48
	29	00	12	80
	30	00	07	12
	73	00	00	20
	74	00	07	75
3) Sandapura	35	00	29	56
	37	00	03	81
	180	00	02	25
	38	00	02	66
	39	00	00	71
	179	00	05	88
	172	00	00	85
	174	00	00	22
	173	00	09	99
	168	00	00	10

1	2	3	4	5
3) Sandapura (Contd)	171	00	00	38
	170	00	04	85
	169	00	01	42
	175	00	00	10
	162	00	14	95
	163	00	00	45
	161	00	02	25
	151	00	13	53
	152	00	02	15
	153	00	00	10
	147	00	04	59
	142	00	01	87
	145	00	00	99
	146	00	02	19
	144	00	02	43
	134	00	00	80
	135	00	05	11
	136	00	00	10
	139	00	05	75
	137	00	01	65
	138	00	01	93
	129	00	03	41
	128	00	26	68
	122	00	00	98
	121	00	07	58
	120	00	00	20
	109	00	22	00
4) Paluya	288	00	00	54
	277	00	00	82
	286	00	13	77
	284	00	02	15
	290	00	06	31
	674	00	00	10
	291	00	22	66
	667	00	04	35
	672	00	00	30
	668	00	19	88
	665	00	10	33
	664	00	09	05
	663	00	04	04
	662	00	00	33
	317	00	15	03

1	2	3	4	5
4) Paluya (Contd)	645	00	15	39
	646	00	02	12
	644	00	01	72
	558	00	11	65
	559	00	00	46
	560	00	01	76
	557	00	04	64
	556	00	04	49
	551	00	06	85
	552	00	09	68
	550	00	01	38
5) Tanuya	3077	00	00	47
	3078	00	00	81
	3079	00	04	51
	3080	00	05	20
	3081	00	14	11
	3083	00	00	11
	3084	00	08	85
	3085	00	02	85
	3086	00	00	31
	3087	00	03	86
6) Kasichak	204	00	01	66
	190	00	00	68
	188	00	06	71
	187	00	03	32
	56	00	05	18
	48	00	06	22
	5'	00	01	03
	50	00	14	57
	49	00	00	51
	57	00	02	88
	58	00	04	19
	59	00	00	70
	64	00	06	10
	72	00	07	89
	65	00	01	38
	73	00	02	45
	71	00	04	55
	74	00	08	70
	75	00	03	77
	77	00	01	04
	76	00	08	34

1	2	3	4	5
6) Kasichak (Contd)	79	00	00	90
7) Mayurkhola	100	00	07	54
	99	00	08	84
	97	00	11	66
	96	00	00	62
	95	00	30	27
	474	00	01	97
	475	00	10	06
	476	00	01	27
	744	00	15	51
	743	00	10	65
	745	00	14	63
	741	00	07	21
	754	00	06	03
	740	00	07	63
	755	00	09	55
	757	00	17	99
	758	00	12	18
	759	00	03	24
	765	00	16	56
8) Rajnagar	1256	00	00	10
	1255	00	15	25
	1254	00	07	07

[F. No. L-14014/2/2011-G.P.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 13 मार्च, 2012

का. आ. 1079.—भारत सरकार ने, पेट्रोलियम और खनिज पाइपलाइन (भूमि में उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन) अधिनियम, 1962 (1962 का 50) (जिसे इसके पश्चात् उक्त अधिनियम कहा गया है) की धारा 3 की उप-धारा (1) के अधीन जारी भारत सरकार के पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का.आ. 730 तारीख 21.02.2011 द्वारा, उस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में, तमिलनाडु में तिरुतनी के पास विजयवाडा-नैलुर-चैन्नई पाइपलाइन के टर्मिनल प्वाइंट से देश के विभिन्न हिस्सों में उपभोक्ताओं तक प्राकृतिक गैस के परिवहन के लिए, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड द्वारा चैन्नई-बंगलौर-मंगलौर पाइपलाइन बिछाने के प्रयोजन के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने के अपने आशय की घोषणा की थी ;

और, उक्त राजपत्र अधिसूचना की प्रतियाँ जनता को तारीख 08 सितंबर 2011 को अथवा उससे पूर्व उपलब्ध करा दी गई थीं ;

और, पाइपलाइन बिछाने के संबंध में, जनता की ओर से प्राप्त आक्षेपों पर सक्षम प्राधिकारी द्वारा विचार कर लिया गया है और अनुज्ञात कर दिया गया ;

और, सक्षम प्राधिकारी ने उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) के अधीन भारत सरकार को अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है ;

और, भारत सरकार ने, उक्त रिपोर्ट पर विचार करने के पश्चात् और यह संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि उक्त भूमि पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए अपेक्षित है, उसमें उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन करने का विनिश्चय किया है ;

अतः, अब, भारत सरकार उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (1) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह घोषणा करती है कि इस अधिसूचना से संलग्न अनुसूची में विनिर्दिष्ट भूमि में पाइपलाइन बिछाने के लिए उपयोग के अधिकार का अर्जन किया जात है ;

और, भारत सरकार, उक्त अधिनियम की धारा 6 की उपधारा (4) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, यह निर्देश देती है कि उक्त भूमि में उपयोग का अधिकार इस घोषणा के प्रकाशन की तारीख से भारत सरकार में निहित होने के बजाए, सभी विल्लंगों से मुक्त, मैसर्स रिलोजिस्टिक्स इन्फ्रास्ट्रक्चर लिमिटेड में निहित होगा ।

अनुसूची

तालुक : चीतामणी		जिला : चीकबल्लापुर		राज्य : कर्नाटक	
गाँव का नाम	सर्वे सं/सब डिविजन सं.	आर.ओ.यू.अर्जित करने के लिए क्षेत्रफल			
		हेक्टेयर	एयर	सि.एयर	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) जंगमपुरा	16	00	71	33	
	13	00	44	16	
	10	00	10	02	
	11	00	07	77	
	12	00	13	28	
	6	00	20	29	
	5	00	10	28	
	4	00	07	55	
	43	00	01	32	
	3	00	25	77	
	42	00	42	61	
	40	00	25	30	
	39	00	37	96	
2) होसहल्ली	111	00	16	54	
	112	00	22	07	
	113	00	00	73	
	145	00	38	63	
	146	00	34	95	
	155	00	53	36	
	154	00	39	15	
	152	00	31	54	
	153	00	01	99	
	175	00	18	72	
	266	00	04	56	
	176	00	16	01	
	177	00	19	43	
	179	00	12	45	
	178	00	16	35	
	191	00	50	49	
	192	00	26	64	
	202	00	21	93	
	203	00	31	25	
	110/ए	00	07	38	
	110/बी	00	21	60	
	110/सी	00	02	30	
	119/सी	00	32	80	
	156/ए	00	02	98	

1	2	3	4	5
2) होसहल्ली (निरंतर)	156/बी	00	28	51
3) सुब्बरायनपेट	59	00	28	72
	60	00	05	07
तालुक : दोडबल्लापुर		जिला : बंगलुरु रुरल		
		राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1) कार्नाला	43	00	44	69
	49	00	83	60
	152	00	15	20
	154	00	02	10
	153	00	03	51
	155	00	15	20
	50	00	50	39
	51	00	23	56
	26/2	00	11	76
	26/3	00	37	56
	29/1	00	15	16
	29/2	00	10	34
	28/1	00	12	90
	28/2ए	00	22	09
	40/1	00	02	55
	40/2	00	03	40
	40/3	00	05	09
	40/4	00	06	78
	40/7	00	14	69
	40/8	00	45	86
	40/13	00	00	46
	159/1	00	07	99
तालुक : नेलमंगल		जिला : बंगलुरु रुरल		
		राज्य : कर्नाटक		
1) देवरहोसहल्ली	154	00	73	89
	155	00	32	72
	156	00	27	84
	162	00	23	85
	152	00	72	79
	157/1	00	10	24
	157/2	00	07	05
	157/4	00	02	66
	142/1	00	00	48
	142/4	00	65	03
	161/1	00	26	33
	161/2	00	08	78
2) हलेनिजगल	158	00	09	97
	159	00	00	54
	160	00	31	05
	4	00	00	58
	3	00	05	00
	2	00	04	18
	21	00	25	73
	61	00	42	86
	22	00	25	50
	70	00	01	55
	68	00	18	24

1	2	3	4	5
2) हलेन्जिगल (निरंतर)	79	00	10	40
	76	00	11	70
	161/1	00	12	90
	161/2	00	04	14
	33/2	00	24	41
	31/3	00	05	66
	31/4	00	09	47
	31/5	00	07	53
	7/1	00	42	31
	7/2	00	10	28
	17/1	00	22	82
	17/2	00	21	15
	60/3	00	00	49
	73/1	00	04	23
	72/5ए	00	28	73
	77/3ए	00	00	19
	77/3बी	00	04	15
	77/4	00	03	07
	77/5	00	04	31
	77/6	00	05	59
	74/1	00	00	55
	74/2	00	16	43
	74/3	00	13	70
	180/3	00	01	61
	75/1	00	00	48

[फा सं. एल.-14014/ 81/2010-जी.पी.]

ए. गोस्वामी, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2012

S. O. 1079.—Whereas by notification of Government of India in Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, number S.O. 730 dated 21-02-2011, issued under sub-section (1) of Section 3 of the Petroleum and Minerals Pipelines (Acquisition of Right of User in Land) Act, 1962 (50 of 1962) (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), Government of India declared its intention to acquire the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule appended to that notification for the purpose of laying Chennai-Bangalore-Mangalore gas pipeline for transportation of natural gas from terminal point of Vijayawada-Nellore-Chennai pipeline near Tiruttani in TamilNadu by M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited to consumers in various parts of the country;

And whereas, the copies of the said Gazette notification were made available to the public on or before 08th September 2011;

And whereas, the objections received from the public to the laying of the pipeline have been considered and disallowed by the Competent Authority;

And whereas, the Competent Authority has, under sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, submitted report to the Government of India;

And whereas, Government of India, after considering the said report and on being satisfied that the said land is required for laying the pipeline, has decided to acquire the Right of User therein;

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby declares that the Right of User in the land, specified in the Schedule, appended to this notification, is hereby acquired for laying the pipeline;

And further, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 6 of the said Act, Government of India hereby directs that the Right of User in the said land for laying the pipeline shall, instead of vesting in Government of India, vest on the date of publication of the declaration, in M/s Relogistics Infrastructure Limited, free from all encumbrances.

Schedule

Taluk: Chintamani		District: Chikballapur		State:Karnataka	
Village	Survey No./Sub-Division No.	Area to be acquired for RoU			
		Hec	Are	C-Are	
1	2	3	4	5	
1) Jangamapura	16	00	71	33	
	13	00	44	16	
	10	00	10	02	
	11	00	07	77	
	12	00	13	28	
	6	00	20	29	
	5	00	10	28	
	4	00	07	55	
	43	00	01	32	
	3	00	25	77	
	42	00	42	61	
	40	00	25	30	
	39	00	37	96	
2) Hosahalli	111	00	16	54	
	112	00	22	07	
	113	00	00	73	
	145	00	38	63	
	146	00	34	95	
	155	00	53	36	
	154	00	39	15	
	152	00	31	54	
	153	00	01	99	
	175	00	18	72	
	266	00	04	56	
	176	00	16	01	
	177	00	19	43	
	179	00	12	45	
	178	00	16	35	
	191	00	50	49	
	192	00	26	64	
	202	00	21	93	
	203	00	31	25	
	110/A	00	07	38	
	110/B	00	21	60	
	110/C	00	02	30	
	119/C	00	32	80	
	156/A	00	02	98	

1	2	3	4	5
2) Hosahalli (Contd)	156/B	00	28	51
3) Subbarayanapete	59	00	28	72
	60	00	05	07

Taluk:Dodballapur	District:Bangalore Rural	State:Karnataka
1) Kaarnala	43	00 44 69
	49	00 83 60
	152	00 15 20
	154	00 02 10
	153	00 03 51
	155	00 15 20
	50	00 50 39
	51	00 23 56
	26/2	00 11 76
	26/3	00 37 56
	29/1	00 15 16
	29/2	00 10 34
	28/1	00 12 90
	28/2A	00 22 09
	40/1	00 02 55
	40/2	00 03 40
	40/3	00 05 09
	40/4	00 06 78
	40/7	00 14 69
	40/8	00 45 86
	40/13	00 00 46
	159/1	00 07 99

Taluk:Nelamangala	District:Bangalore Rural	State:Karnataka
1) Devarahosahalli	154	00 73 89
	155	00 32 72
	156	00 27 84
	162	00 23 85
	152	00 72 79
	157/1	00 10 24
	157/2	00 07 05
	157/4	00 02 66
	142/1	00 00 48
	142/4	00 65 03
	161/1	00 26 33
	161/2	00 08 78

1	2	3	4	5
2) Halenijagal	158	00	09	97
	159	00	00	54
	160	00	31	05
	4	00	00	58
	3	00	05	00
	2	00	04	18
	21	00	25	73
	61	00	42	86
	22	00	25	50
	70	00	01	55
	68	00	18	24
	79	00	10	40
	76	00	11	70
	161/1	00	12	90
	161/2	00	04	14
	33/2	00	24	41
	31/3	00	05	66
	31/4	00	09	47
	31/5	00	07	53
	7/1	00	42	31
	7/2	00	10	28
	17/1	00	22	82
	17/2	00	21	15
	60/3	00	00	49
	73/1	00	04	23
	72/5A	00	28	73
	77/3A	00	00	19
	77/3B	00	04	15
	77/4	00	03	07
	77/5	00	04	31
	77/6	00	05	59
	74/1	00	00	55
	74/2	00	16	43
	74/3	00	13	70
	180/3	00	01	61
	75/1	00	00	48

[F. No. L-14014/81/2010-G.P.]

A. GOSWAMI, Under Secy.

श्रम एवं रोजगार मंत्रालय

Dated: 23rd December, 2011

नई दिल्ली, 14 फरवरी, 2012

AWARD

By Order No. L-12011/275/2000-IR(B-II) dated 14.05.2011 the Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of its powers under Section 10(1)(d) and (2A) of the industrial Disputes Act, 1947 referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

का.आ. 1080.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पंजाब नेशनल बैंक के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, कोलकाता के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 13/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 16-01-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12011/275/2000-आई आर (बी-II)]

शीश राम, अनुभाग अधिकारी

MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2012

S.O. 1080.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (*Ref. No. 18/2001*) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, **KOLKATA** now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of **PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK** and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 16/01/2012.

[No. L-12011/275/2000-IR(B-II)]

SHEESH RAM, Section Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT KOLKATA****Reference No. 18 of 2001**

Parties : Employers in relation to the management of Punjab National Bank

And

Their workmen.

PRESENT:

Mr. Justice Manik Mohan Sarkar, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCE:

On behalf of the : Mr. P.C. Gochhayat, Manager of the Management Bank.

On behalf of the : Mr. Soumitra Mukherjee, President Workmen of the workmen union.

State : West Bengal

Industry : Banking

"Whether the action of the management of Punjab National Bank in not adding the number of Peon-cum-Guard and Peon-cum-Chowkidar to the number of members of sub-staff recruited as Peons for calculating 25% of Peons for the purpose of conversion of part time Sweepers/full time Sweeper to the category of Peons is legal and justified? If not, what relief are the deprived part time sweepers/full time sweepers entitled to?"

2. This date is fixed for hearing and disposal of an application dated 31.05.2011 filed by the workmen union. In the said application the workmen union has prayed for withdrawal of the present reference on the ground stated in the said application. It is stated that the purpose to raise the present dispute has been satisfied with the abolition of the designation of Peon-cum-Guard and introducing recruitment only for the Armed Guard bifurcating the post of Peon separately which was the desire of the workmen union. Management side has no objection in this regard.

3. In such circumstance, the present reference is disposed of for non-prosecution from the side of the workmen union since withdrawal cannot be permitted as the reference has been made from the appropriate Government.

An Award accordingly is passed.

JUSTICE MANIK MOHAN SARKAR, Presiding Officer

Dated, Kolkata,

The 23rd December, 2011.

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1081.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स चुन्नीलाल पटेल मालिक ऋषभ ईम्पेक्स मार्बल माईन्स उदयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय, उदयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 1/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21/2/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/75/2008-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2012

S.O. 1081.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 1/2009.....) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, UDAIPUR now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s Chunnilal Patel Owner Rishabh Impex Marble Mines (Udaipur) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012.

[No. L-29012/75/2008-IR(M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

अनुबंध

अधि सं- L-29012/75/2008-IR(M) B-11/7/08

Case No. L109 I.T.R. केन्द्र सरकार

अन्तः किशन लाल भोणा बनाम चुन्नीलाल पटेल

प्रार्थी श्री किशनलाल भोणा रजिश् विध उप्र०।

विपक्षी चुन्नीलाल मय अधि सी A.K. मोगरा उप्र०।

पक्षकाराने ने एक प्रार्थना पत्र कर निवेदन किया कि उन्होंने लोक-अदालत की भावना से कलेम फुल एण्ड फाइनल सेटलमेंट कर लिया है तथा माफिक सेटलमेंट नकद रशि प्रार्थी ने प्राप्त कर ली है व प्रार्थी विपक्षी से सर्विस का हक त्याग रहा है। अतः राजकीय तस्दीक फरमाया जावे।

दोनों पक्षों को राजीनामा पढकर सुनाया व समझाया गया। दोनों पक्षों ने राजीनामा सही होना स्वीकार किया। प्रार्थी किसी रजिश् विधयी व विपक्षी श्री A.K. मोगरा अधिक्षक ने शिनाख्त किया।

अतः प्रस्तुत राजीनामा तस्दीक किया जाता है। प्रकरण कि अब कोई कार्यवाही शेष नहीं है।

पक्षकाराने द्वारा प्रस्तुत राजीनामा के आधार पर प्रार्थी के इस विवाद कि "नोडिस्पूट अवार्ड" जारी किया जाता है।

सूचना भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय को दिया जाये
प्रश्नावली शुमार होकर दाखिल करता है

ह/- (अपठनीय)
न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2012

का०आ० 1082.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार पश्चिम रेलवे प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निदिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद केन्द्रीय सरकार में औद्योगिक अधिकरण उदयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 02/11) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21/2/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-41012/249/99-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 14th February, 2012

S.O. 1082.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 02/2011) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Udaipur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Western Railway and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012.

[No. L-41012/249/99-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

अनुबंध

औद्योगिक विवाद अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, उदयपुर (राजस्थान)
पीठासीन अधिकारी-श्री ताराचन्द सोनी, आर० एच० जे० एस०

प्रकरण संख्या 02/11 आई०टी०आर०

श्री विशम्भर दयाल शर्मा पिता लख्मुराम शर्मा,

ट्रेन वेगन रिपेयर वर्कशाप, पश्चिम रेलवे, कोटा

द्वारा श्री संजोव कुमार शर्मा, एयर पोर्ट रोड, डबोक, उदयपुर

---प्रार्थी

विरुद्ध

श्री चीफ वर्क्स मैनेजर (C.M.E.W.)

वेगन रिपेयर वर्कशाप, पश्चिम रेलवे, कोटा

---विपक्षी

उपस्थित:-

प्रार्थी की ओर से : सुश्री बीना माथुर,

विपक्षी की ओर से : श्री बी. एस. देवपुरा,

:: पंचाट ::

दिनांक 21 दिसम्बर, 2011

भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय, नई दिल्ली की अधिसूचना क्रमांक L-41012/249/99/IR (B-I) दिनांक 11.01.2001 के द्वारा निर्मांकित विवाद औ० वि० अधिकरण एवं श्रम न्यायालय, कोटा को अधिनियमार्थ प्रेषित किया गया-

"Whether the action of the management of Western Railway, Kota in terminating the service of Shri Vishambhar Dayal Sharma (w.e.f. 18.12.80) is just, reasonable and legal If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

उक्त आशय का प्रसंग प्राप्त होने पर कोटा न्यायालय द्वारा प्रकरण संख्या 03/2000 आई.टी.आर.दर्ज रजिस्टर किया गया एवं सम्बन्धित पक्षकाराने को नोटिस जारी किये गये। जिस पर प्रार्थी की ओर से क्लेम व विपक्षीगण की ओर से जबाब न्यायालय कोटा में पेश किया गया।

तत्पश्चात् भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय के आदेश दिनांक 17.02.2011 से यह प्रकरण अन्तरित होकर इस न्यायालय में प्राप्त हुआ तथा इस न्यायालय में प्रकरण संख्या 02/11 आई.टी.आर. दर्ज किया गया।

प्रार्थी ने अपने स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम में यह अभिवाक किया है कि उसने दिनांक 03.05.1962 को सेवा प्रारम्भ की थी तथा वर्ष 1964 में उसे टर्नर वर्ग तृतीय में पदोन्नत किया गया था तथा 1968 में उसे स्थाई कर दिया गया। प्रार्थी दिनांक 12.08.77 से 09.09.77 तक अपना अवकाश स्वीकृत करा कर रेलवे पास लेकर मुख्यालय छोड़ने की इजाजत लेकर अपने पिताजी के यहां करतारपुर जालन्धर गया था। वहां प्रार्थी बीमार पड़ गया और चलने फिरने लायक भी नहीं रहा। इस पर अवकाश बढ़ाने के लिये आवेदन किया जो स्वीकार किया गया, लेकिन प्रार्थी की तबीयत में सुधार नहीं हुआ, इस पर वह लगातार अपने अधिकारियों को प्रार्थना पत्र भेज कर व तार भेज कर अवकाश बढ़ाने की प्रार्थना करता रहा। इसी दौरान दिनांक 06.06.78 को विपक्षी ने प्रार्थी को इयूटी पर उपस्थित होने के सम्बन्ध में लिखा, लेकिन प्रार्थी ने अपनी बीमारी के कारण इयूटी पर उपस्थित होने के अपनी मजबूरी प्रकट की और अवकाश बढ़ाने के लिये निवेदन किया। विपक्षी ने उसे एक आरोप पत्र दिया कि आप दिनांक 10.10.77 से अनाधिकृत रूप से अनुपस्थित चल रहे हैं, जबकि वास्तव में प्रार्थी बीमार था। विपक्षी ने उसके द्वारा प्रस्तुत प्रार्थना पत्रों एवं रोग प्रमाण पत्रों पर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। प्राइवेट डाक्टर के प्रमाण पत्र भी रेलवे नियमों के अनुसार माने जाने योग्य थे। अन्त में एक एक अनुचित जांच जिसमें प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों को अवहेलना की गई, बचाव की अवसर नहीं दिया गया, प्रार्थी को दोषी करार देते हुए उसकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई। वस्तुतः जिस अधिकारी द्वारा सेवा समाप्त की गई वह नियुक्ति अधिकारी नहीं था, इसलिये उनका कृत्य वैधानिक नहीं है। प्रार्थी को सुनवाई का अवसर नहीं दिया गया। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 311 (2) के अनुसार नोटिस नहीं दिया गया, इसलिये उसे पुनः सेवा में बहाल कराया जावे तथा सेवा में निरन्तरता बनाये रखते हुए उसे सम्पूर्ण अज्रि का वेतन व अन्य लाभ दिलाया जावे।

विपक्षी ने अपने जबाब में प्रार्थी का रेलवे में नियुक्त होना, पदोन्नति होना, स्थाई होना, आरोप पत्र देना स्वीकार कर लिया गया, लेकिन यह कहा गया कि वर्ष 1980 में उसे सेवा से हटाया गया था, 18 वर्ष की लम्बी देरी के बाद यह विवाद उठाया गया है, जिसका कोई स्पष्टीकरण नहीं दिया गया है। गुणवत्ता के सम्बन्ध में यह कहा गया कि जिस अधिकारी द्वारा सेवा से हटाने का आदेश दिया गया जो वर्क्स मैनेजर था जो प्रार्थी के नियुक्ति अधिकारी के समान पद का अधिकारी था, इसलिये कोई त्रुटि नहीं की गई है। सही तरीके से विभागीय जांच की गई है, विभागीय जांच करने से पूर्व कार्य पर उपस्थित होने के सम्बन्ध में नोटिस भिजवाया गया जो प्रार्थी को प्राप्त हो गया, लेकिन वह उपस्थित नहीं हुआ। प्रार्थी के द्वारा अनुपस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में कोई अवकाश प्रार्थना पत्र या चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया, सुनवाई का समुचित अवसर देने के बाद जांच में दोषी पाया गया तथा सही तरीके से सेवा मुक्त किया गया। इसलिये प्रार्थी किसी प्रकार की सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

यह प्रसंग कोट स्थित श्रम न्यायालय में प्रारम्भिक रूप से प्रस्तुत हुआ था तथा इस मामले में यह स्वीकृत स्थिति थी कि आरोप पत्र दिया जाकर विभागीय जांच कार्यवाही अमल में लाई गई तथा आरोप को साबित मान कर सेवा समाप्त की गई, ऐसे मामले में जबाब प्रस्तुत होने के बाद साक्ष्य लेखबद्ध किये जाने की आवश्यकता नहीं थी, बल्कि विभागीय जांच की फेयरनेस पर न्यायालय को अपना मत व्यक्त करना था, लेकिन त्रुटिवश दोनों पक्षों की साक्ष्य इस मामले में लेखबद्ध की गई। बाद में यह प्रकरण अन्तरित होकर इस न्यायालय को प्राप्त हुआ।

चूंकि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम की धारा 11 (ए) के साथ दिये गये परन्तुक में इस बात का स्पष्ट प्रावधान किया गया है कि श्रम न्यायालय केवल मात्र उस साक्ष्य पर ही विचार कर अपना मत अंकित करेगा जो विभागीय जांच पत्रावली में उपलब्ध थे, इस मामले में कोई नई साक्ष्य लेखबद्ध नहीं की जावेगी। ऐसी स्थिति में लेखबद्ध की गई साक्ष्य पर यह न्यायालय विधि के अनुसार विचार नहीं करेगा।

विभागीय जांच पत्रावली में उपलब्ध साक्ष्य के सम्बन्ध में हमने उभय पक्षों के विद्वान अधिवक्ता को सुना। जिसमें प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता का यह तर्क रहा है कि इस मामले में प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों की अवहेलना की गई है, सुनवाई का पर्याप्त अवसर नहीं दिया, जिसका विपक्षी की तरफ से पुरजोर विरोध किया गया है तथा न्यायालय का ध्यान विभागीय जांच पत्रावली में आई साक्ष्य की और आकर्षित किया। मैंने विभागीय जांच पत्रावली का अवलोकन किया तो पाया कि पेज संख्या एक पर वह पत्र उपलब्ध है, जो दिनांक 24.12.77 को निर्माण प्रबन्धक कोट्य द्वारा प्रार्थी बिसम्बर दयाल शर्मा के नाम जारी किया गया था इसमें दिनांक 10.10.77 से अनुपस्थित होने की बात दर्ज करते हुए श्री बिसम्बर दयाल शर्मा को कार्य पर उपस्थित होने के निर्देश दिये गये तथा यह पत्र प्रार्थी को प्राप्त हो गया, इस सम्बन्ध में अभिस्वीकृत पेज संख्या 3 पर उपलब्ध है। शोध अधीक्षक ने उत्पादन इंजीनियर कोट्य को बिसम्बर दयाल की अनुपस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में जो पत्र दिनांक 01.05.1978 को प्रेषित किया वह पेज संख्या 2 पर उपलब्ध है। इस मामले में अनुपस्थिति के सम्बन्ध में साक्ष्य की विषय व्याख्या करने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, क्योंकि अनुपस्थिति इस मामले में स्वीकृत स्थिति है, इसलिये इस अनुपस्थिति को साबित करने के सम्बन्ध में पत्रावली पर जो साक्ष्य आई है, उसकी व्याख्या इस प्रक्रम में नहीं कर रहे हैं, प्रार्थी का यह अभिवाक रहा है कि वह बीमार होने के कारण अनुपस्थित रहा है तथा इस बीमारी की सूचना जरिये पत्र व टेलीग्राम से दी गई। उल्लेखनिय है कि ऐसा कोई पत्र जांच पत्रावली में उपलब्ध नहीं है और यहां तक कि प्रार्थी ने इस प्रकार का कोई चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र जो यह दर्शित करता हो कि प्रार्थी विवादस्पद अवधि में बीमार रहा, न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत नहीं किया गया है। बहस के दौरान यह कहने का प्रयास किया गया है कि प्रार्थी जिस गांव में बीमार पड़ा वहां पर फोटो कॉपी कराने की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी तथा मूल प्रमाण पत्र ही प्रेषित कर दिये गये, लेकिन ये प्रमाण पत्र भिजवाये जाने के संबंध में कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई। बहस के दौरान प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता का यह तर्क रहा है कि सभी पत्र साधारण डाक से प्रेषित किये गये, इसलिये उनकी प्राप्ति अभिस्वीकृति न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रेषित नहीं की गई। मेरे विनम्र मत में यह तर्क माने जाने योग्य नहीं है, क्योंकि प्रार्थी द्वारा पहला अवकाश स्वीकार करवा कर

तथा प्रथम आवेदन अवकाश बढ़ाने हेतु उसकी प्राप्ति अभिस्वीकृति प्रस्तुत की गई, इससे यह स्पष्ट है कि प्रार्थी के पास रजिस्टर्ड डाक से पत्र भिजवाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध थी, लेकिन उसके द्वारा इस प्रकार की सुविधा का लाभ नहीं उठाया गया। ऐसी स्थिति में हम यह मानने में असमर्थ हैं कि रजिस्टर्ड डाक से भिजवाने की सुविधा उपलब्ध नहीं थी, इसलिये साधारण डाक से पत्र एवं चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र प्रेषित किये गये।

इस मामले में जो आरोपपत्र पर जारी किया गया जांच पत्रावली के पृष्ठ संख्या 7 व 8 पर उपलब्ध है, जिसमें स्पष्ट रूप से यह आरोप लगाया गया कि प्रार्थी दिनांक 10.10.77 से अभी तक अपने कार्य से अनाधिकृत अनुपस्थित रह रहा है तथा यदि वह अस्वस्थ है तो चिकित्सा नियमों का पालन नहीं कर रहे हैं। इस संबंध में प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता का यह तर्क रहा है कि कौन से नियम की पालना नहीं की जा रही है, आरोप पत्र में उल्लेख नहीं था। विपक्षी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता ने पश्चिमी रेलवे में अराजपत्रित रेल कर्मचारियों को डाक्टर प्रमाण पत्र पर छुट्टी की मंजूरी के संबंध में बनाये गये नियम को न्यायालय के समक्ष प्रस्तुत किया है। ये नियम Indian Railways Establishment Code Volume I appendix VI में दर्शित किये गये हैं, तथा इसका प्रकाशन राजपत्र में हो चुका है। विधि एवं नियमों की जानकारी के संबंध में न्यायालय यह अवधारणा करता है कि प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को कानून एवं नियम की जानकारी होती है, कोई भी व्यक्ति विधि की अज्ञानता का बचाव नहीं ले सकता है। इन नियमों के नियम संख्या एस.आर 2/5 ए तथा बी, नियम संख्या एस.आर 2/7, 2/8, 2/12, 3/3 बहुत महत्वपूर्ण हैं।

हम इस बात से पूरी तरह सहमत हैं कि इन नियमों के तहत किसी भी अराजपत्रित रेलवे कर्मचारी को इस बात की कोई बाध्यता नहीं है कि वह रेलवे के चिकित्सक से ही अपना इलाज करावे व किसी भी रजिस्टर्ड मेडिकल प्रेक्टीशनर से चाहे वह एलोपैथिक हो या आयुर्वेदिक हो या युनानी हो, अपना इलाज करवाने के लिये स्वतन्त्र है। लेकिन उसमें यह शर्त है भी अधिरोपित की है कि ऐसी स्थिति में वह चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र रेलवे के चिकित्सक के पास प्रस्तुत करेगा तथा उससे प्रमाणित करवा कर रेलवे के अधिकारी को प्रेषित करेगा तथा स्वस्थ होने के बाद वह अपना प्रमाण पत्र लेकर रेलवे के चिकित्सक के समक्ष प्रस्तुत करेगा तथा वहां से प्रमाणित कर देने पर अपने आवेदन के साथ अवकाश आवेदन प्रस्तुत करेगा तथा जहां रेलवे कर्मचारी ऐसे स्थान पर बीमार पड़ा, जहां रेलवे का डाक्टर मौजूद नहीं है तो वह उस क्षेत्र के रेलवे चिकित्सक को अपने घर पर भी बुला सकता है जो आवश्यक जांच करके प्रमाण पत्र जारी करने हेतु सक्षम होगा। नियम में इस बात का स्पष्ट प्रावधान है कि ऐसे चिकित्सक को रेलवे द्वारा यात्रा पास उपलब्ध कराया जावेगा तथा यदि कर्मचारी स्वयं उपस्थित होता है तो उसे भी यात्रा पास उपलब्ध कराया जावेगा। इन सब सुविधाओं के उपलब्ध होते हुए भी प्रार्थी ने न तो अपने आप को रेलवे चिकित्सक के सामने प्रस्तुत किया और न ही रेलवे चिकित्सक को स्वयं के निवास पर बुलावाया गया। नियमों में इस बात का भी प्रावधान किया गया है कि इस प्रकार से मुख्यालय से बाहर रहने की स्थिति में स्वयं का पता भी अपने अधिकारी को प्रेषित करना होगा, लेकिन प्रार्थी ने अपना पता भी प्रेषित नहीं किया, यहां तक कि उसने स्वस्थ होने के बाद फिटनेस प्रमाण पत्र भी प्रस्तुत नहीं किया।

इस मामले में विभागीय जांच पत्रावली के अवलोकन से यह बात प्रकट हो रही कि प्रार्थी के अनुपस्थिति के कारण उसे कार्य पर उपस्थित होने के संबंध में नोटिस न केवल एक बार बल्कि दो बार दिये गये, इन नोटिस के प्राप्त होने के बाद प्रार्थी का यह दायित्व था कि वो रेलवे कि अधिकृत चिकित्सक को अपने निवास पर बुला कर अपने स्वास्थ्य की जांच करवाता, लेकिन उसके द्वारा ऐसा नहीं किया गया है।

विभागीय जांच में श्री एन.सी.गुप्ता को प्रार्थी ने अपना बचाव प्रतिनिधि नियुक्त करने हेतु एक आवेदन प्रस्तुत किया जो पेज संख्या 11 पर उपलब्ध है। यह आवेदन विभाग द्वारा स्वीकार करते हुए जबाब प्रस्तुत करने का निर्देश दिया गया। हमारे समक्ष उपलब्ध विभागीय जांच पत्रावली में पेज संख्या 17 पर उत्पादन इंजीनियर का वह पत्र उपलब्ध है, जिसके जरिये उन्होंने अनुशासन एवं अपील अधिकारी से यह पूछा गया कि प्रार्थी का कोई स्वास्थ्य प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त हुआ या नहीं और यदि प्राप्त हुआ तो उनका पूर्ण विवरण भिजवाएं। इसका जबाब पृष्ठ संख्या 18 पर उपलब्ध पत्र द्वारा भेजा गया, जिसमें कोई अस्वस्थता प्रमाण पत्र प्राप्त नहीं होना बताया। जांच अधिकारी की नियुक्ति का आदेश पत्र पृष्ठ संख्या 19 पर उपलब्ध है। जांच अधिकारी द्वारा कार्यवाही प्रारम्भ करने पर एन.सी.गुप्ता बचाव प्रतिनिधि ने दिनांक 16.02.79 को लिखा पत्र जो पृष्ठ संख्या 24 पर है, के द्वारा जांच अधिकारी से यह प्रार्थना की कि दिनांक 22.02.79 की पेशी नियत की गई, इन सभी पत्रों की प्रतियां बिशम्बर दयाल शर्मा को दी गईं, जिनकी प्राप्ति अभिस्वीकृति पत्रावली पर उपलब्ध है। तत्पश्चात् दिनांक 03.10.79 की पेशी नियत की गई, उसके बाद दिनांक 20.03.80 की पेशी नियत की गई, उसके बाद दिनांक 18.04.80 की पेशी नियत की गई, फिर 16.05.80 की पेशी नियत की गई, फिर 29.05.80 की पेशी नियत की गई तथा बार-बार सूचना भिजवाई गई तथा बार-बार अनुपस्थित होते रहे। इसके बाद दिनांक 23.10.80 के पत्र द्वारा तत्काल समीप के रेलवे डाक्टर के पास चिकित्सा जांच हेतु उपस्थित होने एवं रेलवे डाक्टर द्वारा जारी चिकित्सा प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत करने के निर्देश दिये गये एवं बाद में सुनवाई हेतु दिनांक 27.11.80 की पेशी नियत की गई, लेकिन उस दिन भी अनुपस्थित रहने पर साक्षी मोहनलाल शर्मा, रमेशचन्द्र माथुर, गयाप्रसाद, कल्याण निर्भिक के कथन लेखबद्ध किये गये। उन्होंने यह बयान दिये कि दिनांक 10.10.77 से 09.08.78 तक उनकी तरफ से कोई अवकाश प्रार्थना पत्र या बीमारी का प्रमाण पत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं किया हुआ। टाईम आफिस से भी यह पता किया गया कि वहां भी इस प्रकार की कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई। रजिस्टर्ड ए/डी पत्र भिजवाने के संबंध में कल्याण निर्भिक कथन है कि दिनांक 06.06.78 को एक रजिस्टर्ड ए/डी पत्र भेजा गया, जिसकी पावती कार्यालय में प्राप्त हुई, लेकिन बिशम्बर ड्युटी पर उपस्थित नहीं हुए तथा दिनांक 08.12.80 को प्रार्थी को दोषी करार दिया गया। तथा एन.सी.गुप्ता ने दिनांक 27.11.80 के संबंध में कोई सूचना प्राप्त नहीं हुई, वहीं पर एन.सी.गुप्ता ने यह आश्चर्य भी प्रकट किया कि उन्हें सूचना दिये बिना किस प्रकार कार्यवाही एक पक्षीय कर दी, इसलिये यह स्पष्ट है कि उन्हें पेशी की पूरी जानकारी थी, लेकिन जान बूझ कर वे उपस्थित नहीं हुए। जांच अधिकारी का यह दायित्व होता है कि वह आरोपित कर्मचारी को नियत की जाने वाली तारीख की सूचना दे तथा उससे उपस्थित होने की अपेक्षा करे, उपस्थित होना या न होना कर्मचारी के

स्वयं के विवेक पर ही निर्भर है। इस मामले में जांच पत्रावली में इस बात की पर्याप्त साक्ष्य उपलब्ध है कि बार-बार जांच अधिकारी द्वारा प्रार्थी एवं उसके बचाव प्रतिनिधि के उपस्थित न होने के कारण पेशी आगे बढ़ाई तथा उन्हे बार-बार सूचित किया गया लेकिन वे उपस्थित नहीं हुए। यदि कोई व्यक्ति जानबुझ कर जांच में उपस्थित नहीं होता है तथा यह कहता है कि जांच में प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों की अवहेलना हुई है, उचित नहीं है।

प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता ने न्यायालय का ध्यान पेज संख्या 53 की ओर आकर्षित कर यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया कि वे दस्तावेज जो विभाग के पास उपलब्ध थे, उनकी सूची उपलब्ध है, जिसमें रजिस्टर्ड पत्र व तार देने का विवरण है। इस संबंध में इन पत्रों पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया गया। पेज संख्या 54 व 55 में जो पत्र लिखे गये और उसके नीचे पेज संख्या 2 में अनुलग्नक दो का उल्लेख उपलब्ध है तथा पेज संख्या 53 इस अनुलग्नक का भाग है। चूंकि इस पर विभाग के कर्मचारी व अधिकारियों के हस्ताक्षर नहीं हैं, ऐसी स्थिति में यह तर्क करना कि ये दस्तावेज विपक्षी के पास उपलब्ध हैं, विश्वास नहीं किया जा सकता है। यदि ये पत्र रजिस्टर्ड डाक से भेजे गये थे तो पोस्ट आफिस से इसकी सूचना प्राप्त की जा सकती थी, तार भेजने के संबंध में भी सूचना प्राप्त की जा सकती थी, जो नहीं की गई। अन्त में प्रार्थी को सेवा से हटाने का आदेश पारित किया गया। इस प्रकार पूरी जांच पत्रावली के अवलोकन से ऐसी परिस्थितियां उपलब्ध नहीं हो रही कि जिसमें प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धान्तों की अनदेखी की गई हो, प्रार्थी को दस्तावेज उपलब्ध नहीं कराये गये हों, गवाह से जिरह का मौका नहीं दिया गया हो, बचाव प्रस्तुत करने का अवसर नहीं दिया गया हो। ऐसी सूरत में मैं यह पाता हूं कि जांच अधिकारी द्वारा जो जांच की गई है वह पूर्ण रूपेण उचित एवं न्याय संगत है।

इस मामले में हमने दण्डादेश के बिन्दु पर विचार किया।

इस मामले में प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता का यह तर्क रहा है कि जिस अधिकारी द्वारा सेवा समाप्ति का निर्णय लिया गया वह उसका नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी नहीं था, इसलिये यह आदेश विधि की दृष्टि में शुद्ध नहीं है तथा रेलवे एस्टाब्लिशमेंट जनरल कन्डीशन आफ सर्विस एण्ड एपेईन्टमेंट की तरफ भी आकर्षित करते हुए यह तर्क प्रस्तुत किया कि कोई भी रेलवे कर्मचारी 5 वर्ष तक अवकाश ले सकता है।

हमने इन तर्कों पर सावधानी पूर्वक विचार किया। जहां तक सेवा समाप्ति का आदेश पारित करने वाले अधिकारी का प्रश्न है, जो वर्क्स मैनेजर है जो अनुशासन अधिकारी व प्रोडक्शन इंजीनियर के समक्ष अधिकारी है। इसीलिए यह तर्क वजनदार नहीं है। जहां तक इस तर्क का प्रश्न है कि कोई कर्मचारी 5 वर्ष तक अवकाश में रह सकता है, यह बात सही है कि रेलवे का कोई भी कर्मचारी 5 साल तक का अवकाश नियमों के तहत प्राप्त कर सकता है यदि 5 साल से अधिक अवधि का अवकाश चाहेगा तो महामहिम राष्ट्रपति से मंजूर करा सकता है, लेकिन उसका अर्थ यह कदापि नहीं है कि किसी भी व्यक्ति को ताकत के जोर पर अवकाश लेने का अधिकार हो, कोई भी व्यक्ति अकारण अनुपस्थित रहता है तो वह अनुशासनात्मक कार्यवाही का भागी होगा। इस 5 वर्ष की अवकाश अवधि के लिये अधिकार के रूप में दावा नहीं किया जा सकता

है, बल्कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति 5 वर्ष का अवकाश चाहता है तो वह अपने अधिकारी के समक्ष आवेदन प्रस्तुत कर सकता है तथा यदि अधिकारी मामले के तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों में उचित समझता है तो ऐसा अवकाश स्वीकृत करेगा और यदि कोई व्यक्ति बिना अवकाश के अनुपस्थित रहता है तब भी वह अनुपस्थिति का विश्वसनीय कारण बताता है तो 5 वर्ष का अवकाश स्वीकृत किया जा सकता है, किन्तु इस मामले में ऐसी परिस्थितियां नहीं हैं, बल्कि पर्याप्त समय उपलब्ध होते हुए भी कोई कारण नहीं बताया है एवं जो कारण बताया है उसके संबंध में कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की। विभागीय जांच में अपना बचाव प्रस्तुत नहीं किया तथा उसकी सेवा समाप्त करने के 18 वर्ष बाद यह विवाद उठाया जो किसी भी प्रकार से न्यायोचित नहीं कहा जा सकता है। देरी के संबंध में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने ए. आई.आर. 2006 सुप्रीम कोर्ट पेज 2670 एवं ए.आई.आर. 2000 पेज 839 में दोनों मामलों में क्रमशः 8 वर्ष व 7 वर्ष की देरी से विवाद उठाये जाने को उचित नहीं ठहराया तथा स्पष्ट रूप से ये दिशा-निर्देश दिये कि प्रार्थी कोई सहायता प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है। जबकि हमारे समक्ष लम्बित मामले में तो विवाद 18 वर्ष की देरी से प्रस्तुत किया गया है। ऐसी सूरत में मैं यह पाता हूं कि यह तर्क भी वजनदार नहीं है।

प्रार्थी के विद्वान अधिवक्ता ने हमारे समक्ष एक अन्य तर्क यह भी प्रस्तुत किया कि अनुपस्थिति की अवधि को अवैतनिक अवकाश स्वीकृत करते हुए उसे सेवा लाभ उपलब्ध करा दिया जावे तथा उन्होंने हमारे समक्ष कुछ निर्णय दृष्टान्त प्रस्तुत किये - जिनमें से आर एल आर 2001 (2) पेज 216 सुजाता मल्होत्रा बनाम स्टेट आफ राजस्थान पेश किया जिसमें माननीय उच्च न्यायालय ने ये दिशा निर्देश दिये कि दण्डादेश पारित करने से पूर्व कारण अंकित करना चाहिये। हम विधि की इस स्थिति से पूर्णतया सहमत हैं। इस मामले में लम्बी अनुपस्थिति का कारण स्पष्ट रूप से दर्शाया है, जिसमें जांच अधिकारी ने अपनी रिपोर्ट में यह उल्लेख किया है मौखिक एवं दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य एवं मामले में की परिस्थितियों में दोषी करार दिया जाता है जिसको माननीय न्यायालय ने पर्याप्त नहीं माना था, इस मामले में ऐसी परिस्थितियां नहीं हैं बल्कि जांच अधिकारी ने साक्षीगण के कथनों की विवेचना करते हुए यह कहा कि साक्षीगण ने यह बताया कि कर्मचारी अनाधिकृत रूप से अनुपस्थित रहा है तथा दिनांक 10.10.77 से 09.08.78 तक की अवधि का कोई अवकाश प्रार्थना पत्र पेश नहीं किया और न ही कोई मेडिकल प्रमाण पत्र ही पेश किया इसलिये उसे दोषी करार दिया गया है। ऐसी सूरत में यह निर्णय दृष्टान्त प्रार्थी के लिये मददगार नहीं है।

एक निर्णय दृष्टान्त ए.आई.आर. 1970 सुप्रीम कोर्ट पेज 1302 मेसर्स महावीर प्रसाद बनाम संतोष कुमार का प्रस्तुत किया है, लेकिन यह मामला उत्तर प्रदेश शुगर लायसेन्सिंग आर्डर के लायसेन्स के संबंध में सुनने का था, न कि सेवा समाप्ति का मामले के संबंध में था, इसलिये यह मामला भी प्रार्थी को कोई मदद नहीं करता है।

निर्णय दृष्टान्त ए.आई.आर. 2008 सुप्रीम कोर्ट पेज 1479 डिवीजनल फॉरेस्ट ऑफिसर बनाम मधुसुदन प्रस्तुत किया जिसमें माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने अपीलेट/रिवीजन प्राधिकारी द्वारा कारण दर्शित करने को आवश्यक माना। इस मामले में प्रार्थी पर बहुत से आरोप नहीं हैं, केवल मात्र अनुपस्थिति का आरोप था, जिसको सही

तरीके से साबित मानने को कहा गया इसलिये यह निर्णय दृष्टान्त भी मामले के तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों में मेल नहीं खाने से लागू नहीं किया जा सकता है।

ए.आई.आर. 1955 इलाहाबाद पेज 568 एम.एम. सिद्दीकी बनाम यूनियन आफ इण्डिया के निर्णय दृष्टान्त में अपना मत व्यक्त किया। यह मामला संविदा की शर्तों के अनुक्रम में सेवा मुक्ति से संबंधित था, इसलिये यह निर्णय दृष्टान्त भी हमारे सलक्ष्य लम्बित मामले के तथ्यों एवं परिस्थितियों में मेल नहीं खाता है।

ए.आई.आर. 1979 सुप्रीम कोर्ट पेज 1912 कृष्णाकुमार बनाम दी डिवीजनल असि. इलेक्ट्रिकल इंजीनियर के मामले में नियुक्ति प्राधिकारी के नीचे के पद वाली अधिकारी द्वारा सेवा मुक्ति की गई थी, जिसको माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय ने उचित नहीं ठहराया, लेकिन हमारे समक्ष लम्बित मामले में वर्क्स मैनेजर द्वारा सेवा मुक्ति किया गया है जो अनुशासन अधिकारी प्रोडक्शन इंजीनियर से नीचे के पद का अधिकारी हो, ऐसी कोई साक्ष्य प्रस्तुत नहीं की गई।

अजीबसिंह बनाम श्रीहिन्द को-ऑप-मार्केटिंग अपील नम्बर 2157/1999 में माननीय उच्चतम न्यायालय के निर्णय दिनांक 8.4.99 में पारित किये गए निर्णय में देरी की आपत्ति श्रम न्यायालय के समक्ष नहीं उत्पन्न हुई थी तथा उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा देरी के आधार पर मामले को अस्वीकार किया जिसे उचित नहीं ठहराया गया। लेकिन हमारे समक्ष इस मामले के तथ्य ऐसे नहीं हैं क्योंकि प्रार्थी द्वारा स्टेटमेंट आफ क्लेम जो प्रस्तुत किया गया उसके जबाब में ही विपक्षी ने प्रथम पैरा में ही यह आपत्ति की है कि प्रार्थी को दिनांक 18.12.80 को रेलवे सेवा से हटायें जाने के आदेश पारित किए गये थे, जिसके संबंध में प्रार्थी द्वारा सहायक श्रम आयुक्त केन्द्रीय के समक्ष अपना विवाद 1998 में प्रस्तुत किया जो प्रथम दृष्ट्या ही अवधि बाधित होने से स्वीकार योग्य नहीं है। ऐसी स्थिति में इस निर्णय दृष्टान्त का भी कोई प्रार्थी को नहीं मिलता है।

(1979) 3 सुप्रीम कोर्ट केसेज पेज 371 शंकर चक्रवर्ती बनाम ब्रिटानिया बिस्कीट के मामले में भी माननीय न्यायालय ने ये दिशा निर्देश दिये हैं कि औद्योगिक विवाद में विभागीय जांच के मामले में स्वयं न्यायालय साक्ष्य नहीं ले सकती है। हम विधि की इस स्थिति से सहमत हैं, जैसा कि हम प्रारम्भ में ही उल्लेख कर चुके हैं तथा इस मामले में न्यायालय द्वारा जो साक्ष्य लेखबद्ध की गई है उस पर हमने विचार नहीं किया है, इसलिये यह निर्णय दृष्टान्त भी प्रार्थी को कोई लाभ नहीं पहुंचाता है।

प्रार्थी का यह तर्क कि उसका अवैतनिक अवकाश स्वीकार कर लिया जावे तथा उसे पुनः सेवा में लिया जावे, मैं इस तर्क से सहमत नहीं हूँ, क्योंकि पुराने समय में जहां सेवा से हटायें जाने पर अवैतनिक अवकाश स्वीकार करके सेवा में लिया जाता था, लेकिन बाद में “नो चर्क नो पे” का सिद्धान्त लागू हो गया तथा आज की तारीख में प्रार्थी सेवा निवृत्ति की

आयु पूर्ण कर चुका है। श्रम न्यायालय औः कि अधिनियम में केवल मात्र Needy व्यक्ति के कारण सुनवाई करके उसके पक्ष में निर्णय पारित कर सकता है, न कि Greedy व्यक्ति के संबंध में। इस मामले में 1980 से सेवा से हटायें जाने के बाद उसके द्वारा महामहिम राष्ट्रपति महोदय तक शिकायत प्रस्तुत कर चुका है, लेकिन उसे कोई लाभ प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। केन्द्रीय प्राधिकृत अधिकारी के समक्ष भी अपील प्रस्तुत की गई, ऐसी विपक्षी ने अपने जवाब में बताया है, लेकिन उस अपील का क्या हश्र हुआ यह न्यायालय में स्पष्ट नहीं किया है।

ऐसी स्थिति में यह स्पष्ट है कि प्रार्थी को अपने अधिकारों से कोई लेना देना नहीं है तथा इस अवधि का बिना काम किये ही केवल मात्र पैसा प्राप्त करने का उद्देश्य ही है ऐसी स्थिति में सेवा से हटायें जाने के संबंध में जो निर्णय रेलवे के अधिकारी द्वारा लिया गया है, वह किसी भी प्रकार से अनुचित नहीं है। अतः प्रार्थी किसी प्रकार का कोई लाभ प्राप्त करने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

अतः समुचित सरकार द्वारा प्रेषित प्रसंग दिनांक 11.01.2000 व 17.02.2011 को उत्तरित करते हुए पंचाट इस प्रकार पारित किया जाता है कि— विपक्षी प्रबन्धन पश्चिमी रेलवे कोटा द्वारा प्रार्थी श्री विशम्भर दयाल शर्मा को दिनांक 18.12.80 से सेवा पृथक् किया जाना उचित एवं वैध है। अतः प्रार्थी कोई राहत पाने का अधिकारी नहीं है।

ताराचन्द सोनी, न्यायधीश

नई दिल्ली, 21, फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1083.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार जनरल मैनेजर टेलीकाम बीएसएनएल सभलपुर एण्ड अदर्स प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण भुवनेश्वर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या-18/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21/02/2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/7/2009-आई आर (डीयू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2012

S.O. 1083.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 18/2009) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court No. Bhubaneswar-2 as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of General Manager Telecom BSNL Sambhalpur and others and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21.02.2012.

[No. L-40012/7/2009-IR(DU)]

Ramesh Singh, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE**CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-
CUM-LABOUR COURT BHUBANESWAR****PRESENT:**

Shri J. Srivastava,
Presiding Officer, C.G.I.T.-cum-Labour
Court, Bhubaneswar.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE CASE NO. 18/2009

Date of Passing Award - 17th January, 2012

BETWEEN:

1. The Sub-Divisional Officer (Telecom),
D/o. Telecom, Bargarh.
 2. The General Manager, Telecom District,
Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, Sambalpur-1.
- ... 1st Party-Managements.

(And)

Their workman Sri Kar Nath Meher,
S/o Late Sidheswar Meher, R/o. Ward No. 2,
Po. Bargarh, Dist. Bargarh.

...2nd Party-Workman.

APPEARANCES:

Sri Suresh Ch. Nayak, : For the 1st Party-
Authorized Representative Management No. 1 & 2.

Shri Kedar Nath Meher : For Himself
2nd Party-Workman.

AWARD

The Government of India in the Ministry of Labour has referred an industrial dispute existing between the employers in relation to the management of D/o. Telecom, and their workman in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 *vide* its letter dated L-40012/7/2009-IR(DU), dated 19.3.2009.

2. The dispute referred to is as follows:—

Whether the action of the management of the SDO, BSNL, Bargarh, Orissa, in terminating the services of their workman Shri Kedar Nath Meher with effect from 12.5.2006 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?

3. The 2nd Party-workman in pursuance of the letter of reference has filed his statement of claim and stated that he was engaged in M.D.F. for testing/wiring etc. in Telephone Exchange, Bargarh, with effect from 5.11.1998 and worked daily on regular basis without any break till 10.5.2006. He worked as per direction and under supervision

of T.T.A. and S.D.O. and Junior Telephone Officer on regular basis. His daily attendance was marked in telephone register maintained by Exchange Office, Bargarh. He was also issued a certificate regarding his working on 4.5.2001. He was refused employment on 11.5.2006 without any reason and without giving any notice. He approached the S.D.O. for employment but nothing happened. Thereafter he filed a complaint before the Assistant Labour Commissioner (Central). His disengagement therefore be declared unjustified and illegal and he may be reinstated with back wages from 11.5.2006.

4. The 1st Party-Management No. 1 and 2 in their joint written statement denied the allegations made by the 2nd Party-workman and stated that the claimant Shri Kedar Nath Meher was a labour on daily wages basing on need of work and as such question of termination of his services does not arise and the claimant is not entitled to any post. Payment of monthly salary to a labour on daily wages does not arise. No attendance register was maintained in the exchange for daily wages labourer because they are neither regular staff nor their work is required regularly. The claimant had never worked continuously as a casual labour with effect from 5.11.1998. He had not worked more than 240 days from 5.11.1998 to 11.5.2006 continuously. Refusal of his service or service of any daily wages labour as and when required basis is within the purview of the authority. No notice is required to be served on any daily wages labour for stoppage of work. The claimant has neither requested any office for allotment of work nor has any officer given assurances to him in this regard. Therefore his claim is liable to be dismissed.

5. In his rejoinder the 2nd Party-workman has stated that he had worked from 5.11.1998 continuously with more than 240 days of work each year till 11.5.2006. He has also submitted certificate of T.T.A. Shri Achutanand Seth given on 15.3.2003. He has signed on the daily telephone testing complaint register maintained in the complaint office. By terminating his service the Management has violated Section 25 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

6. On the pleadings of the parties follows issues were framed.

ISSUES

1. Whether the action of the Management of the S.D.O., BSNL, Bargarh, Orissa in terminating the services of their workman Shri Kedar Nath Meher with effect from 12.5.2006 is legal and justified?
2. If not, to what relief of the workman is entitled?
7. The 2nd Party-workman Shri Kedar Nath Meher has examined himself in evidence as W.W.-1 and proved three documents marked as Ext.-1 to 3.

8. The 1st Party-Management No. 1 and 2 have jointly examined Shri Sudhanshu Sekhar Mohanty and Sushil Pradhan on affidavits as M.W.-1 and M.W.-2 and filed four documents.

FINDINGS

ISSUE NO. 1

9. From the pleadings of the parties an admitted case is made out that the 2nd Party-workman was engaged as a casual labour under the 1st Party-Management with effect from 5.11.1998 and worked there casually till 11.5.2006. It has specifically been denied by the 1st Party-Management that the 2nd Party-workman had worked continuously from 5.11.1998 to 11.5.2000 and he had put in service for 240 days continuously during the above period. The 2nd Party-workman has filed a photocopy of the certificate marked as Ext.-1 with regard to his engagement in M.D.F. since January, 2001 as and when required basis and has also filed another certificate marked as Ext.-2, which shows that the 2nd Party-workman has been working as casual worker since November, 1998 as and when required basis. If the certificates are taken to be correct on their face basis they do not certify that the 2nd Party-workman had worked continuously from 5.11.1998 to 15.2.2003 when the certificate Ext.-1 was granted. Both these certificates denote that his service was required as and when where basis. The duty chart registers and fault testing register also, do not prove that the 2nd party-workman had worked with the 1st Party-Management continuously for 240 days during a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date of his disengagement. He has not filed any certificate showing break up of days of service he rendered year-wise under the 1st Party-Management. Hence it cannot be taken as granted that he had rendered 240 days of continuous service during a period of 12 calendar months from the date of his disengagement *i.e.* within one year back from 11.5.2006. His oral evidence in this regard is not sufficient. A casual worker cannot claim any benefit under section 25-F of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 for his alleged termination of service by the 1st Party-Management unless he proves his continuous engagement during a period of 12 calendar months preceding the date of his alleged termination.

10. From the side of the 1st Party-Management it has been categorically stated through their witnesses that the 2nd witnesses that the 2nd Party-workman was never engaged for 240 days in calendar year prior to his alleged disengagement. There was nine regular staff for fault repair in Bargarh Exchange, but in time of emergency and natural calamities some labourers were called upon from the locality on daily wage basis to assist the employees of BSNL.

11. Under their circumstances the 2nd Party-workman cannot claim any right to reinstatement or re-employment. A casual worker has no legal right to claim continuation in his present post unless warranted by law. Here no case has

been made out by the 2nd Party-workman for his reinstatement an other consequential benefits. Therefore the action of the 1st Party-Management of the S.D.O., BSNL, Bargarh in terminating rather discontinuing the service of the 2nd Party-workman Shri Kedar Nath Meher with effect from 12.5.2006 cannot be challenged as being illegal and unjustified. The action of the 1st Party-Management is totally legal and justified. This issue is answered accordingly and against the 2nd Party-workman.

ISSUE NO. 2

12. In view of the findings recorded under Issue No. 1 of the workman is not entitled to any relief.

13. Reference is answered accordingly.

JITENDRA SRIVASTAVA, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1084.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स इंटर नेशनल मिनरल इंडस्ट्रीज निज़रना के प्रबंधन के संबंध में उनके कर्मचारियों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय उदयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 10/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 17/2/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29012/10/2009-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2012

S.O. 1084.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.10/2009.....) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court UDAIPUR now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s International Mineral Industries Ltd, (Nizarana), and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012.

[No. L-29012/10/2009-IR(M)]

JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

अनुबंध

केन्द्र सरकार

प्रकरण सं. 10/2009 आईटीआर

मांगू/इन्टरनेशनल मिनरल्स निज़रना

अधिसूचना नं. 29012/10/2009 IR(M)

दिनांक-29/9/2009

निर्णय 17.11.2011

प्रार्थी की ओर से कोई उपस्थित नहीं।

विपक्षी अभिभाषक श्री आर०एस० चौहान उपस्थित।

प्रार्थी को रजिस्टर्ड ए/डी से तथा जिला न्यायालय राजसमन्द के माध्यम से अलग-अलग नोटिस भिजवाये गये थे। जो दोनों ही नोटिस तामिल हो चुके हैं, लेकिन उसके बावजूद भी प्रार्थी उपस्थित नहीं आया।

यह प्रकाशन वर्ष 2009 में दर्ज किया गया था तथा प्रार्थी को काफी नोटिस भेजे गये जिसमें से कुछ बाद तामिल भी प्राप्त हुए, लेकिन इतनी लम्बी अवधि में भी प्रार्थी उपस्थित नहीं आया न ही कोई क्लेम आदि पेश किया है।

समय 3.10 हो चुके हैं, काफी आवाजें लगाई गई प्रार्थी अनुपस्थित है। ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि प्रार्थी को अपना क्लेम चलाने में कोई रुचि नहीं है।

उक्त परिसिथितियों में भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय नई दिल्ली द्वारा भेजे गये विवाद संख्या एल 29012/10/2009 दिनांक 29.09.2009 में कोई विवाद नहीं नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड) परित किया जाता है।

सूचना भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय को भेजी जाये।

पत्रावली में अब कोई कार्यवाही शेष नहीं है। अतः पत्रावली फ़ैसल शुमार होकर दाखिल दफ़तर हो।

आदेश सुनाया गया।

ताराचन्द सोनी, न्यायाधीश

नई दिल्ली, 21 फरवरी, 2012

का०आ० 1085.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स तिरुपति स्टोन प्रा० लि० उदयपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय उदयपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/2010) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21/2/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29012/94/2008-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 21st February, 2012

S.O. 1085.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947) the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.....16/2010.....) of the Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court UDAIPUR now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s Tirupati Stone Pvt. Ltd. (Udaipur) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012.

[File No. L-29012/94/2008-IR(M)]

Johan Topno, Under Secretary

अनुबंध

Case No. 16/2010, I.T.R. केन्द्र सरकार

अनवान: मुकेश मीणा S/o.बालजी मीणा Vs. प्रब० तिरुपति स्टोन लि०

अधिसूचना नं० L-29012/94/2008 दि: 3/2/2009

नि०/4

निर्णय 16.11.2011 प्रार्थी उप. नहीं।

काफी आवाजें दिलायी गयी समय 3.00 पी.एम. हो रहा है। प्रार्थी का नोटिस बाद तामिल पूर्व में प्राप्त हो चुका है।

जब से प्रकरण दर्ज रजिस्टर किया गया है तब से आज तक प्रार्थी उपस्थित नहीं आया न ही उसकी ओर से क्लेम ही पेश हुआ है, जिससे यह माना जायेगा कि प्रार्थी का अब विपक्षी से कोई विवाद शेष नहीं रहा है।

अतः प्रकरण में नो डिस्प्यूट अवार्ड "कोई विवाद नहीं" का पंचाट पारित किया जाता है।

सूचना प्रकाशनार्थ भारत सरकार के श्रम मंत्रालय को भेजी जाये।

पत्रावली फ़ैसल शुमार होकर दाखिल दफ़तर हो।

ह/- (अपठनीय)

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2012

का०आ० 1086.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स सी गोव लिमिटेड गोवा के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं० 2 मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21/2/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29011/28/2008-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2012

S.O. 1086.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.....3/2009.....) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Mumbai-2 now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s Sesa Goa Ltd. (Goa) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012.

[File No. L-29011/28/2008-IR(M)]

Johan Topno, Under Secretary,

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. Katake Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/3 OF 2009

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF

M/S. SESAGOALTD.

The Managing Director
Sesa Goa Ltd.
Sesa Gher
29, EDC Complex
Patto, Panaji
Goa-403 001.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN.

The General Secretary
United Mine Workers Union
G-5, Macado Appt.
Tisk Ponda
Goa.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. Girish Sardesai,
Advocate.FOR THE WORKMAN : Mr. P. Gaonkar,
Representative.

Mumbai, dated the 3rd January, 2012.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-29011/28/2008-IR (M), dated 29.01.2009 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of M/s. Sesa Goa Ltd., in not discussing the Charter of Demands dated 10/2/2008 served on them by United Mine Workers Union who is claiming the majority status in the establishment of Codi Mines of the management is legal and justified? To what relief the union is entitled for?"

2. After receipt of the reference from the Ministry of Labour, both the parties appeared in the reference in response to the service of notices. The second party Union filed its statement of claim at Ex-6. According to it, the second party union is a Registered Trade Union

representing vast majority of mine workers in Goa and at Codli Mine. The first party is a company engaged in mining industry having world wide export market and earning huge profits. There are at present around 350 permanent workers employed by first party in various categories at Codli Mine. The first party has started indulging in various unfair labour practices at their Codli Mine and the management's sponsored union was hand-in-gloves with the management and has never taken any steps to protect the rights and benefits of the workers. With the help of so called internal union Sesa Goa Workers Union, the management has started harassing the workers who were agitating against the unfair labour practice. The workers who have taken initiative to protect against such unfair labour practices were singled out and on false charges their services were terminated without conducting any inquiry. The management's sponsored union is in collusion with the management. Thus they did not raise any dispute for wages for the period of illegal suspension operations and illegal lockout. The company has started indulging in various unfair labour practices in violation of provisions of Mine's Act, Payment of Wages Act and Contract Labour Act. The first party is not maintaining overtime register. There are no proper safety agreements at the workplace especially the internal roads are not as per the provisions of the Mines Act. There is no lighting arrangement specially the employer is running second and third shifts at mining pits. The internal union was in collusion with the management therefore they did not take any action against unfair labour practices. Therefore the vast majority of workers working at Codli Mine decided to join with the second party union. Accordingly the second party union has a vast majority.

3. On 5/8/2007 General Body Meeting was held. They unanimously elected local committee. The names of local committee and its office bearers were conveyed to the first party vide their letter dt. 6/8/2007. On receipt of the information about joining of new union by the workmen, Director of the Company Mr. M.D. Phal and Sr. Mines Manager Mr. Joseph Coelho of first party addressed the workers in training room and informed them not to join second party union otherwise action would be taken against them. They also informed that management will not recognize any other union except Sesa Goa Workers Union.

4. As the workers were harassed by the first party, they did not withdraw their membership of second party union. The first party started harassing and pressuring and adopting unfair labour practices against the workers. Office bearer Suraj Naik, Secretary of Local Committee of the union was transferred. He was directed to report at Chitradurg in Karnataka State. Mines Manager, Joseph asked one of the workers to collect signatures of other workers on a letter drafted by him. When he refused, he was also transferred to Chitradurg, Karnataka. Thereafter Mines Manager called Mr. Joaquim on phone and asked him to sign the letter addressed to President, Sesa Goa

Workers Union and promised to withdraw his transfer order and obtained his signature on the said paper. Majority workers refused to sign the paper given by the management and management continued to issue transfer order to other local committee members and active members of the union in order to harass and victimise them. They started calling members of the union one by one and were asking them to sign. Those who refused to sign; they were transferred from Codli Mine.

5. In spite of pressure from the management, workers did not withdraw from the unity of the union. They have asked some office bearers to resign from the union. However they refused. In order to victimize the active union office bearers and members, Mr. Pondory Naik was asked to resign from the United Mine Workers Union. When he refused, he was transferred from Codli Mine. According to the second party out of 383 workmen working at Codli Mine, 314 workmen joined the second party union in July, August 2007. The workmen were covered by settlement dt. 22/12/2004 which was to expire on 31/3/2008. Hence in order to give sufficient time to the management, union submitted charter of demand vide its letter dt. 10/2/2008. The second party has raised number of demands in respect of better living condition for workmen, higher wages, a wage structure nearing a living wage, etc. The union has taken into consideration the paying capacity of the company.

6. In spite of receipt of charter of demand the first party did not call the second party union for discussion on the charter of demands and hence dispute was raised before ALC(C). The second party's representatives attended the conciliation proceedings however no body from the management attended the conciliation proceeding. Therefore conciliation failed and ALC(C) made a report to the Ministry and Ministry has sent the reference to this Tribunal. The second party union therefore prays that action of the first party not discussing the charter of demand dt. 10/2/2008 with the second party union be declared illegal, unjustified and bad in law. They pray for declaration that the demands made in the charter be declared genuine and reasonable and the same be granted in toto from 1/4/2008.

7. The first party company has resisted the statement of claim vide its written statement at Ex-10. According to them, the company has signed settlement dt. 20/11/2008 with Sesa Goa Workers Union which is a registered union representing a majority of workers of the first party company. The second party union represents minority of workers and has no locus-standi as a sole bargaining agent. On this ground, reference deserves to be rejected. They further submitted that reference is vague and bad in law, not capable of adjudication. The charter of demand cannot be discussed with minority union. The demand to that effect is ultra-virus. The settlement arrived at by the majority has to be presumed just and fair and the same cannot be ignored

as small number of workers were not parties to it. The validity of the settlement dt. 20/11/2008 between management and workmen represented by Sesa Goa Workers Union is not challenged. The same is legal and valid as it is accepted by majority of workmen. Thus it is binding on all. According to them refusal to discuss the charter of demands or the claim as to the recognition as a majority union is not an industrial dispute. The reference made by Government is of total non application of mind and deserves to be rejected. The settlement dt. 20/11/2008 with Sesa Goa Workers Union is just, fair and proper and the subject matter in the present matter have been conclusively settled by the said settlement. The first party denied that second party union is representing the majority workers. They denied all the allegations that the Sesa Goa Workers Union is a management sponsored union. As per the constitution of Sesa Goa Workers Union, it represents the workers employed in the company in Sesa Goa Ltd. working on land, transport, mining, workshop, stores, sampling and analysis, laboratory work, survey and prospecting, bundars, office staff at Head office, R.F. Shipping Department, and R.F. Workshop, Barge Constructions Project. It also represents workers of Beneficiations plant, Amona, Pig Iron Plant, Amona and Met coke Division, Amona Workers union represents all the workers in the above establishments. They have arrived at the settlement in respect of the employees. The said settlement is binding on all they have denied all the allegations made in the statement of claim. According to them, they are not bound to discuss the charter of demand made by the second party. Therefore they pray that the reference deserves to be rejected.

8. Following are the issues for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1.	Whether decision of management in not discussing charter of demand dt. 10.2.2008 with the union claiming majority status in the establishment of Codli Mines is legal and justified?	Yes.
2.	Whether the dispute under reference is an industrial dispute?	No.
3.	What relief the union is entitled to?	No relief.

REASONS

Issues Nos. 1 to 3:—

9. All these issues are interlinked. Therefore in order to avoid repetition of discussion, they are discussed and decided simultaneously. In this respect the second party union submitted that the first party company has not discussed the charter of demand with them though they are representing the majority of workmen in the Codli Mines. In this respect, the learned representative of the

second party submitted that any body, even a minority union also can raise industrial dispute and all the workmen need not raise the dispute. In support of his argument, the Id. Representative of the second party union resorted to Apex Court ruling in **Indian Oxygen Ltd. V/s. Workmen Indian Oxygen Karmachari Union CDJ 1979 SC 156** wherein on the point Hon'ble Court observed that:

The expression "workman" has been defined in clause z of Seciton 2 to mean speaking generally, "any person" employed in any industry in the capacity therein. There is nothing in the act to require that the dispute or difference should be raised by all the workmen of the industry, or everyone of them or even by a majority of them. It is enough if the controversy is between the employer on the one side and the workman on the other. So also there is noting in the act to require that the workmen raising the controversy should form a majority of the employees."

10. The Id. Adv. also resorted to another Apex Court ruling in **Tata Chemicals Ltd. & workmen 1978 II LLJ 22** wherein Hon'ble Court held that:

"A minority union can validly raise and industrial dispute as Section 2(k) does not restrict the ambit of the definition of industrial dispute to a dispute between an employer and a recognised majority union but takes within its wide sweep any dispute or difference between employer and workmen including an minority union".

In this respect the Id. Adv. for the first party has pointed out that the first party has settlement with the majority union. It is binding on all the workmen. Therefore the other union cannot raise any dispute. In this respect the Id. Representative of the second party submitted that the settlement taken place is not a bonafide settlement. Infact the management has entered into settlement with pro-management group of workers. Therefore the settlement is not binding on them. In support of his argument the Id. Representative of the second party resorted to Apex Court ruling in **National Engineering Industries Ltd. V/s State of Rajasthan and others 2000 I LLJ SC 247** wherein the Hon'ble Court on the point observed that:

"Industrial dispute can be raised where settlement is not bonafide or arrived at on account of fraud, misrepresentation or concealment of facts or corruption or other inducements."

11. The Id. Representative of the second party also submitted that the settlement arrived at outside the conciliation proceeding is not binding on all the workmen or the workmen who are not signatories. In support of his argument, the Id adv. restored to the following rulings. 1) **National Engg. Industries Ltd. V/s. State 2000 (1) LLJ 247(SC).** 2) **Hindustan Lever Mazdoor Sabha V/s HUL**

Ltd. 2005 (2) LLJ 637 (BOM).

12. On the point Id. Adv. for the first party submitted that the management does not dispute the facts or the law laid down in the above rulings. According to them, infact there is no industrial dispute as such. He submitted that not discussing charter of demand with a union or a group of workers cannot be industrial dispute. In the case at hand, neither services of any worker is at state nor any promotion or increment is disputed. He further submitted that in the case at hand, the second party has not come with any specific demand in respect of wages or any other problem of workers. He further submitted that the union herein is claiming that the management has refused to discuss the charter of demand with them. They have not contended that the management has rejected any of their demand either in respect of pay and wages or of other service terms and conditions of the workmen. The Id. adv. submitted that merely not discussing the charter of demand cannot be an industrial dispute.

13. In this respect the Id. Representative of the second party submitted that the I.D. Act does not contemplate that a dispute would come in to existence in any particular manner and such a dispute raised by the union can be termed as industrial dispute. In support of his argument the Id. adv. resorted to Apex Court ruling in **Shambhunath Goyal V/s. Bank of Baroda, Gullandur 1978 I LLJ 484 (SC)** wherein the Hon'ble Court observed that:

"A mere perusal of definition would show that where there is a dispute or difference between the parties contemplated by the definition and the dispute or difference is connected with the employment or non-employment or the terms of the employment or with the conditions of labour of any person, there comes into existence an industrial dispute. The Act no where contemplates that the dispute would come into existence in any particular, specific or prescribed manner."

14. The Id. Representative of the second party also resorted to Madras High Court ruling in **M/s Ramkrishna Meals Ltd. V/s. Government of Tamil Nadu and others 1984 II LLJ 259 (MAD DB)** wherein the Hon'ble Court on the point observed that:

"There cannot be a doubt that for the existence of an industrial dispute, there ought to be a demand by the workman and a refusal to grant it by the management. How demand should be raised should not and could not be a legal notion of fixity and rigidity. The grievance of the workman and the demand for its redressal must be communicated to the management."

In this respect the Id. adv. for the first party pointed out that the second party union has not made any specific demand. Their demand is that the management should be

directed to discuss the charter of demand. Neither it can be called demand nor it amount to industrial dispute.

15. The Id. Representative of the second party also resorted to Karnataka High Court ruling in **Mico Employees Association V/s. State of Karnataka 1987 1 LLJ 300 (KARN)** wherein the Hon'ble High Court observed that:

"Serving charter of demand on management does not result in industrial dispute. Industrial dispute arises only on rejection of such demands."

In this respect the Id. adv. for the first party management submitted that it is not the case of the second party that the management has rejected their demands. The second party has sought for direction to discuss the charter of demand with them. The Id. adv. submitted that such a demand does not amount to industrial dispute as contemplated under I.D. Act. The Id. Representative of the second party also resorted to following rulings (1) **The Associated Cement Staff Union V/s. State of Maharashtra & Ors. in Writ Petition no. 1310 of 2008 Bombay High Court**; (2) **All India Port & Dock Workers Federation V/s. UOI, 1989 11 LLJ 600 (BOM)**; (3) **Indian Airlines V/s. Indian Airlines Technical Assistants Union 1996 3 ALT 1015 (Andhra DB)**; (4) **Tata Consulting Engineers V/s A.C. Doshi 1999 (4) BCR 470**. All these rulings are in respect of demands of union and settlement thereof.

16. In this respect Id. adv. for the first party submitted that in the reference at hand, no specific demand is placed by the union. Their demand is that, the management should discuss the charter of demand with the union. The Id. Adv. for the first party further submitted that by making such a prayer, the second party union is indirectly making a prayer to recognize them as a majority union which is not an industrial dispute. In support of his argument the Id. Adv. resorted to Madras High Court ruling in **Puducherry Shasun Chemicals & Drugs Niruvana Thozhilalargal Muneetra Sangam & Anr. V/s Labour Officer & Ors. 2010 11 CLR 334** wherein the Hon'ble Court in para 7 of the judgement observed that:

"The Courts time and again held that the grant of recognition of the union cannot be brought under Section 2 (k) of the Industrial Dispute Act and it cannot be subject matter of the industrial dispute."

In this respect the Id. adv. for the first party submitted that recognition of union is not a statutory right. Even the majority union has no right to represent its members for collective bargaining or individual grievance. In support of his argument, the Id. adv. resorted to the Apex Court ruling in **Chairman SBI & anr. V/s All Orissa State Bank Officer's Association & Anr. 2003 111 CLR 281** wherein the Hon'ble Court observed that:

".....There bring no common law on right of a trade union to represent its members whether for the purpose of collective bargaining or individual

grievance. Such a right cannot be made available to minority union when even the majority union has no such right and hence there is no question of any discrimination or arbitrariness in denying such rights to the minority union."

17. In the case at hand, the second party union has not claimed any specific grievance or any right in respect of employees regarding their employment and/or non-employment having direct and substantial interest. On the other hand the union herein is seeking for redressal to ascertain its rights to discuss the charter of demand alleged to have submitted to the management. Mere right to discuss charter of demand does not fall in the ambit of industrial dispute. In this backdrop, conclusion can be arrived at that the dispute under reference is not an industrial dispute. So also I hold that the decision of the management in not discussing the charter of demand with the second party is legal and justified. Accordingly I decide the issue no. 1 in the affirmative and issue no. 2 in the negative. Consequently the issue no. 3 is also required to be answered in the negative that the second party union is not entitled to get any relief. In the light of discussions and findings on issues nos. 1 to 3, the reference deserves to be rejected. Thus I proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

The reference stands rejected with no order as to cost.

Date: 03.01.2012

K.B. Katake, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1087.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स डेक्कन मिनरल्स प्रा. लि. मुम्बई के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायालय नं० 2 मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 37/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21.02.2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-29012/34/2005-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2012

S.O. 1087.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.37/2006) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court, Mumbai-2 now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s Deccan Minerals Pvt. Ltd (Mumbai)

and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012.

[No. L-29012/34/2005-IR(M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO.2, MUMBAI**

PRESENT:

K. B. Katake, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/37 OF 2006

**EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF**

M/S DECCAN MINERALS PVT. LTD.

The Chairman,
M/s. Deccan Minerals Pvt. Ltd.
16, Nirmal Building
Nariman Point
Mumbai-400021.

AND

THEIR WORKMAN

Shri A.B. Masurkar,
C/o. Shri Kavale Pradeep
Opp. Sai Darbar Hall
Sundar Bhatle, Vengurla
Tal Vengurla
Distt. Sindhudurg.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. N.H. Samant &
Mr. S.R. Ogale,
Advocates.

FOR THE WORKMAN : Mr. P.V. Bovalekar,
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated the 6th January, 2012

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-29012/34/2005-IR (M) dated 16/06/2006 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Deccan Minerals Pvt. Ltd. In terminating the employment of Sh. A.B. Masurkar w.e.f. 21/1/2005 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled for?"

2. After receipt of the reference from the Ministry, both the parties appeared through their legal representatives. The second party workman filed his statement of claim vide Ex-9. According to him, the first party appointed him as Public Relation Officer by their letter dated 30/6/2004 for a probation period of three months. His salary was fixed Rs. 5000/- p.m. He was posted at Redi Complex and his Headquarter was at Vengurla in Maharashtra State. The nature of his work was to be explained by an officer at Redi. However neither name of the officer was given to him nor anybody gave him any instructions about the nature of his work. He was carrying out the work of taking out copies of 7/12 extracts from Talati Office. He used to attend office of Taluka Nirikshak Bhoomi Abileka. Taking out copies of mutations, index extract and used to check the landlords and owners of the lands. He was doing purely clerical work as like clerks in Government and Semi Govt offices.

3. As the work of the second party workman was satisfactory, he was confirmed in the service by the letter of first party dt. 29/12/2004 and his salary was fixed at Rs. 7000/- p.m. w.e.f. January 2005. He was re-designated as Administrative Officer. However he was doing the same clerical work. He was to be provided with cabin and phone. He was authorized to sign cheques. However concerned officer, Mr. Madhu Rane did not provide him cabin or phone. On the other hand he was jealous as workman was promoted as Administrative Officer. Charge of administrative officer was also not given to him and he was asked to do the same work which he was doing earlier. According to the second party, by a letter dated 21.01.2005 abruptly he was terminated from service with immediate effect alleging that he was doing anti company activities and divulging company's secrets to outsiders. However the particulars thereof were not given to him.

4. He further contended that, the company has terminated his services with out conducting any inquiry and without following the procedure. The allegations leveled against him were false. The termination letter was hand written by Mr. Rane and signed by Mr. C.B. Saxena, the Manager Legal who had no authority to terminate the services of any employee. No opportunity was given to the workman. His services were terminated illegally in violation of principles of natural justice. Charges leveled against him were false. The illegal termination caused him mental agony. Members of his family also suffered a lot who were dependent on his earnings. The workman therefore, prays that the order of termination of his services be declared illegal, unjustified and improper and he be reinstated with full back-wages since 21/01/2005 and his service be treated as continuous and also prays for cost and compensation for mental agony.

5. The first party management resisted the statement of claim vide its written statement at Ex-12. According to

them, the statement of claim and the reference are wholly misconceived, false, frivolous, baseless and untenable. According to them, Mr. A.B. Masurkar second party is not 'workman' as defined under Section 2(s) of the Industrial Disputes Act 1947. Therefore this Tribunal has no jurisdiction to entertain this reference. The company is engaged in mining business, producing iron ore at three leased mines in Sindhudurg Districts nearby Redi Port.

6. The second party was initially appointed as Public Relation Officer in Tal. Vengurla and Swantwadi, Distt. Sindhudurg on probation of three months on consolidated salary of Rs. 5000/- p.m. His probation was orally extended by another three months. He was confirmed w.e.f. 1/1/2005 on the salary of Rs. 7000/- p.m. His duties and responsibilities were delegated to him by the management. The second party was provided with separate cabin and telephone facility. Company car used to pickup him from his residence and drop him in the officer and vice-versa. So also he used a travel in company's car to go to Government offices. He was exclusively given responsibility of getting cleared all the company's matter from the authorities in Taluka and District places including Ministry of Mines. He was required to Keep harmonious relation with the workmen of the company at Redi and Sateli and Condura Mine area and with the outsiders who visit the company office. He was representing the company and acting on its behalf as part of management team. He was assigned and entrusted important task of shifting of high tension line at Sateli Working Mine and getting a power connection of 200 KW at Sateli Mine by 15/1/2005 by pursuing and representing various authorities for and on behalf of the company. He was also entrusted the important assignment of getting cleared various matters of the company in different levels of State Government and other concerned authorities at the earliest. He was authorized by the management to sign cheques on behalf of the company for the purpose of withdrawal of money remitted from Mumbai office for distribution in connection with the working at Redi and Sateli Mines.

7. In exercise of this powers, duties and responsibilities the second party had made various written representations/letters to (1) Police Inspector, Vengurla Police Station (2) For no objection certificate from Gram Panchayat Office. (3) Holding meeting with concerned officials of Gram Panchayat and concerned land owners for getting no objection certificate, (4) Representation to Development Officers of concerned districts for obtaining clearance for installation of diesel pump at the site of mines of the company, (5) Marking/

withdrawing complaints to police authorities on behalf of the company. (6) Several employees were working below him in hierarchy and they were reporting to him.

8. The position of second party was one of trust and confidence of the company. However it was revealed that second party was not discharging his duties properly and in the interest of company and thereby, causing financial losses to the company in the matter of dealing with landlords, apart from causing damage to the reputation of the company etc. There were number of complaints from the land owners, contractors and others. Second party was advised to protect the interest of the company. In spite of that he did not take care to protect the interest of the company. Therefore the company lost faith in the second party and he was relieved from the services of the company w.e.f. 21/01/2005.

9. According to the first party, the second party was advised to meet the Sarpanch, Tahsildar, Police officers, Bank officers, Post officials of village Redi, medical officers and others who, he was required to deal with in his day to day work. He was provided with company car with driver of visit these places and get acquainted with them for the interest of the company. They denied that the second party was asked to collect 7/12 extracts and other documents from Talati Office as has been alleged. According to them, Field Assistant Mr. D' Souza was collecting such documents. They denied that the second party was doing purely clerical work as has been alleged. The second party has written various letters to Sarpanch Gram Panchayat Sateli requesting permission to erect diesel pump and to arrange meeting with Gram Panchayat members. He has also written letter to Vengurla Police Station complaining that some temporary workers were obstructing the work. He also wrote complaint letter to Redi Police Station. The work of second party was not clerical but he was working as an administrative officer and performing duties of managerial nature. They denied all the allegations made in the statement of claim and pray that the reference be dismissed with cost.

10. My Ld. Predecessor has framed the following issues for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr.No.	Issues	Findings
(i)	Whether the second party is a 'workman' as defined under Section 2 (s) of the I.D. Act?	Yes
(ii)	Whether termination of the second party is legal and justified?	No.
(iii)	If not, whether he is entitled for reinstatement?	As per final order.
(iv)	What order?	As per final order.

REASONS

Issue no. (i):—

11. It is the case of the first party that the second party was appointed and working as an officer. He was performing managerial functions. Therefore he was not a 'workman' as defined under Section 2 (s) of the I.D. Act 1947. In this respect the first party relied on the two appointment letters Ex-54 & 55. As per Ex-54, the second party was appointed as a Public Relation Officer for keeping good relations with the concerned authorities in Taluka level and district place in Sindhudurg District. In this letter it is mentioned that the nature of work will be explained by Redit office. His headquarter was Vengurla and his actual travelling expenses were to be paid every fortnight on submission of bill to Mumbai office. His consolidated monthly salary was fixed Rs. 5000/- p.m. and after completion of probation period satisfactorily he was to get consolidated salary of Rs. 7000/- p.m. As per confirmation letter dated 29/12/2004 (Ex-55), as the second party has completed the probation period satisfactorily, he was appointed as Administrative Officer with other responsibilities mentioned in the separate letter. His pay was fixed Rs. 7000/- p.m.

12. In this respect, according to the second party neither duty list was given to him nor anybody explained him about his duties as a Public Relation Officer or Administrative Officer. He was not given charge of either of the posts and he was doing clerical work. According to him, he used to collect 7/12 extracts and other documents from Talati Office and office of TILR etc. and was doing other clerical work. In this respect the Id. Adv. for the first party submitted that as per the appointment letter Ex-54 and confirmation letter Ex-55, the second party was initially appointed as Public Relation Officer. As he has completed the probation period satisfactorily, he was appointed as Administrative Officer with other responsibilities as per separate letter issued on 29/12/2004. The separate letter dated 29/12/2004 is on record at Ex.85. It is an exhaustive letter explaining the responsibilities and duties of the second party. The Id. Adv. for the first party also referred the office copies of the letters signed and sent by the second party in the capacity as a Public Relation Officer. The first letter dated 20/10/2004 was addressed to Sarpanch for NOC to install diesel pump set. It is at Ex-60. Exhibit-61 is another letter addressed to Sarpanch, Sateli for calling meeting of the members of the Gram Panchayat. Third letter Ex-62 is written to the Police Inspector, Vengurla Police Station complaining about obstruction to the work of the company. Another letter Ex-63 was written by the second party to Head Constable, Redit Police Station making complaint about obstruction to the work of the company by some temporary employees. From these documents, the Id. Adv. for the first party submitted that the second party was not a workman. On the other hand he was appointed as Public Relation officer. Subsequently he was confirmed in the service as Administrative Officer. He was performing

managerial duties as Administrative Officer. His pay was Rs. 7000/- p.m. In the circumstances Id. Adv. submitted that the second party was an officer exercising managerial functions. Therefore according to him, the second party cannot be termed as 'workman' as defined under Section 2 (s) of the Industrial Disputes Act.

13. In support of his argument the Id. Adv. resorted to Apex Court ruling in **HR Adyanthaya etc. V/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd. etc. 1994 II CLR 552** wherein the Hon'ble Court on the point observed that—

"Hence the position in the law as it obtains today is that a person to be a workman under the I.D. Act must be employed to do the work of any of the categories, viz. manual, unskilled, skilled, technical, operational, clerical or supervisory and it is not enough that he is not covered by either of the four exceptions to the definition."

The Id. Adv. also referred to Delhi High Court ruling in **Tata Sons Ltd. V/s. S Bandopadhyay & anr. 2004 LLR 506** wherein the Hon'ble court observed that an employee engaged in a senior position e.g. Deputy Manager, Engineering and being highly qualified cannot claim to have the status of workman under Section 2(s) of the I.D. Act. In the light of this observation the Id. Adv. submitted that the second party herein was appointed as Administrative Officer. Therefore he also cannot be termed as a workman as defined under Section 2 (s) of I.D. Act. The Id. Adv. also submitted that the burden is on the employee to prove that he is a workman. In support of his argument he cited Bombay High Court ruling in **A.K. Patel & etc. V/s. The Indian Hotels Co. Ltd. 2005 LLR 663** wherein the Hon'ble court observed that:

"Burden of proof to establish as to whether an employee is a workman or not, lies on the workman"

14. The Id. Adv. submitted that the second party herein has not led any evidence to show that he was doing mere clerical work and was not functioning in managerial cadre. According to him, he was recruited and confirmed in the cadre of officer and was performing the managerial duties. The Id. Adv. further submitted that his duty list is given in the letter Ex. 85 the Id. Adv. also resorted to another Apex Court ruling in **Inthru Noronha V/s. Colgate Palmolive (India) Ltd. 2005 (2) MHLJ 884 (BOM)** wherein the Hon'ble Court on the point observed that:

"The important thing for the court is to evaluate the position of an employee with reference to the nature of his duty in context of his business where those duties are performed."

On the point Id. Adv. also resorted to Apex Court ruling in **S.K. Mining V/s. Carona Sahu Co. Ltd. & Ors. 1994 II CLR 359** wherein to determine the question whether employee is a workman, the Hon'ble Court observed that:

"Whether or not an employee is a workman under Section 2 (s) of I.D. Act is required to be determined with reference to his principal nature of duties and functions such question is required to be determined with reference to the facts and circumstances of the case and material on record and it is not possible to lay down any straight jacket formula which can decide the dispute as to the real nature of duties and functions being performed by an employee in all cases when an employee is employed to do the type of work enumerated in the definition of workman under Section 2 (s), there is hardly any difficulty in treating him as a workman under the appropriate classification, but in the complexity of commercial and industrial organizations quite a large number of employees are often required to do more than one kind of work. In such cases it becomes necessary to determine under which classification the employee will fall for the purpose of deciding whether he comes within the definition of workman or goes out of it."

In the same case the Hon'ble court further observed that;

"The designation of an employee is not of much of importance and what is important is the nature of duties performed by the employee. The determinative factor is the main duties of the employee concerned and not some works incidentally done."

15. In this respect I would like to point out that the second party herein was designated as Administrative officer and drawing pay of Rs. 7000/-p/m However he was not empowered to take independent decision binding on the company. On the other hand from the copies of letters on record he has sent to Sarpanch Gram Panchayat, Police Inspector and to the police Head Constable, it is revealed that all these letters are on the letter head of the first party company. However these letter Ex-60, 61, 62 & 63 are handwritten letters sent by the second party to the concerned officials. From these letters Ex-60 to 63 it is revealed that though the second party was designated as Administrative officer neither he was provided with a computer nor even provided with typewriter or typist. From these letters it appears that the second party has sent all these handwritten letters. He has manually prepared these letters and set to the concerned authorities in a capacity as a public relation officer. In the age of laptop and computers the second party was not even supplied with typewriter or a typist. On the other hand it seems that he was doing all his work manually, writing all the letters and other correspondence in his own hand writing. From this fact of hand written letters by the second party the claim of the first party does not stand to reasons that the second party was appointed as officer. The claim of the first party is also unacceptable that he was given a separate cabin and telephone and office car was also given to him etc. In this

respect further I would like to point out that he was appointed as a public relation officer from 30/6/2004. He was confirmed in the service and appointed as Administrative officer w.e.f. 1/1/2005 as reflected from his appointment letter Ex-55. 21 days thereafter i.e. on 21/1/2005 by letter Ex-56 his services came to be terminated with immediate effect. It shows that he was Administrative Officer only for 21 days. As a Public Relation Officer, he was doing clerical work of writing letters manually to various authorities for permission, complaints etc. There appears substance in the version of the second party that he was never given charge of administrative officer as his services were terminated immediately 21 days after his appointment to the said post. In this backdrop looking in to the fact that he was doing his office work manually. Even letters written by him were hand written letters indicates that he was a workman as defined under Section 2 (s) of the I.D. Act.

16. In this respect I would also like to refer Apex court ruling in **S.K. Verma V/s. Mahesh Chandra and Anr (1983) 4 SCC 214** wherein the Hon'ble Court in respect of Development Officer observed that;

"The scale of pay as well as the authorities competent to appoint and take disciplinary action indicates that the appellant 'Development Officer' is no more than a glorified designation. Development officers are separated from 'officers' strictly so called and are generally placed on par with sub-ordinates and clerical staff"

In the same para Hon'ble Court observed that;

"Notwithstanding the designation, the Tribunal or Court must look to the nature of his duties to discover what precisely a Development Officer is."

In this judgement Hon'ble Court held that the Development officer is a workman within the meaning of Section 2 (s) of I.D. Act.

17. I would also like to refer another Apex Court ruling in **National Engineering Industries Ltd. V/s. Shri Kishan Bhagaria and Ors. AIR 1998 SC 329**. In that case in respect of internal Auditor of the Company, the Hon'ble Court observed in para 9 of the judgement that;

"His duties were mainly reporting and checking on behalf of the management. A reporter or a checking clerk is not a supervisor. The respondent herein does not appear to us doing any kind of supervisory work. He was undoubtedly checking up on behalf of the employer but he had no independent right or authority to take decision and his decision did not bind the company"

In this matter, the Hon'ble Court upheld the decision of Division Bench of the High court declaring the respondent no. 1 therein as a workman.

18. In the case at hand, though the workman herein was designated as Administrative Officer and his pay was Rs. 7000/- p.m., he had no independent power to take decision. He was also not empowered to bind the company by his decisions. He was doing clerical work, writing letters manually to various persons for permission and seeking protection to the workers etc. He was doing all his work manually. Therefore, merely designating him as an officer is not sufficient to say that he was doing supervisory or managerial duties. Infact his duties were of clerical nature. In the light of ratio laid down in the above rulings, I come to the conclusion that looking into the work and duties of the second party, he comes in the definition of 'workman' within the meaning of Section 2(s) of I.D. Act 1947. Accordingly, I decide this issue no. 1 in the affirmative.

Issue no. 2:—

19. On this issue the Id. Adv. for the first party submitted that the second party had not worked continuously for 240 days. Therefore he cannot claim protection or permanency in the service. In this respect the fact is not disputed that the workman was appointed as Public Relation Officer on 30.6.2004. He worked as a Public Relation Officer till 29-12-2004. Thereafter he was appointed as Administrative Officer till 21-01-2005 when his services came to be terminated. Even according to the workman he has not worked for 240 days. However he is claiming that he has worked for more than 190 days. Therefore he is entitled to get the benefit of permanency. According to him, the first party is dealing in mining, therefore, continuous work for 190 days suffice the purpose to get permanency. However the rule of 190 days is applicable to the workers who are working under-ground mining and not to the others. The fact herein is not disputed that the second party has not worked for 240 days continuously. However in the case at hand the second party was confirmed in the service as per letter dt. 29-12-2004 (Ex-55). Not only he was confirmed in the service but was also re-designated as an Administrative Officer. Therefore, now the first party cannot raise the plea that the workman or the employee has not worked continuously for 240 days. He was confirmed in the service. He is a workman as held in issue no. 1 herein above. Therefore his services cannot be terminated without following the procedure of law prescribed therefore, such as; initiating departmental inquiry for the charges of misconduct etc. No doubt the services of the workman was terminated illegally as neither he was charged- sheeted nor any departmental inquiry was commenced against him. Accordingly I decide this issue no. 2 in the negative that the termination order is not legal and justified.

Issue no. 3:

20. As his services were terminated illegally, the workman sought for reinstatement. In this respect I would like to take into consideration the allegations of the first

party against the second party that he was acting against the interest of the company and had caused loss to the company. In this respect I would also point out that though the workman was confirmed in the services, he had worked with the company less than seven months. Neither he was well acquainted with the officials nor with the functioning of the company. The company does not want his services anymore therefore they have terminated his services forthwith since 21/01/2005. Since then the second party is not in service with the first party. On the other hand inter-se relations between the parties are strained. Furthermore, the service of the workman was very short with the first party. Instead of reinstatement, I therefore think it proper to award compensation to the second party workman from the first party. View to that effect is taken by Hon'ble Apex Court in **Gaziabad Development Authority and anr. V/s. Ashok Kumar and anr. 2008 I LLJ 1013 (SC)**. In that case the termination of workman was held not legal as they were terminated without complying with the provisions of UP Industrial Disputes Act. In that case the Hon'ble Apex Court observed that;

"In the circumstances of the case, that compensatuion of Rs. 50,000/- instead of reinstatement should be paid to the respondent."

The same view is reiterated by Apex Court in **UP state Electricity Board V/s. Laxmikant Gupta 2009 I LLJ 593 (SC)** wherein the Hon'ble Apex Court observed that;

"Now there is no hard and fast principle that on the termination of services being found to be illegal, the normal rule is reinstatement with backwages. Compensation can be awarded instead at the discretion of the labour court depending on the facts and circumstances of the case."

21. In the light of ratio laid down by Hon'ble Court Apex Court, I would like to point out that the in the case at hand, though the second party workman was confirmed in the servies, he was worked less than 7 months. The first party has also lost faith in him. Therefore they have terminated his services on 21/1/2005 with immediate effect. Their relations are strained. There is no possibility of harmonious relations between them. Reinstatement would create further problems to both the parties. Furthermore the second party is not in service since 21/01/2005 and he has no touch of work and procedure since last more than 6/ 7 years. It would also be unjust to pay full backwages as the second party was technically confirmed in the services. He has not put in sufficient length of service. In this backdrop, in the light of the guidelines of Apex Court instead of reinstatement I think it proper to award compensation to the workman. While awarding compensation I take into account the pay scale of the workman which was Rs. 7000/- p.m. I also take into account the short duration of his service, his age and the services he has rendered. In the circumstances I think it proper to

award compensation to the tune of Rs. 75,000/-. Accordingly I partly allow this reference and proceed to pass the following order;

ORDER

The reference is partly allowed as follows:

- (i) The order of termination of services of the second party workman is declared illegal.
- (ii) Instead of reinstatement, the first party is directed to pay compensation to the second party to the tune of Rs. 75,000/-
- (iii) No order as to cost.

Date: 06/01/2012

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2012

का०आ० 1088.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स हिन्दुस्तान पेट्रोलियम कारपोरेशन लिमिटेड पुणे के प्रबंधन के संबंध में नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायलय नं० 2 मुम्बई के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 101/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 21/2/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-30011/8/2000-आई आर (एम)]

जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2012

S.O. 1088.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 101/2001 ...) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Mumbai-2 now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s Hindustan Petroleum Corporation LTD (Pune) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 21/02/2012

[No. L-30011/8/2000-IR (M)]

Johan Topno, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/101 OF 2001

Parties : Employers In Relation To The
Management Of Hindustan
Petroleum Corporation Ltd.

The Manager
Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.
Loni Terminal
Pune 412 201.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

The Secretary General
Petroleum Employees Union
Tel Rasayan Bhawan
Tilak Road, Dadar
Mumbai 400 014.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. B.D. Birajdar,
Advocate

FOR THE WORKMAN : Mr. J.H. Sawant,
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated the 9th January, 2012

AWARD

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-30012/8/2000-IR (M) dated 31/05/2000 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the claim of Petroleum Employees Union that the casual labours appended at Annexure-A were engaged continuously by the management of HPCL at Loni Terminal, Pune and whether the action of the management of HPCL in terminating their services w.e.f. 1/10/99 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workmen are entitled?"

2. The above reference was restored vide order date 14/06/2007 passed in Misc/Appn/CGIT-2/1 of 2007 filed by the second party union. Thereafter the matter was fixed for evidence of the second party. Matter was adjourned on number of occasions for settlement. On 29/11/2011, both the parties filed consent terms/settlement (Ex-40) and prayed to dispose of the reference in terms of the settlement.

3. Since both the parties have arrived at an amicable settlement (Ex-40), I think it proper to dispose of the reference. Thus the order:

ORDER

Reference is disposed of as per settlement (Ex-40).
No order as to cost.

Date: 09.01.2012

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

**BEFORE THE HON'BLE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT MUMBAI**

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-II/101 OF 2002

BETWEEN

HINDUSTAN PETROLEUM CORPORATION LTD.

.....FIRST PARTY

AND

PETROLEUM EMPLOYEES UNION

.....SECOND PARTY

CONSENT TERMS

May it please the Hon'ble Tribunal

1. The parties to the above Reference respectfully submit that the parties have arrived at an amicable settlement in respect of 26 workmen represented by the Second Party and the terms of which are annexed hereto and marked as Exhibit A.

2. The First Party agrees to pay out the sums of money to the workmen listed in the Annexure-A the amount shown in the last column and the said payment will be made in full and final settlement of all their dues, compensation, gratuity, rights and claims of whatsoever nature against the First Party including in satisfaction of their right to reinstatement and / or re-employment.

3. The First Party states that one of the workmen namely Vijay Narasing Kalbhor shown in Sr. No. 9 of Annexure-A has expired and the sum of money of Rs 1,22,343/- due to him will be paid to his legal heir. The legal heir being a minor, it shall be paid to the guardian of the minor upon the guardian producing before the First Party legal identity.

4. The First Party would pay out the monies payable to the workmen in full and final settlement by cross order/ account payee cheques in favour of individual workmen in full and final settlement of their dues.

5. It is agreed that the on receipt of the aforesaid amount in respect of compensation as well as gratuity of each and every workman and upon payment of said dues their accounts are fully and finally settled and no benefit which is computable in terms of money remains payable to any workman.

6. On receipt of the cheques and payment, the union or any or the workmen concerned in the present dispute would have no dues, rights and claims outstanding against the First party Corporation and the subject matter of the above Reference is fully and finally settled. The First Party agrees to pay out the aforesaid amount as shown in the last column of the Annexure-A within one week of the signing of this settlement.

7. The parties to the above reference submit that the

hon'ble Tribunal be pleased to pass an award in terms of the settlement.

Mumbai

Dated: This 29th day of 2011

Sd./- Illegible

Sd./- Illegible

Advocate for First Party

For and on behalf of

First Party

Hindustan Petroleum Corp. Ltd.

Sd./- Illegible

Sd./- Illegible

Advocate for Second Party

For and on behalf of

Jaiprakash Sawant, Ad.

Second Party

Petroleum Employees Union

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1089.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक के प्रबंध तंत्र, के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या -45/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-1/2012/300/2003-आई.आर. (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 22nd February, 2012

S.O.. 1089.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (**Ref. No. 45/2004**) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal- cum-Labour Court Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the management of State Bank of India, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on **22.02.2012**.

[No. L-12012/300/2003-IR(B-1)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

Before Shri J.P.Chand, Presiding Officer CGIT-Cum-Labour Court, Nagpur

Case No. CGIT/NGP/45/2004

Date: 10.02.2012

Party No.1 : The Assistant General Manager,
State Bank of India, Zonal Office,
Region-I, S.V. Patel Marg, Nagpur.

Versus

Party No.2 : The Zonal Secretary,
State Bank Workers Organisation,
542, Opposite New English High
School, Congress Nagar, Nagpur.

S. Name No.	Working since	No. of years	Daily wages	Average monthly wages	Monthly wages basis 18 days worked	Retrenchment compensation	Gratuity	Lumpsum Amount	Total	Total Rounded Off)
1 Deelip Ambrushi Borskar	Apr-86	25	237	6162.00	4,266.00	53325	61528.84615	25,000	144119.85	1,44,120
2 Vijay Gopalrao Taware	Jun-86	25	229	5954.00	4,122.00	51525	59451.92308	25,000	140098.92	1,40,099
3 Shivaji Genba Pandit	Jul-86	25	229	5954.00	4,122.00	51525	59451.92308	25,000	140098.92	1,40,099
4 Sharad Sakharam Akate	Aug-86	25	229	5954.00	4,122.00	51525	59451.92308	25,000	140098.92	1,40,099
5 Hanuman Yadav Pawar	Apr-86	25	229	5954.00	4,122.00	51525	59451.92308	25,000	140098.92	1,40,099
6 Mahindra S. Kalbhor	May-87	24	229	6162.00	4,122.00	49464	57073.84615	25,000	135659.85	1,35,660
7 Maruti Masaji Lokhande	31/10/86	25	237	5954.00	4,266.00	53325	61528.84615	25,000	144119.85	1,44,120
8 Uttam Gopalrao Khangare	May-90	21	229	5954.00	4,122.00	43281	49939.61538	25,000	122342.62	1,22,343
9 Vijay Narsing Kalbhor	May-90	21	229	6162.00	4,122.00	43281	49939.61538	25,000	122342.62	1,22,343
10 Shivaji Hanuman Roli	May-88	22	237	5954.00	4,266.00	46926	54145.38452	25,000	130337.38	1,30,337
11 Dattatray S Kalbhor	Jul-90	21	229	6162.00	4,122.00	43281	49939.61538	25,000	122342.62	1,22,343
12 Balkrishna R Gajkwad	Oct-90	21	237	5954.00	4,266.00	44793	51684.23077	25,000	125743.23	1,25,743
13 Sudam Krishnaji Kalbhor	Oct-90	21	229	5954.00	4,122.00	43281	49939.61538	25,000	122342.62	1,22,343
14 Suryakant R Landge	Oct-91	20	229	5954.00	4,122.00	41220	47561.53846	25,000	117903.54	1,17,904
15 Navnath S Shitkal	Jul-92	19	229	5954.00	4,122.00	39159	45183.46154	25,000	113464.46	1,13,464
16 Rajendra Baban Atole	Aug-92	19	229	5954.00	4,122.00	39159	45183.46154	25,000	113464.46	1,13,464
17 Sultan Mehbub Pasha	Aug-87	24	229	6162.00	4,266.00	51192	59067.69231	25,000	139525.69	1,39,526
18 Arvind N Jadhav	May-93	18	237	5954.00	4,122.00	37098	42805.38462	25,000	109025.38	1,09,025
19 Kiran Dattatray Kalbhor	1992	19	229	5954.00	4,122.00	39159	45183.46154	25,000	113464.46	1,13,464
20 Sandeep Mahadeo Gaikwad	Oct-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
21 Mahadeo Shankdar Dombale	Oct-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
22 Haridas Namdeo Satpute	Oct-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
23 Rajendra Pratap Kalbhor	May-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
24 Gurudas G Landge	May-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
25 Vinayak A Kalbhor	May-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
26 Shivaji Kisan Shinde	May-96	15	229	5954.00	4,122.00	30915	35671.15385	25,000	95708.15	95,708
								6,50,000	3106551.38	31,06,551

AWARD

(Dated: 10th February, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman Mrs., S.A. Bhole, for adjudication, as per letter No.L-12012/300/2003-IR (B-I) dated 08.04.2004, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of State Bank of India through its Assistant General Manager, Zonal Office, Region-I, Nagpur in reduction of pay scale and treating the suspension period as 'not on duty' of the workman Mrs. S.A. Bhole is justified and legal? If not, to what relief the said workman is entitled?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the union, "State Bank Workers Organisation," filed the statement of claim on behalf of the workman, Mrs. S.A. Bhole, ("the workman" in short) and the management of the State Bank of India ("Party No.1" in short) filed its written statement.

3. The case of the workman is that she was working in Ramdaspath Branch of State Bank of India and the said branch had opened an extension counter in the premises of NEERI, which was 2 to 3 kms. away from the branch and it was the regular practice in the branch to accept the cash from the Deputy Head Cashier for NEERI Extension Counter in the early hour and to keep the same in a Tin Box and keeping that box near the strong room, the Cashier was to perform the duty of writing inward dak and accordingly, she had accepted cash Rs.2,65,100/- as usual on 7.3.93 at about 10.45 AM and kept the locked box near the strong room and started working outside the cash department, as per the order of her superior and at about 11.25 AM, the cash box was taken to NEERI Extension Counter in a taxi and when she opened the cash box at NEERI Extension counter, she found shortage of Rupees one lakh, so she immediately brought the said facts to the notice of the concerned officers and also informed the same to be a case of theft and the Party No.1 lodged complaint with the Police Authority and the Police conducted investigation. The further case of the workman is that she was put under suspension w.e.f. 23.11.93 as per the orders dated 29.10.93 and such suspension continued till 15.12.2001 and the suspension was unwarranted, as the case was one of theft and she opposed the suspension order by filing her representation on 17.12.93 and the Party No.1 turned down the request and continued the suspension and the Police Authority registered criminal case bearing No.222 of 94 against her in the Court of JMFC, Nagpur (Court No.2) and the criminal case came to be finally adjudicated and vide

judgment dt. 7.8.98, she was acquitted and no appeal was filed against the said judgment and during the pendency of the criminal case, on 12.2.97, the Party No.1 issued a charge sheet containing seven charges against her, violating the provision of Para 521(3) of Shastri Award and after submission of the reply by her, the Party No.1 decided to conduct the enquiry and appointed Inquiry Officer and on completion of enquiry, the Inquiry Officer submitted his report to the Disciplinary Authority and the Disciplinary Authority issued show cause notice to her and she filed her show cause on 2.6.2000 and three types of punishment were imposed against her and she filed an appeal against the said order and the Appellate Authority vide has order dated 14.11.2002 disposed of the appeal by modifying the punishment and set aside the punishment of recovery of Rupees one lakh from her, but maintained the other two types of punishment i.e. reduction of her pay scale by two stages with cumulative effect and to treat the period of suspension as such, so, she raised the dispute through her union before the Assistant Labour Commissioner, Nagpur on 24.3.2003 and as the conciliation failed, the ALC reported the failure of the conciliation to the Government.

The further case of the workman is that the charges framed against her were the technical nature and the procedural lapses were given the colour of misconduct and the instruction given by superiors could not be brought on record of the enquiry, because there was unwarranted interference by the Inquiry Officer and the Inquiry Officer did not allow to put vital questions to the sole witness for the management and the enquiry was conducted in violation of the rules and the management failed to prove the charges leveled against her and the entire enquiry was conducted by the Inquiry Officer with bias and he acted contrary to the principles of the natural justice and the enquiry is defective on denial of the fair opportunity and the evidence relied on by the learned JMFC, Nagpur and Inquiry Officer in the enquiry proceeding was almost the same as such, there is no sufficient evidence to punish her and the findings of the Inquiry Officer are perverse and the punishment awarded is shocking disproportionate.

4. In its written statement, the Party No.1 had raised preliminary objection regarding the maintainability of the reference, on the ground that the dispute in question is not an industrial dispute and individual dispute has been given the colour of industrial dispute. It is further pleaded by the Party No.1 that the workman was working as Cashier at NEERI Extension Counter of the Bank, which is attached with the Ramdaspath branch and on 7.9.93, the workman attended Ramdaspath branch at about 10.20 AM and Shri V.C. Pophali was officiating as Cash Officer and Shri A.P.Hardas was working as Deputy Head Cashier and the workman received the cash of Rs.2,65,100/- from the Deputy Head Cashier under the acknowledgement at about 10.45 AM and thereafter, it

was lying unattended in cash department for a period of 45 minutes and thereafter, the workman carried the said cash in the cash box to NEERI Extension counter about 11.15 AM and when she opened the cash box at NEERI Extension Counter, it was found by her that a sum of Rs. 1,00,000/- was missing from the cash delivered to her by the Deputy Head Cashier and the matter was reported to Police, who registered F.I.R. against the workman and she was prosecuted by the Police and was charged for committing criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. One Lakh, under section 409 of IPC and as the workman did not follow the instructions of the bank and was negligent and committed several procedural lapses in discharge of her duties as cashier, the bank investigated into the matter and then issued a charges sheet dt. 12.2.97 against her and prior to issuance of the charge sheet, the workman was placed under suspension by order dt. 29.10.93 and the charge sheet contained seven counts of charges and the charges No 1 to 6 are gross misconduct in term of para 521 (4)(e) (j) of Shastri Award, which read as, "doing any act pre-judicial to the interest of the bank or gross negligence or negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss" and the charge No.7 amounts to gross misconduct in term of para 521(4 e)(i) of Shastri Award, which reads as, "willful in subordination or disobedience of any lawful and reasonable order of the management or of a superior" and "doing any act prejudicial to the interest of the bank or gross negligence or negligence involving or likely to involve the bank in serious loss" and the Party No.1 appointed Inquiry Officer and the enquiry started on 5.12.97 and the Presenting Officer filed six documents and the list of witnesses on 5.1.98, the copies of which were handed over to the defence representative and the Party No.1 examined one witness to prove the charges and he was cross-examined by the defence representative and the workman examined four witnesses including herself and they were cross-examined by the presenting officer of the bank and defence representative demanded certain documents during the enquiry and relevant documents were supplied to the defence representative and Inquiry Officer gave his report dated 14.1.99 to the Disciplinary Authority holding the charges No.1,2,3, and 7 to be duly proved and the charges No. 4,5 and 6 not to have been proved and the inquiry Officer gave detailed and cogent reasons in support of his findings and basing on the report of the inquiry Officer, show cause notice dated 24.3.2000 was issued to the workman to show cause against the proposed punishment along with enquiry report and while proposing the punishment, the Disciplinary Authority agreed with the findings of the Inquiry Officer in respect of the proof of the charges No.1,2,3 and 7 but did not agree with the findings in respect of charges No.4,5 and 6 and after giving detailed reasons and observations, the Disciplinary Authority held the charge No.4,5 and 6 to have also been proved against the workman and the workman gave her reply on 2.6.2000 and the workman was also given

personal hearing on 7.7.2000 and by order dated 6.12.2001, the Disciplinary Authority passed the order of reduction in her scale of pay by two stages with cumulative effect, recovery of Rs. one lakh from her salary in 40 equal monthly installments @Rs.2,500/- and treat the period of suspension as such and the workman preferred an appeal on 25.1.2001 to the Appellate Authority and the Appellate Authority, after taking into consideration the facts of the case and applying his mind independently and after giving personal hearing to the workman on 23.2.2002, maintained the punishment awarded by the Disciplinary Authority, but by taking a lenient view, set aside the recovery of the money and though the Party No.1 had proposed the imposition of the punishment from "dismissal without notice", taking lenient view passed the punishment as mentioned above and the bank has not committed any illegality while passing the order and the punishment is commensurate with the misconduct proved against the workman and as such, there is no necessity to interfere with the same and the enquiry was conducted by following the principles of natural justice and there was no question of any bias against the workman by the Inquiry Officer and every opportunity was given to the workman in the departmental enquiry to defend her and copies of the relevant documents were given to the workman and irrelevant questions were only disallowed by the Inquiry Officer during cross-examination of the witness for the bank and false allegations have been made by the workman and as such, the workman is not entitled for any relief.

5. Even though, this is not a case of dismissal, termination or retrenchment of the workman from services, still then, the validity of the departmental enquiry was taken as a preliminary issue for consideration and *vide* order dated 07.02.2011 the departmental enquiry was held to be legal and proper and by following the principles of natural justice.

6. During the course of argument, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the workman that three punishments were inflicted against the workman, such as, reduction in scale of pay by two stages with cumulative effect, treating the period of suspension as "not on duty" and recovery of the amount of Rs. 1,00,000/- and the workman had denied that she had committed any negligence in duty and police case no. 222/04 had been registered against her for the loss of Rs. 1,00,000/- and during the pendency of the criminal case, charge sheet was submitted against the workman by party no.1 and the workman was acquitted in the criminal case on 07.08.1998 and the acquittal was clean and free from any stigma and as the criminal trial and departmental enquiry were conducted on similar set of facts and circumstances and as the workman was acquitted in the criminal case, the findings of the departmental enquiry ought to have been similar and she should have been exonerated from the charges in the departmental enquiry and the findings of the enquiry

officer are perverse, as the same are without any supporting evidence on record and material witness, such as the investigating officer of the criminal case was not examined in the departmental enquiry and the charge sheet itself is defective and party no.1 miserably failed to establish the charges leveled against the workman and the party no.1 is responsible for the delay in disposal of the departmental proceeding and appeal preferred by the workman and such delay caused prejudice to the workman and the punishment, suspension period be treated as such is harsh and disproportionate and in view of the perversity of the impugned order, the punishment inflicted against the workman is unreasonable and disproportionate to the cause.

7. Per contra, it was submitted by the learned advocate for the party no.1 that the enquiry officer dealt with each of the charge distinctly, separately and individually in his report and held that charges no. 1,2,3 and 7 were duly proved and the enquiry officer gave detailed and cogent reasons in support of his such findings and the disciplinary authority after considering the report and other materials on record, disagreed with the findings of the enquiry officer in respect of charges no. 4, 5 and 6 and held that the said charges were also proved against the workman alongwith charges no. 1,2,3 and 7 the disciplinary authority gave detailed reasons and observations in support of his such findings and the disciplinary authority issue show cause notice to the workman in regard to the proposed punishment of "dismissal without notice" for each charges separately and it was also proposed to show cause as to why the suspension period should not be treated as "not on duty" under para 521 (10)(b) of Sastry Award and the workman filed her show cause and she was also given personal hearing and taking into consideration the facts and circumstances of the case, the disciplinary authority took a lenient view and instead of imposing the punishment of dismissal, imposed the penalty as already mentioned above and in the appeal preferred by the workman, the appellate authority modified the punishment by taking a lenient view and set aside the recovery of the money from the month of the appellate order dated 14.11.2002 and the punishment is commensurate with the misconduct proved against the workman and there is no scope to interfere with the same.

In support of such contentions, reliance was placed by the learned advocate for party no.1 in the decisions reported in AIR 2003 SC-1571 (Chairman and Managing Director, United Commercial Bank Vs. P.C. Kakkar) and AIR 2003 SC-1462 (Regional Manager, UPSRTC Itawa Vs. Hottilal).

9. Before delving into the merit of the matter, I think it proper to mention the settled principle regarding the power of a Tribunal in interfering with punishment awarded by the competent authority in departmental proceedings and regarding the effect of acquittal of an employee by a criminal court, against whom a departmental proceedings

was also initiated by the Hon'ble Appex Court.

In a number of decisions, the Hon'ble Apex Court have held that:—

"The jurisdiction of the Tribunal to interfere with the disciplinary matters or punishment cannot be equated with an appellate jurisdiction. The Tribunal cannot interfere with the findings of the Inquiry officer or competent authority where they are not arbitrary or utterly perverse. The power to impose penalty on a delinquent officer is conferred on the competent authority either by an Act of legislature or rules made under the proviso to Art. 309 of the Constitution. If there has been an enquiry consistent with the rules and in accordance with principles of natural justice what punishment would meet the ends of justice is a matter exclusively within the jurisdiction of the competent authority. If the penalty can lawfully be imposed and is imposed on the proved misconduct, the Tribunal has no power to substitute its own discretion for that of the authority. The adequacy of penalty unless it is malafide is certainly not a matter of the Tribunal to concern itself with. The Tribunal also cannot interfere with the penalty if the conclusion of the Inquiry officer or the competent authority is based on evidence even if some of it is found to be irrelevant or extraneous to the matter."

"As far as acquittal of the appellant by a criminal court is concerned, in our opinion, the said order does not preclude the corporation from taking an action if it is otherwise permissible. In our judgment the law is fairly well settled. Acquittal by a criminal court would not debar an employer from exercising power in accordance with Rules and Regulations in force. The two proceedings criminal and departmental are entirely different. They operate in different fields and have different objectives. Whereas, the object of criminal trial is to inflict appropriate punishment on the offender, the purpose of enquiry proceedings is to deal with the delinquent departmentally and to impose penalty in accordance with service Rules. In a criminal trial, incriminating statement made by the accused in certain circumstances or before certain officers is totally inadmissible in evidence. Such strict rules of evidence and procedure would not apply to departmental proceedings. The degree of proof, which is necessary to order a conviction, is different from the degree of proof necessary to record the commission of delinquency. The rule relating to appreciation of evidence in the two proceedings is also not similar. In criminal law, burden of proof is on the prosecution and unless the prosecution is able to prove the guilt of the accused beyond reasonable doubt he cannot be convicted by the court of law. In departmental enquiry on the other hand penalty can

be imposed on the delinquent officer on a finding recorded, on the basis of 'preponderance of probability'. Acquittal of the appellant by a judicial Magistrate, therefore, does not ipso facto absolve him from the liability under the disciplinary jurisdiction of the corporation. We are therefore, unable to uphold the contention of the appellant that since he was acquitted by a criminal court, the impugned order dismissing him from service deserves to be quashed and set aside."

"The purpose of departmental enquiry and of prosecution is two different and distinct aspects. The criminal prosecution is launched for an offence for violation of a duty, the offender owes to the society of for breach of which law has provided that the offender shall make satisfaction to the public. So crime is an act of commission in violation of law or of omission of public duty. The departmental enquiry is to maintain discipline in the service and efficiency of public service. It would, therefore, be expedient that the disciplinary proceedings are conducted and completed as expeditiously as possible. It is not, therefore, desirable to lay down any guidelines as inflexible rules in which the departmental proceedings may or may not be stayed pending trial in criminal case against the delinquent officer. Each case requires to be considered in the back drop of its own facts and circumstances. There would be no bar to proceed simultaneously with departmental enquiry and trial of a criminal trial is to grave nature involving complicated questions of fact and law. Offence generally implies infringement of public duty, as distinguished from mere private rights punishable under criminal law. When trial for criminal offence is conducted it should be in accordance with proof of the offence as per the evidence defined under the provision of the Evidence Act. Converse is the case of departmental enquiry. The enquiry in delinquent officer to punish him for his misconduct defined under the relevant statutory rules of law. That the strict standard of proof of applicability of the Evidence Act stands excluded is a settled legal position. Under these circumstances, what is required to be seen is whether the departmental enquiry would seriously prejudice the delinquent in his defence at the trial in a criminal case. It is always a question of fact to be considered in each case depending on its own facts and circumstances. In this case, the charge is failure to anticipate the accident and prevention thereof. It has nothing to do with the culpability of the offence under Section 304-A and 338 IPC. Under these circumstances, the High Court was not right in staying the proceedings."

9. Now, the present case at hand is to be considered with the touch stone of the principles enunciated by the

Hon'able Apex Court as mentioned above. On perusal of the materials on record, it is found that the enquiry officer has based his findings on the materials on record of the departmental proceeding. He has assigned cogent reasons in support of such findings. This is not a case of no evidence. Hence, it cannot be said that the findings of the enquiry officer are perverse. It is necessary to mention here that the enquiry officer even held that the charges no. 4, 5 and 6 were not proved against the workman. It was the disciplinary authority, who by a reasoned order held the workman to be guilty of charges no. 4, 5 and 6 besides charges no. 1, 2, 3 and 7. It is also found that even though notice to show cause was issued to the workman as to why the punishment of dismissal without notice should not be inflicted and the period of suspension should not be treated as "not on duty", the Disciplinary Authority taking a lenient view, imposed the punishment of lowering the scale of the workman by two stages with cumulative effect and the Appellate authority also modified the punishment and set aside the order of recovery of the amount of one lakh. Serious misconduct has been proved against the workman in a validly held departmental enquiry.

On perusal of the record, it is found that the evidence in the departmental enquiry and in the criminal proceeding were not the same and as such, the contention that due to acquittal of the workman in the criminal case, the Party No. 1 should not have proceeded with the departmental enquiry or that the findings of the departmental enquiry should be like that of the criminal case has no force. Hence, there is no ground to interfere with the punishment imposed against the workman. Hence it is ordered:

ORDER

The action of the management of State Bank of India through its Assistant General Manager, Zonal Office, Region-I, Nagpur in reduction of pay scale and treating the suspension period as 'not on duty' of the workman Mrs. S.A. Bhole is justified and legal. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 22 फरवरी, 2012

का०आ० 1090.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सुपरिटेण्डेंट, आरकोलोजिस्ट बंगलौर एण्ड अदर्स प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या-सी०आर०-175/1990) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22-02-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं० एल-42012/54/1990-आई आर (डी०यू०)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 22nd February, 2012

S.O. 1090.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. C.R.No.175/1990) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal cum Labour Court Bangalore as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the Superintendent, Archeologist, Bangalore and Others and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22.02.2012.

[No. L-42012/54/1990-IR(700)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, BANGALORE

Dated: 12th January, 2012

PRESENT:

Shri S.N. Navalgund, Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 75/1990

I PARTY

Shri K. Siddappa,
C/o. A Venkatesha,
Behind Church, 7th Ward,
Hampi National Project,
Kamalapura-583 221

II PARTY

The Superintendent,
Archeologist,
ASI Bangalore Circle,
4th T Block, Jayanagar,
Bangalore 560041.

The Dy. Supdt.
Archeologist,
Hampi National Project,
Kamalapura-583 221

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section(1) and Sub section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947(14 of 1947) has referred this dispute vide order No. L-42012/54/90-IR(DU) dated 23.11.1990 for adjudication on the following Schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the Archeological Survey of India, Bangalore in terminating the services of Shri K. Siddappa, Ex-Site Supervisor without any reasons and without complying the provisions of the ID Act, 1947 is justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. After completion of the pleadings and receiving the evidence adduced by both the sides this tribunal by award dated 30th May 2001 had allowed the reference

holding that the termination is not given in the eye of law and the same was set aside and while denying the back wages, continuity of service and other benefits were granted. Aggrieved by this award the second party had preferred writ petition No. 41446/2001(L-Res) and the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka considering the said writ petition along with Writ Petition No. 41447/2001 which involved similar facts set aside the award and remitted back the matter for fresh disposal in accordance with law after providing an opportunity to both the parties.

3. After remand Shri D R V Bhat who had appeared for him earlier submits that he would continue whereas the second party entered its appearance through Shri Deshraj, Advocate and Shri D R V Bhat, Advocate availed several adjournments submitting that he would file rejoinder to the additional counter statement filed by the second party but later making submission that he has no information from the first party, did not participate in the proceedings. The first party ultimately forwarded a letter dated 22.12.2011 received in this tribunal by post on 26.12.2011 requesting to dismiss the case. Today when this letter was brought to the notice of the learned counsel appearing for the second party he submits that he has no objection to the same. In view of this development the proceedings of this reference came to be closed today.

4. Since the workman who raised this dispute having submitted a letter to permit him to withdraw the case and to dismiss, the reference regarding termination of his service does not survive and the reference has to be rejected as the dispute is withdrawn.

5. In the result, I pass the following award.

AWARD

The reference is rejected on the ground that the first party workman withdraw the dispute.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 12.01.2012)

S.N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1091.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार कर्नाटका बैंक लि. प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण बंगलौर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 16/1990) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-12012/5/82-आई आर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1091.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 16/990) of the Central Tribunal-cum-Labour Court—Bangalore as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of Karnataka Bank Limited and their workman, received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012

[No. L-12012/5/82-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT BANGALORE

Dated: 16th January, 2012

PRESENT:

Shri S.N. Navalgund, Presiding Officer

C.R. No. 16/1990

I PARTY

The General Secretary,
Karnataka Bank Staff
Association,
8, Ganesh Krupa,
New Balmata Road,
MANGALORE-575001

II PARTY

The General Manager,
Karnataka Bank-Limited,
Head Office,
Kodailbail,
MANGALORE-575 003

AWARD

1. The Central Government by exercising the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and Sub section 2A of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) has referred this dispute vide order No. L-12012/5/82-D-I-IV(A)/IR(B-I) dated nil (received on 26.03.1990) for adjudication on the following Schedule:

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Karnataka Bank Ltd, Mangalore in dismissing Shri M. Ashok Kumar, Attender from service vide Bank's Order No. PIR.964/81 dated 11.07.1981 was legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman concerned is entitled?"

2. After receipt of the reference this tribunal securing the presence of both the sides after receiving their claim statement and counter statement while framing a Preliminary Issue as to "Whether the Second party proves that the DE held against the first party was in accordance with law and principles of natural justice?" after receiving the evidence for the second party adduced through Presenting Officer in Domestic Enquiry and marking charge sheet dated

12.06.1979; second charge sheet dated 14.12.1979; reply to the first charge sheet given by the first party; reply to the second charge sheet given by the first party; order sheet maintained by the enquiry officer; report of the enquiry officer giving findings dated 1.05.1981; written representation submitted by the first party to second show cause notice; order passed by the Disciplinary Authority dismissing the first party dated 11.07.1981; appeal memo preferred by the first party before the chairman; personal hearing given by the chairman; order of the Chairman dismissing the appeal and the enclosure to the order of the chairman as Ex. M1 to M12 respectively and of first party marking the Photostat copies of memo served on the first party by the second party dated 30.03.1979; reply dated 26th April 1979 of the first party on the memo issued to him; charge sheet dated 12th June 1979; Reply of first party to the charge sheet; second charge sheet issued by the second party dated 14th December 1979; reply to the charge sheet dated 14.12.1979 of the first party; notice of enquiry dated 30.08.1980; second show cause notice dated 15.05.1981; reply given by the first party to the notice of enquiry; dismissal order of first party dated 11.07.1981; written appeal of the first party to the dismissal order dated 11.07.1981; Order dismissing the appeal of the first party dated 15.09.1981; proceedings of the Appellate Authority in the matter of appeal preferred by the first party; certificate issued by the Joint Secretary dated 20.06.89 certifying the first party was the office bearer of the K.B. Staff Association; the first party's membership form of KB Staff Association; xerox copy of the resolution passed by KBSA; certified copy of the WP No. 10173/1980 filed by the second party letter written by the branch manager addressed to the General Manager, head Office regarding taking some action against the attitude of the first party; representation letter addressed to the General Manager by KBSA dated 30.07.1979; representation letter addressed to the Manager by Shri P. Ravindra Rao regarding the attitude of the first party dated 3.10.1979; reply letter dated 12.1.1980 addressed to the Chairman by the first party on the charge sheet issued to him; letter dated 25.06.1981 issued by the manager to the first party regarding payment subsistence allowance payable to him for the month of June 1981; letter dated 30.7.1981 issued by the manager to the first party regarding payment of subsistence allowance payable to him for the month of March 1981; letter dated 29.04.1981 issued by the manager to the first party regarding payment of subsistence allowance payable to him amounting Rs. 155.78 as Ex. W1 to W23 for the first party and hearing arguments of learned advocates of both, by order dated 5.01.1999 answered the Preliminary issue in the 'Affirmative' i.e. Domestic Enquiry conducted being fair and proper. After answering the preliminary issue touching the fairness of the Domestic Enquiry, this tribunal after hearing the arguments of the learned advocate appearing for both sides on merits, by award dated 3.05.1999, solely on the ground that the management/second party failed to obtain the approval of

the tribunal by paying one month salary in accordance with Section 33(2)(b) of the Act in view of dispute pertaining to this very workman decided in CR No. 6/1978 dated 22.3.1980 and pending in WP No. 10175/1980 in the file of the Hon'ble High Court preferred by the management imposing the impugned punishment is illegal set aside the impugned order of dismissal dated 11.07.1981 directing the second party to reinstate the first party with continuity of service and back wages at 25%. Aggrieved by this award in WP No. 18414/99 the second party challenged the award setting aside the punishment of dismissal and consequential order, whereas, the first party preferred Writ Petition No. 29881/99 challenging the portion of the award rejecting 75% of the back wages. The Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka considering both the writ petitions by common order dated 01.03.2005 while observing in para 5 of the order 'this tribunal has noticed a judgement of the Supreme Court reported in 1998 II CLR 918 rules the dismissal is a nullity but recently the Supreme Court in 2002(1) LRI 443 has considered a similar issue which was unfortunately not available to the tribunal when the award was passed, the award needs a re-look' allowed both the writ petitions and set aside the award and remitted back the matter to this tribunal with a direction to consider primarily with regard to violation of Section 33(2)(b) as alleged by the workman and if the finding is in favour of the workman not to go to the merits of the matter if it is of the opinion that the matter requires reconsideration to consider the question of domestic enquiry issued and thereafter decide the matter. The management assailing this judgement initially filed Writ appeal before the division bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in No. 2623/2005 and on 5th May 2005 by filing a memo sought permission to withdraw the same with liberty to file a review petition before the learned single judge and the Hon'ble Division Bench accorded permission to withdraw the Writ Appeal with liberty to file a review petition. Then a review petition was filed by the second party in Review Petition No. 389/2005 before the hon'ble single judge and that also since came to be rejected by order dated 18.07.2005, again the second party/management filed a fresh writ appeal before the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Appeal No. 3122/05(L-TER) and in that appeal the Hon'ble High Court by order dated 21.07.2009 set aside the order passed by the Hon'ble Single Judge in Writ Petition Nos. 18414/99 & 29881/99 as well as order passed in Review Petition No. 389/05 and remitted back to this tribunal with direction to consider the merits of the matter. In WP No. 29881/99 filed by the first party though order of this tribunal on DE was not challenged, the Hon'ble Single Judge was pleased to set aside that order but in Writ Appeal 3122/05(L-TER) the Division Bench of the Hon'ble High Court having set aside the said order in its entirety while holding that when the two charge sheets in question were served no proceeding was pending before the tribunal and the finding of the tribunal assailed in Writ Petition was pending before the

Hon'ble High Court the finding of this tribunal as well as the learned Single Judge that no prior approval has been obtained by the Management as contemplated under sub section (2) of section 33 of the Act holds no water and directed to consider the case of the workman on merits, now this tribunal is expected to consider whether the finding of the enquiry officer on the impugned charges is perverse? If not whether the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority and upheld by the Appellate Authority is disproportionate to the charges proved?

3. In view of the facts narrated by me above, though a lengthy argument was addressed by the learned advocate appearing for the first party touching the propriety and fairness of the Domestic Enquiry, I do not dwell upon the fairness and the propriety of the Domestic Enquiry and to proceed to consider merits of the matter.

4. It is borne out from the records of the enquiry that the first party was served with two charge sheets dated 12.06.1979 and 14.12.1979. The first one by the General Manager and the second one by the Chairman of the Second Party bank which have been marked as Ex. M10 & M55 respectively in the Domestic Enquiry. In the 1st Charge Sheet issued by the General Manager dated 12.6.1979 the first party was charged (i) that he was unpunctual in attendance and used to go out of office during office hours without any good cause at his own sweet will and pleasure and that on 22.3.1979 he reported for duty at about 10.05 AM instead of 9.45 AM and later left the office premises for about half an hour each at 11.30AM and 12.30 Noon, 1.10PM unauthorisedly without any good cause and on 24.03.1979 came to office at 10.10 AM and left office premises unauthorisedly and without good cause for about 10 minutes at about 10.25 AM and 48 minutes from 11.30 AM to 12.18 Noon (ii) that he refused to sign the acquittance register for January 1979 though the annual increment was also disbursed on 5th January 1979 and he also refused to sign the register for having received the salary for February 1979 when he was called upon to sign the register and (iii) that he who refused to sign the acquittance roll for January and February 1979 subsequently signed the same ante dating and that the charge complained in para (i) constitutes misconduct within the meaning of Para 19.7 (b) & (c) of the Bipartite Settlement, the conduct covered in para(ii) constitutes insubordination of lawful and reasonable order of the superiors within the meaning of Para 19.5(e) of the bipartite settlement and the (iii) tampering with the records of the bank amounts to misconduct as per para 19.5(b) of the bipartite settlement. In the second charge sheet he is charged (i) that on 14.07.1979 at about 1.55 pm he threw the cash box into cupboard in the store room creating big sound and left without closing the store room gate (ii) that he refused to receive the memo issued in respect of his above conduct under PIR 7809 of 79 tendered through post (iii) that when the said memo was tendered by the branch manager in person on 3.11.1979 he refused to receive (iv)

that on 3.10.1979 at about 4.45pm when the branch official Shri P Ravindraraidu asked him to carry the OBC register to the signature of the manager refused to carry and (v) that on the same day i.e. 3.10.1979 at about 5.30 pm he threw the bank registers into the cupboard instead of keeping them in the cupboard carefully and thereby he committed gross misconduct as per para 19.5 (d) of the bipartite settlement.

5. The enquiry officer after securing the presence of CSF duly observing the formalities of preliminary hearing and recording the evidence of three witnesses for the Management and exhibiting Ex. M1 to M57 (a) the detailed description of which are narrated in the annexure to the award and only authorization in favour of Shri A. Achuta Nalluraya given by the first party to represent him in the DE as Ex. E1, after hearing the arguments of the Presenting Officer and the DR by his report dated 1.05.1981 held Charge No. 1 under first charge sheet and all the five charges in the second charge sheet being proved.

6. The Disciplinary Authority/General Manager on receipt of the enquiry finding from the enquiry officer by his letter dated 15.05.1981 (Ex. M6) while enclosing the copy of the enquiry report observing that having regard to the proved charges there is no justification of retaining him in service, proposing the punishment of dismissal called upon the first party to make his written submission within 7 days of the receipt of the notice and also directed him to appear in his chamber on 30th May 1981 at about 4 pm for personal hearing and accordingly on written submission submitted by the first party dated 18.06.1981 giving him a personal hearing on the same day i.e. 18.06.1981, being not satisfied with his written submission accepting the finding of the enquiry officer issued the impugned dismissal order dated 11.07.1981 (Ex. M). The first party then preferred an appeal to the Chairman of the Second Party/Appellate Authority dated 13.08.1981 (Ex. M9) and the said Appellate Authority after giving him a personal hearing on 11.09.1981 (Ex. M10) rejected the appeal by his order bearing No. PIR/12565/81 dated 15.9.1981 (Ex. M11). Aggrieved by the said order of dismissal and confirmed by the Appellate Authority, the first party initiated the conciliation proceedings before the ALC (Central) Mangalore and on its failure when Central Govt. refused to refer the matter for adjudication he approached the Hon'ble High Court of Karnataka in Writ Petition No. 3384/1983 and in that writ petition since the Hon'ble High Court directed the Central Government to refer the matter to appropriate Industrial Tribunal for adjudication, the Central Government made this reference for adjudication.

7. As observed by me above, in view of the decision of Hon'ble Division Bench of the High Court of Karnataka in Writ Appeal No. 3122/05, now the question remaining for consideration of this tribunal being.

Whether the finding of the enquiry officer on the

impugned charges is perverse?

If not, whether the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority and upheld by the Appellate Authority is disproportionate to the charges leveled against him?

Let me proceed to consider these aspects one by one.

8. In the claim statement filed for the first party touching the merits of the findings it is stated the enquiry officer had pre-judged the issues and imported certain observations in his findings which are not on record and that he concluded his reasonings on the basis of certain suggestions made by the defence Representative while cross examining the management witnesses as such his findings are erroneous and perverse. During the course of argument the learned advocate appearing for the first party as far as merits of the findings of the enquiry officer are concerned urged that as far as allegation of throwing cash box in the cupboard a Doctor customer said to be present being not examined and only the bank officials have deposed to this allegation non examination of independent witness is fatal therefore, the findings of the enquiry officer against the CSE/first party on this charge is perverse cited the decision reported in 2000(2) LLN 69 in support of the said argument. He also generally urged that enquiry officer having simply brushed aside all lacunas pointed out from the evidence of management witnesses as minor and thereby his enquiry finding being one sided, without highlighting how he erred in rejecting to accept such arguments put forward for the first party. I have gone through the enquiry finding which is at Ex. M6 and find the enquiry officer having elaborately considered each and every arguments put forward by the Defence Representative and by giving cogent reasons either accepted the charge or refused the relevant charge. The very fact enquiry officer rejecting Charge Nos. 2 & 3 of first charge sheet dated 12.06.76 do suggest that he has applied his mind while arriving at the conclusion of each charges leveled against the first party. The learned advocate appearing for the first party who argued as far as the allegation of throwing cash box in the cupboard a Doctor customer said to be present not examined, failed to point out from the evidence where the said circumstance is elicited in the cross examination of management witnesses. I too on going through the evidence of the management witnesses do not come across such material being elicited in the cross examination of any of the witness. Even assuming for the moment such a fact a Doctor customer being present is elicited in the cross examination of the management witness, mere non examination of such witness in the DE is not fatal when the other evidence of the officials of the bank cannot be brushed aside without there being any reason/motive for them to falsely implicate the employee i.e. the first party. The motive imputed to the branch manager/MW1 for falsely implicating

the first party on the ground that he was the member of one union and the first party was the member of the other union is rightly rejected by the enquiry officer because such fact is being like a double edged sword which can cut either side. The first party because was an active member in the union other than the union of which the branch Manager/MW1 was the member, the first party employee who was in the lowest rung of the bank cannot behave in such a fashion imputed against him making the branch Manager impossible to carry the day today affairs of the bank. In this connection it is alleged in the claim statement that the enquiry officer has made unnecessary observation in last para of his finding as "the Branch Manager had to face a problematic employee in Shri M. Ashok Kumar and that the manager had no other go but to take recourse to the action resorted to by him." In my view the enquiry officer was forced to make this observation as it was argued before him that the Branch Manager made much of silly things in initiating the Domestic Enquiry as answer to that arguments. Only because the enquiry officer did not agree with the arguments of the Defence Representative that it, is not sufficient to conclude that his finding is one sided or perverse unless it is demonstrated how he erred in doing so. In other words if untenable arguments are put forward before an adjudicator he would naturally disagree or reject such arguments as such because he rejected or disagreed with such arguments it cannot be said that he is one sided. The learned advocate appearing for the first party since failed to point out or demonstrate how the finding of the enquiry officer holding the CSE/first party guilty of the charge no. 1 of the first charge sheet and all the charges of the second charge sheet are erroneous or perverse I do not find any reason to come to a conclusion that the finding of the enquiry officer being perverse on the charges held to be proved against him.

9. Since the first party who was in the lowest rung employee of the bank establishment when behaved in such a fashion covered of misconduct under second charge sheet like throwing the cash box and ledgers in the cupboard and disobeying the staff of the bank as observed by the enquiry officer in the last para of his finding 'the branch manager had to face a problematic employee and he had no other go but to take recourse to the action resorted to by him. If an employee in the lowest rung of a banking establishment like the first party were to behave in such a fashion, as observed by the Disciplinary Authority there was no necessity for the management to continue him in the services and his decision to dismiss him from service is just and proper. Under the circumstances I find no reason to hold the finding of the enquiry officer being perverse or the punishment imposed by the Disciplinary Authority upheld by the Appellate Authority being disproportionate to the charges proved against him. In other words I have no reason to interfere in the findings of the enquiry officer holding the first party guilty of the charge No. 1 in charge sheet No. 1 and of all the five charges of second Charge

Sheet as well as the Disciplinary Authority imposing the extreme punishment of dismissal and Appellate Authority upholding the same. Accordingly I arrived at the conclusion of rejecting the reference holding that the action of the management is justified.

10. In the result, I pass the following award:

AWARD

The reference is rejected holding that the action of the management of Karnataka Bank Ltd., Mangalore in dismissing Shri M. Ashok Kumar, Attender from service vide Bank's Order No. PIR 964/81 dated 11.07.1981 is legal and justified and he is not entitle for any reliefs.

(Dictated to PA transcribed by her corrected and signed by me on 16.01.2012)

S.N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

Annexure CR. No. 16/90

List of witness examined by the management before the Enquiry Officer

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Shri Ratnakar Bolar, Manager | MW1 |
| 2. Shri R. Ravindra Rao, Officer | MW2 |
| 3. Shri Shantharama Rao, Officer | MW3 |

Documents exhibited for the Management before the Enquiry Officer

- | | |
|--|---------|
| 1. Letter of the branch Manager dated 6.01.1979 addressed to Head Office | Ex. M1 |
| 2. Letter of the branch Manager dated 22.03.1979 addressed to Head Office | Ex. M2 |
| 3. Charge sheet dated 20.02.1985 along with list of documents Letter of the branch Manager dated 22.03.1979 addressed to Head Office | Ex. M3 |
| 4. Letter of the Branch Manager dated 24.03.1979 addressed to Head Office | Ex. M4 |
| 5. Memo addressed to the first party dated 30.03.1979 | Ex. M5 |
| 6. Reply letter of first party dated 14.04.1979 | Ex. M6 |
| 7. Head office letter granting time upto 30.04.1979 to the first party' dated 19.04.1979 | Ex. M7 |
| 8. First party's reply to the memo dated 26.04.1979 | Ex. M8 |
| 9. Branch Manager's letter dated 18.06.1979 | Ex. M9 |
| 10. Charge Sheet issued to the first party dated 12.06.1979 | Ex. M10 |
| 11. Branch Manager's letter dated 18.06.1979 | Ex. M11 |

12. Branch Manager's letter dated 26.06.1979	Ex. M12	34. Letter of R. Rao complaining first party's disobedience dated 3.10.1979	Ex. M34
13. First Party's letter seeking time to reply to the charge sheet dated 30.6.1979	Ex. M13	35. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 27.11.1979	Ex. M35
14. Letter addressed to Head office by the Branch Manager dated 2.07.1979	Ex. M14	36. Letter addressed of Head Office regarding service of Memo to the first party dated 23.10.1979	Ex. M36
15. Letter addressed to Head office by the Branch Manager dated 2.07.1979	Ex. M15	37. Letter of the manager regarding refusal to accept the memo dated 3.11.1979	Ex. M37
16. Letter addressed to Head office by the Branch Manager dated 14.07.1979	Ex. M16	38. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 11.12.1979	Ex. M38
17. Letter addressed to Head office by the Branch Manager dated 19.07.1979	Ex. M17	39. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 12.12.1979	Ex. M39
18. Office copy of Memo dated 20.7.1979	Ex. M18	40. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 12.12.1979	Ex. M40
19. Letter of the first party seeking further time to reply to the charge sheet dated 20.07.1979	Ex. M19	41. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 13.12.1979	Ex. M41
20. Letter addressed to the Head office by the Branch Manager dated 21.07.1979	Ex. M20	42. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 14.12.1979	Ex. M42
21. Letter addressed to the Head office by the Branch Manager dated 23.07.1979	Ex. M21	43. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 15.12.1979	Ex. M43
22. Letter addressed to the Head office by the Branch Manager dated 30.07.1979	Ex. M22	44. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 15.12.1979 regarding refusal to accept charge sheet by the first party.	Ex. M44
23. Letter addressed to the Head office by the Branch Manager dated 21.07.1979	Ex. M23	45. Office copy of Branchmanagers letter to the first party dated 5.01.1980	Ex. M45
24. Staff members representation dated 30.7.1979	Ex. M24	46. Letter of first party seeking copies etc. dated 12.01.1980	Ex. M46
25. Head Office letter addressed to first party granting time to reply charge sheet dated 31.07.1979	Ex. M25	47. Letter of head quarter regarding supply of copies to first party dated 18.02.1980	Ex. M47
26. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the Branch Manager dated 22.8.1979	Ex. M26	48. Branch Manager's Letter addressed to first party dated 20.02.1980	Ex. M48
27. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 22.8.1979	Ex. M27	49. Reply to the charge sheet dated 2.03.1980	Ex. M49
28. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 26.8.1979	Ex. M28	50. Enquiry Notice dated 30.8.1980	Ex. M50
29. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 26.8.1979	Ex. M29	51. Letter of first party seeking time dated 2.09.1980	Ex. M51
30. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 31.8.1979	Ex. M30	52. Enquiry Notice dated 27.10.1980	Ex. M52
31. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 1.9.1979	Ex. M31	53. Letter of first party saying venue not cleared dated 6.11.1980	Ex. M53
32. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 03.9.1979	Ex. M32	54. Enquiry notice dated 11.11.1980.	Ex. M54
33. Letter addressed to the Head Office by the branch manager dated 03.10.1979	Ex. M33	55. Charge Sheet dated 14.12.1979	Ex. M55
		56. Endorsement by the manager and Ravindra Rao regarding refusal to accept the charge sheet by the first party dated 15.12.1979	Ex. M56

57. Attendance Register of the Balmatta Branch for 1979-80 Ex. M57

List of witnesses examined for the first party before the Enquiry Officer.

Nil

List of documents marked for the First Party before the enquiry officer

1. Authorisation in favour of Shri A. Achuta Nalluraya, President of the Karnataka Bank Staff Association Ex. E1

S. N. NAVALGUND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1092.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक पबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/2008) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23.02.2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संएल्-12011/04/2008-आई. आर. (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1092.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 33/2008 of the *Cen. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure, in the industrial dispute between the management of Bhartiya Reserve Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012*

[No. L-12011/04/2008-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL-CUM-LABOUR COURT, LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

Dr. Manju Nigam, Presiding Officer

I.D. No 33/2008

Ref. No. L-12011/04/2008-IR (B-I) dated: 23.05.2008

BETWEEN:

Chief Secretary
Reserve Bank Workers Union
Gomti Nagar, C/o RBI
Lucknow.

AND

Regional Director (OS)
Uttar Pradesh
Bhartiya Reserve Bank
Gomti Nagar
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. By order No. L-12011/04/2008 IR (B-I) dated: 23.05.2008 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in Exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between Chief Secretary, Reserve Bank Workers Union, Gomti Nagar, C/o RBI, Lucknow and Regional Director (OS), Uttar Pradesh, Bhartiya Reserve Bank, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication:

"KYA PRABANDHAN, BHARTIYA RESEKVE BANK, LUCKNOW DWARA UNION KE VIVAAD KE SAATH SANLAGNA RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, KENDRIYA KAARYAALAYA KA PATRA DECEMBER 01, 1987 JISME EK COMPLEX KAIN 100 YAA ADHIK STAFF QUARTERS HONE PAR VAHAN SURAKSHA GUARD KE LIYE BANK MAIN KAARYARAT CHATURTH SHRENI KARMACHARIYON KO LAGAAI JAANE PAR VICHAAR NA KARMA VA BAAHRI AGENCY SE OUT SOURCING KAR SURAKSHA GUARD LAAGAYA JANA NAYAYOCHIT EVAM VAIDH HAI? KAAMGAAR KIS RAAHAT KA HAKDAAR HAI?"

3. The workman's union filed present claim against the alleged unjust action of the management for outsourcing watch and ward services from private security agencies regarding taking care of staff colonies. The Management of the Reserve Bank of India has denied the allegation of the workman's union and has justified their action by way of filing their written statement.

4. The workman's union reiterated his averments already made in their statement of claim. The parties field photocopy of documents in support their respective claim and next date was fixed for workman's evidence.

5. On 14.12.2011, when the representatives of the parties were present, the workman's union moved an application, W-29, stating therein that settlement negotiations, with the management, is in process and, as such is not interested to pursue he present industrial dispute. However, next date 16.12.2011 was fixed.

6. On 16.12.2012, an affidavit, W-31 was filed by the workman's union; wherein para 04 of the said affidavit it has been stated as under:

"That the issues relating to the dispute are being

discussed with the Management of RBI at Mumbai and as such the deponent/claimant is not interested in pursuing the dispute."

And accordingly, prayed this Tribunal to decide the present industrial dispute with suitable orders.

7. In view of the submission of the workman's union there is no need to decided the reference order on merit and the same is disposed of as there is no grievance left with the workman. The Trade Union's case for relief claimed stands withdrawn. Hence, no relief is required to be given to the workman concerned. The matter is resolved accordingly and the reference is also answered accordingly.

8. Award as above.

Dr. Manju Nigam, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

कांआ० 1093.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण लखनऊ के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 12/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23.02.2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं०एल०-12011/10/2010-आई० आर० (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February 2012

S.O. .1093.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref. 12/2011 of the Cen. Govt. Indus. Tribunal-cum-Labour Court, Lucknow as shown in the Annexure. in the industrial dispute between the management of Bhartiya Reserve Bank, and their workmen, received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012

[No.L-12011/10/2008)-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL- CUM-LABOUR COURT LUCKNOW

PRESENT:

Dr. Manju Nigam, Presiding Officer

I.D. No. 12/2011

Ref. No. L-12011/10/2010 10-IR (B-I) dated 10.02.2011

BETWEEN:

The Chief Secretary
Reserve Bank Workers Union
C/o RBI, Lucknow

(Espousing cause of Shri Rama Kant Dixit)

AND

The Regional Director
Uttar Pradesh & Uttranchal
Reserve Bank of India
08/9, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar
Lucknow.

AWARD

1. By order No. L-12011/10/2010 10-IR(B-I) dated: 10.02.2011 the Central Government in the Ministry of Labour, New Delhi in exercise of powers conferred by clause (d) of sub section (1) and sub section (2A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) referred this industrial dispute between the Chief Secretary, Reserve Bank Workers Union, C/o RBI, Lucknow and the Regional Director, Uttar Pradesh & Uttranchal, Reserve Bank of India, 08/9, Vipin Khand, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow for adjudication.

2. The reference under adjudication is:

"WHETHER THE ACTION OF THE MANAGEMENT OF RESERVE BANK OF INDIA, LUCKNOW IN NOT APPOINTING SHRI RAMA KANT DIXIT, SECURITY GUARD AS DRIVER BULLION VAN AFTER TAKING DUTIES OF BULLION VAN DRIVER ON DAILY NEED BASIS FROM THE YEAR 2003 TO 22.09/2008 ON THE BASIS OF PENAL PREPARED AFTER TAKING SKILL TEST AND INTERVIEW AT THAT TIME, IS LEGAL AND JUSTIFIED? TO WHAT RELIEF THE WORKMAN IS ENTITLED?"

3. On receipt of the reference order the workman's union was issued registered notice and was called upon to file its statement of claim with list of reliance and list of witnesses on 31.03.2011; and thereafter several opportunities were afforded to the workman's union for the same at their request; but the failed to do file any till 21.09.2011. On 21.09.2011, when the representative of the parties were present, the workman's union moved an application stating therein that settlement negotiations, with the management, is in process and requested for some date. Accordingly, further time was granted to the workman's union.

4. On 16.12.2012, an affidavit, W-11 was failed by the workman's union; wherein para 04 of the said affidavit it has been stated as under:

"That the issue relating to the dispute are being discussed with the Management of RBI at Mumbai and as such the deponent/claimant is not interested in pursuing the dispute."

And accordingly, prayed this Tribunal to decide the present industrial dispute with suitable orders.

5. In view of the submission of the workman's union there is no need to decide the reference order on merit and the same is disposed of as there is no grievance left with the workman. The Trade Union's case for relief claimed stands withdrawn. No relief is required to be given to the workman concerned. The matter is resolved accordingly and the reference is also answered accordingly.

6. Award as above.

LUCKNOW Dr. MANJU NIGAM, Presiding Officer
7.02.2012

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1094.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसार में कान्द्रीय सरकार भारतीय स्टेट बैंक पबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केंद्रिय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण दिल्ली के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 64/2011) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केंद्रिय सरकार को 23-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-12012/182/96-आई आर (बी-1)]
रमेश सिंह, डेस्क, अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1094.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 64/2011) of the Central Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Delhi as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of State Bank of India and their workman, received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012.

[No. L-12012/182/96-IR(B-I)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

**BEFORE DR. R.K. YADAV, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CENTRAL GOVT. INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I,
KARKARDOOMA COURTS COMPLEX: DELHI**

I.D. No. 64/2011

Shri Brij Mohan Gogna
H.No. 912, Gali Inder Wali,
Kucha Pati Ram,
Delhi-110006.

.....Workman

Versus

The Dy. General Manager,
State Bank of India,
Zonal Office, 11, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi.

.....Management

AWARD

State Bank of India (herein after referred to as the

bank) came into existence in the year 1955. In 1958 Shri Brij Mohan Gogna was employed as messenger at New Delhi branch of the bank. In those days, no formal educational qualifications were required for appointment to the post of messenger except that the appointee was able to read and write. An appointee to the post of messenger could furnish any document for proof of his date of birth, such as school leaving certificate, if any, or an affidavit detailing his date of birth. Shri Gogna furnished his date of birth as 20th March, 1935. He was confirmed to the post of messenger on 1.3.1959. On completion of eight years of service as messenger, he was allowed to undergo selection process for the post of Godown Keeper/Record Keeper. His documents were scrutinized and he was called for written test and interview by the bank, vide letter dated 11.1.1969. He qualified written test and interview and was promoted as Godown Keeper with effect from 22.11.1969. In his provident fund nomination from he gave the same date of birth. On the basis of the date of birth so furnished by Shri Gogna, he was superannuated from the services of the bank on 31.3.1995. After his superannuation, he raised a dispute to the effect that his date of birth was 14.3.1937 and he was wrongly superannuated from services. When no settlement could arrive at between the parties, the appropriate Government referred the dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication, vide order No. 1-12012/182/96-IR (B-I), New Delhi, dated 18th September, 1997, with the following terms:—

"Whether the statement of the workman Shri B.M. Gogna, Record Keeper/Godown Keeper that he has been illegally retired before his due retirement age, therefore, has been terminated from service of the management is justified? If not, to what relief workman concerned is entitled to?"

2. Claim statement was filed by Shri Gogna pleading therein that he joined services of the bank as messenger at its New Delhi branch on 12.5.1958. He was confirmed in the service of the bank on 1.3.1959. After confirmation, he became member of State Bank of India Provident Fund Scheme, on completion of formalities. He projects that at the time of joining service of the bank it is essential for an employee to submit his school leaving/educational certificate as proof of his age. An employee is not allowed to join his duty without submission of age proof. He submitted a copy of his school leaving certificate issued by the Adarsh Janta Vidhalya, Farid Nagar, Meerut (herein after referred to as the school). His date of birth is 14.3.1937 as projected in the certificate issued by the school, from where he passed 8th standard examination. The bank verified the certificate, so furnished, and accepted an attested copy of it at the time of his joining services of the bank. His educational qualification and date of birth were entered in the record, when his service record was prepared at the time of his confirmation in the service of the bank.

3. Shri Gogna presents that in 1968-69 the bank started a scheme for promotion of subordinate staff to the post of Godown Keeper/Record Keeper, on completion of 8 years of service and attaining 8th standard educational qualification. On 9th September, 1969, the Foreign Exchange Branch of the bank issued a memo and called upon him to produce documentary evidence in support of the fact that he had attended school up to 8th standard. His educational qualifications were already noted in the service record, yet the bank wanted to satisfy itself again in respect of his educational qualifications. He again submitted a copy of school leaving certificate to the bank. On scrutiny of the said certificate and after being satisfied, the bank called him for written test and interview for promotion to the post of Godown Keeper/Record Keeper, *vide* memo dated 1.11.1969. On being declared successful in test and interview, he was promoted as Godown Keeper with effect from 22.11.1969.

4. Shri Gogna details that an employee of the bank superannuates on reaching age of 60 years. The bank grants him extension for two years, a few months before the age of 58 years, subject to his being found physically fit, by the Medical Officer of the bank. As per old rules, service beyond 58 years of age was not to be counted for pension. However, in terms of bipartite settlement dated 30.1.1995, which came in force with effect from 1.11.1993, service of an employee up to the age of 60 years is reckoned towards pension.

5. Shri Gogna declares that throughout his entire service with the bank, he was holding post of the Secretary, State Bank of India Staff Association, at its various units. He was an active officer bearer of the Association and used to challenge arbitrary, illegal and mala fide activities of certain officials of the bank. In May, 1987, he was transferred from Kotdwar branch to South Extension, Part-I, New Delhi, branch of the bank. While posted at South Extension, Part-I branch, he wrote various letter to Higher authorities in respect of fraud and mala fide activities carried out by the Branch Manager, but senior officers of the bank tried to protect him. The Branch Manager became vindictive and altered his date of birth in his service record. He was illegally retired from the service of the bank in March, 1995, by altering his date of birth from 14.3.1937 to 20.3.1935.

6. He made various representation against the said act of the bank but no body listened him. He asserts that for the first time he was advised by the bank, *vide* letter dated 19.3.1995, that he was to retire on 19.3.1995. He was called upon to submit forms for payment of gratuity duly completed by 7.12.1994. Prior to that he was always given an impression that his date of birth was recorded in his service record as 14.3.1937. On receipt of that letter he was shocked. He made a representation to the bank authorities alleging that his date of birth has been wrongly recorded, by playing a mischief. He made specific allegations against certain officials of the bank, projecting that a conspiracy

was hatched to victimize him. He was placed under suspension on 12.11.1994 on false and flimsy charges. He was threatened that in case he would not accepted his date of birth as 20.3.1935, he would be dismissed from service of the bank. He was forced to write a letter, seeking retirement on the basis of false date of birth, recorded in his service records. An apology was obtained from him and on 31.3.1995, punishment of censure on charge sheets dated 8.3.1995 and 16.3.1995 was awarded to him. On that very day, he was retired from service at the close of business hours. He had no alternative but to succumb to illegal designs of the bank authorities. He projects that the date of birth, as mentioned in the school record, is authentic proof of age of an employee. He was wrongly retired by the bank. He claims that an award may be passed in his favour, directing the bank to treat him in its active service from 1.4.1995 to 31.3.1997 and to pay full wages and other consequential benefits for the said period.

7. The claim was demurred by the bank pleading that the claimant had furnished his date of birth as 20.3.1935, in letters dated 19.3.1995, 31.3.1995 and 28.7.1995, besides provident fund form and as such is estopped from challenging the same. It has been pleaded that he joined services of the bank as messenger on 1.9.1958 and not on 12.5.1958. However, the bank concedes that he was confirmed as messenger in service of the bank on 1.3.1959. The bank explains that in 1958 an employee, joining as messenger, was required to give his date of birth by any form of document, including an affidavit to that effect. The date of birth, so furnished, was to be accepted as such, unless it was contrary to record. It has been disputed that in September 1958 the claimant furnished an attested copy of his school leaving certificate issued by the School and on scrutiny of school leaving certificate so submitted, he was called upon to appear in written test and interview for the post of Record Keeper/Godown Keeper. It is not disputed that the claimant was promoted as Godown Keeper. It has been denied that an impression was given to the claimant that his date of birth was recorded as 14.3.1937. The bank pleads that he had filled in Provident Fund form in the year 1968, wherein he has mentioned his date of birth as 20.3.1935.

8. The bank concedes that as per rules an employee was normally to retire on attaining age of 58 years. The bank was empowered to grant extension to such an employee upto the age of 60 years, on his being found physically fit and efficient. The service beyond age of 58 years was not to be counted for pension. It was the criteria of physical fitness and efficiency which were resorted to by the bank for granting extension in service. Subsequently bipartite settlement dated 30.1.1995 made provisions to reckon service of an employee up to the age of 60 years for pensionary benefits.

9. The bank disputes that during his entire service the claimant was holding post of Secretary, State Bank of India Staff Association. It has been projected that during a portion of his total service, the claimant was Secretary of the said Staff Association. It has been denied that as a Secretary he challenged arbitrary, illegal and malafide activities of certain bank officials. It has been detailed that the claimant was in the habit of making frivolous allegations against bank officials, which were subsequently proved to be false in the inquiry. It has been denied that the Branch Manager had altered his date of birth with malafide intention to victimize him. Claim is made that his date of birth was recorded in the service records as 20.3.1935, as per his own assertions.

10. Since the claimant was in the habit of making frivolous allegations against officials of the bank, used abusive and unparliamentary language and slapped Manager (Accounts), hence he was placed under suspension on 12.11.1994. Charge sheets dated 8.3.1995 and 16.3.1995 were served upon him. The charges stood proved in the inquiry conducted in consonance with the principles of natural justice. However, vide letter dated 19.3.1995 the claimant sought pardon and a symphonic view. Since he was to retire on 31.3.1995 a lenient view was taken and punishment of censure was awarded to him. Vide letters dated 22.1.1994 and 6.12.1994 the claimant was called upon to furnish requisite particulars so as to enable the bank to release his retiral benefits. He failed to furnish the requisite information. His retiral benefits were delayed due to non compliance on his part. It has been claimed that the date of birth as 20.3.1935 was recorded in the bank record as per assertion on the claimant and as such he was rightly superannuated on 31.3.1995. The bank asserts that grievances, projected by the claimant, are un-called for.

11. The claimant has examined himself in support of his claim. Ms. Neeta Bhargava was examined on behalf of the bank to rebut the claim.

12. Vide order No. Z-22019/6/2007-IR (C-II) dated 11.02.2008, the case was transferred to the Central Govt. Industrial Tribunal No. 2, New Delhi for adjudication. It was retransferred to this Tribunal, Vide order No. Z-22019/6/2007-IR (C-II) New Delhi, dated 30.3.2011, for disposal.

13. Arguments were heard at the bar. Claimant raised arguments in person. Shri Rajat Arora, authorized representative, presented facts on behalf of the bank. Written submissions were filed on behalf of the claimant. I have given my careful considerations to the arguments advanced at the bar and cautiously perused the record. My findings on the issues involved in the controversy are as follows:

14. In his affidavit Ex.WW-1/A the claimant swears that he joined services of the bank as messenger on

12.5.1958. At the time of joining his services, he submitted copy of the school leaving certificate issued by the School, wherein his date of birth is recorded as 14.3.1937. He had passed 8th standard examination from the said school. The bank verified the said certificate at the time of his joining the service and used it as record for proof of his age and qualification. In 1968-69 a scheme for promotion, from amongst subordinate staff who had rendered eight years of service and possessed 8th standard qualification to the post of Godown Keeper/Record Keeper, was introduced. Memo dated 9th September, 1969, was served upon him and he was called upon to submit documentary evidence in support of his having passed 8th standard examination. The bank again scrutinized the said school leaving certificate and on being satisfied he was called for written test and interview for promotion to the post of Godown Keeper/Record Keeper. When he qualified the written test and interview he was promoted as Godown Keeper with effect from 22.11.1969. The bank and retired him on 31.3.1995, in an illegal manner with a view to victimize him. During the course of his cross-examination he concedes that he filled in Provident Fund Form on 3.4.1968. He has not disputed letter dated 19.3.1995, written by him to the bank. However, he claims that the said letter was obtained under duress.

15. Ms. Neeta Bhargava swears in her affidavit Ex.RW-1/1 that the claimant had projected his date of birth as 20.3.1935 in letters dated 19.3.1995, 31.3.1995 and 28.7.1995, besides his Provident Fund declaration form dated 3.4.1968. According to her, in the year 1958 it was not mandatory for an employee to furnish his date of birth, school leaving certificate and educational qualification certificate as proof of his age, when he was to join the post of messenger. The claimant did not submit copy of school leaving certificate issued by the School. His date of birth was recorded as 20.3.1935 in service record. He was rightly retired in March, 1995. During the course of her cross-examination she projects that original record pertaining to date of birth of Shri Gongna was not available in her office.

16. When facts testified by Shri Gongna and Ms. Bhargava were appreciated it came to light that in 1958 the bank was not insisting for submission of school leaving certificate as proof of age, when an appointee was to join a post of messenger. The claimant joined the post of messenger on 12.5.1958 and was confirmed as such on 1.3.1959. He filled in the Provident fund form on 3.4.1968 wherein he had mentioned his date of birth as 20.3.1935. Provident Fund form was admittedly filled in by the claimant in his own hand-writing. In that form he projects that the joined services of the bank as messenger on 1.9.1958 and was confirmed to that post on 1.3.1959. He details therein that his date of birth is 20.3.1935. No explanation has been offered by the claimant as to under what circumstances he filled in his date of birth as 20.3.1935 in the Provident Fund

form.

17. Though the claimant projects that he furnished his school leaving certificate to the bank wherein his date of birth is mentioned as 14.3.1937, yet he opts not to explain as to why he mentioned his date of birth as 20.3.1935 in PF form. Certificate, purporting to have been issued by the School has been placed on record. This document neither bears the signatures of the principal nor date of its issuance by the School. When a document does not contain signatures of issuing authority, it does not have any evidentiary value. In view of these facts his document cannot espouse the cause of the claimant. Even otherwise his own admission of age recorded in Provident Fund form estopes him from challenging that fact. He cannot approbate and reprobate facts mentioned by him in Provident Fund form, relating to his date of birth. Further more in letters dated 19.3.1995, 31.3.1995 and 28.7.1995, he projects that he was to retire from service of the bank on 31.3.1995, on attaining age of 60 years. Consequently it is evident that claimant was well aware that he was to retire from the service of the bank on 31.1.1995, on attaining age of 60 years. It does not lie in his mouth to agitate that his date of birth is 14.3.1937.

18. Letter dated 31.3.1995 was written by the claimant to Assistant General Manager of the bank wherein he pleaded that he may be dealt leniently, while awarding penalty for his mis-conduct. He presented that he was to retire from the service that day and has a family to support, hence leniency in punishment was called for. His request was considered and punishment of censure was awarded to him. Subsequently on 20.7.1995 he again projected that he retired on 31.3.1995. After his retirement he raised false a claim as to his age. He could not substantiate that his date of birth is 14.3.1937, which was altered as 20.3.1935, with a view to victimize him.

19. Whether retirement of the claimant on reaching age of superannuation amounts to retrenchment? For an answer, definition of the term is to be construed. Clause (oo) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (in short the Act) defines retrenchment. For sake of convenience, the said definition is as extracted thus:

"(oo)" "retrenchment" means the termination by the employer of the services of a workman for any reason whatsoever, otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action, but does not include—

- (a) voluntary retirement of the workman; or
- (b) retirement of the workman on reaching the age of superannuation if the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned contains a stipulation in that behalf; or

(bb) termination of the services of the workman as a result of the non-renewal of the contract of employment between the employer and the workman concerned on its expiry or of such contract being terminated under a stipulation in that behalf contained therein; or

(c) termination of the services of a workman on the ground of continued ill-health".

20. Definition of retrenchment is very wide and in two parts. The first part is exhaustive, which lays down that retrenchment means the termination of the service of a workman by the employer "for any reason whatsoever" otherwise than as a punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action. Thus main part of the definition itself excludes the termination of service, as a measure of punishment inflicted by way of disciplinary action from the ambit of retrenchment. The second part further excludes (i) voluntary retirement of the workman, or (ii) retirement of workman on reaching the age of superannuation, or (iii) termination of the service of a workman as a result of non-renewal of contract of employment, or (iv) termination of contract of employment in terms of a stipulation contained in the contract of employment in that behalf, or (v) termination of service on the ground of continued ill health of the workman. Reference can be made to the precedents in Avon Services (Production Agencies) (Pvt.). Ltd. (1979 (1) LLI 1) and Mahabir (1979 (II) LLI 363.)

21. Retirement of an employee on reaching the age of superannuation has been excluded from the definition of retrenchment, as given in clause (oo) of section 2 of the Act. For a case to come under sub-clause (b) of clause (oo) of section 2 of the Act, two things are necessary: (i) there must be stipulation on the point of retirement in the contract, and (ii) the stipulation must be with regard to the age of superannuation. The expression "Contract of employment" means a contract under which an employee was accepted in service. As detailed, two conditions referred above, are established by the bank. It is an accepted case that there was a contract of employment, wherein a stipulation exists with regard to age of superannuation. An employee is to retire on reaching age of 60 years. As discussed above, the claimant reached age of 60 years on 19.3.1995 and was rightly superannuated on 31.3.1995. Hence his retirement on reaching the age of superannuation nowhere amounts to retrenchment. Action of the bank is justified. Claimant is not entitled to any relief. Therefore, I do not find any substance in his demand. His claim is found to be untenable. The same is, therefore, dismissed. An award is, accordingly, passed.

Dr. R.K. Yadav, Presiding Officer

(Date: 10-1-2012)

का.आ. 1095.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार दी सरस्वद को-ओपरेटिव बैंक लि. के प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण पुणे के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 14/2009) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-12012/20/2009-आईआर (बी-1)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1095.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award Ref.14/2009 of the *Industrial Tribunal PUNE(MAHARASHTRA)* as shown in the Annexure in the industrial dispute between the management of The Saraswat Co-opt. Bank Ltd., and their workman, received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012.

[No.L-12012/20/2009-IR(B-I)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

IN THE INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL AT PUNE

Reference (I.T.) No. 14/2009

Managing Director,
The Saraswat Coop. Bank Limited,
Mandhushree, Plot No. 85,
Distt. Business Centre, Sec. 7, Vashi,
Navi Mumbai-400 703

--First Party

V/s.

Shri Ashok Keshav Shidhye
B-B 37, Swapna Shilpa, Ganesh Nagar,
PUNE-411 029

--Second Party.

CORAM: M.G. Choudhary,
Presiding Officer,

APPEARANCES:

Shri R. Y. Joshi,
Adv. for First Party.

Shri N.A. Kulkarni,
Adv. for Second Party.

The Central Government through Ministry of Labour in exercise of powers conferred u/s. 10 (1) (d) read with Sec. 2(A) of the Industrial Disputes Act referred following industrial dispute between the above named parties for its adjudication by this Tribunal, the dispute mentioned in the Sechedule to the Reference Order is as under:

"Whether the action of the management of the Saraswat Cooperative Bank Limited, of dismissing the services of Shri Ashok Shidhye on the ground of sexual harassment, for which he has been acquitted by the judicial magistrate, is justified? If not, what relief is he entitled to?"

(2) In response to the notice issued by this Tribunal the Second Party workman appeared and filed Statement of Claim at Exh. U-2 and contended that he was in the employment of the First Party as a Clerk since 1991 having unblemished service record however, First Party issued him chargesheet Dt. 5.1.2007. Thereafter, according to the Second Party illegal enquiry held on that basis enquiry officer drawn perverse finding and First Party terminated his service by Order Dt. 6-8.2008. Thus, to challenge the termination, the Second Party has raised an industrial dispute vide the present Reference.

(3) The First Party in his written say denied the contention of the Second Party workman in the Statement of Claim and contended that the First Party is a cooperative society registered under the Multi State Cooperative Societies Act, 1984 and engaged in the business carrying out banking activities having number of branches located not only in Maharashtra State but in various places outside the Maharashtra as such the appropriate Government in relation to First Party is a State Government and not the Central Government as such according to the First Party the present Reference is not maintainable. The First Party has also raised the objection in relation to territorial jurisdiction of this Tribunal.

(4) This court on the basis of application made by the First Party at Exh. C-8 framed the following issued at Exh. 0-4 which arise for my determination.

- (1) Whether appropriate Government for First Party industry is a Central Government or State Government?
- (2) Whether this Tribunal has territorial jurisdiction to decide the Reference?
- (3) What Award?

(5) My findings to above issues for the reasons recorded below are as under—

- (1) State Government.
- (2) Does not survive.
- (3) Reference stand rejected as per Award below.

REASONS

(6) Both the parties have produced documents on record. The Second Party in order to prove his case in support of above issues deposed in the matter at Exh. U-7 and in his Examination-in-Chief by way of Affidavit he has stated the same thing as per his stand in his Statement of claim as well as Affidavit. In Cross-examination he has admitted that he was in the employment at the Indoor branch. Questions were put to him as to whether First Party is registered under the Cooperative Societies Act. Questions were also put to him about residential address was communicated to the First Party etc. He has admitted that First Party is Multi State Cooperative Bank having branches in many states. The First Party has examined Shri Kothawale Gangadhar Bhiva at Exh. C-9 and in his Examination-in-Chief he has stated the same thing as per stand of the First Party in application Exh. C-8. In Cross-examination, questions were put to him about the chargesheet given to the Second party, his termination taken place at Indoor. The communication sent by the Second Party about his Pune address etc.

(7) With the help of material on record I have heard the arguments of both the parties at length and both of them have submitted their case as per material on record. The Advocate for First party in support of his argument relied on the case-law reported in 2007 II C.L.R. PAGE-160-BHARAT COOPERATIVE BANK (Mumbai) V/s. CO-OPERATIVE BANK EMPLOYEES UNION in which Hon'ble Apex Court has held, "in relation to multi State Cooperative Bank, carrying on business in more than one state, would be the State Government". The Advocate for First party also relied on the case-law i.e. order of Hon'ble High Court in L.P.A. No. 28753 of 2011 in Writ Petition No. 4243 of 2011. The copy of order Dt. 1-12-2011 is produced with list Exh. C-12 wherein the First Party is the Respondent in the said L.P.A. In which Hon'ble Bombay High Court has observed as under:

- "1. Heard the learned Counsel for both the sides.
2. Now the law, because of the Judgement of the Supreme Court, is well settled that though the Respondent No. 1 is a multi Co-operative Bank, the State Government is the appropriate Govt. In this view of

the nature, therefore, no fault can be found with the order holding that the Reference made by the Central Government is not valid. However, this finding does not prevent the Respondent No. 1/Petitioner from approaching the appropriate Government for making a Reference.

3. In case the State Government agrees to make a Reference and the Reference is actually made, it is obvious that, that Reference will have to be decided by the Labour Court on the basis of the material produced before it, without being influenced by anything said either by the Labour Court or by a learned Single Judge of this Court in the proceedings pursuant to Reference made by the Central Government.
4. In the event of a fresh Reference being made by the State Government, all contentions shall be open to both the sides to be raised before the Court.
5. The appeal is disposed off."

(8) Admittedly, the First Party is registered under Multi State Cooperative Societies Act and above Reference is made to this Tribunal by the Central Government and relying on the ratio laid down in aforesaid case-law, I hold that the State Government is appropriate Government in relation to the First Party as such the Reference made by the Central Government to this Tribunal is not maintainable, hence I answer Issue No. 1 accordingly.

(9) In view of my findings on Issue No. 1 that in relation to the First Party the appropriate Government is the State and the Reference is not maintainable as such the Issue No. 2 does not survive at all to be decided by this Tribunal, hence, I answer Issue No. 2 accordingly.

(10) In view of my findings on above Issues, it is clear that Reference is liable to be rejected, hence, I pass the following Award.

AWARD

- (1) Reference (I.T.) No. 14/2009 stands rejected as not maintainable.
- (2) No order as to costs.
- (3) Copies of this Award be sent to the appropriate Government for necessary action.

M.G. Choudhry, Presiding Officer

Pune:
Dt: 10/01/2012

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1096.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार मैनेजमेंट आफ सैन्ट्रल फ्यूल रिसर्च इन्स्टीट्यूट, धनबाद प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 39 ऑफ 2008) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-42011/42/2008-आई आर (डी यू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1096.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 39 of 2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court No. 2 Dhanbad as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between **The Employers in relation to The Management of Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad and their workman**, which was received by the Central Government on 23-02-2012

[No. L-42011/42/2008-IR (DU)]

RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

**BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD.**

PRESENT

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 39 OF 2008.

PARTIES: Employer in relation to the management of Central Fuel Research Institute, FRI Dhanbad and their workmen.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employer : Mr. Aditya Kumar, Ld. Adv.

State: Jharkhand Industry : Research Institute

Dated, Dhanbad, the 13th Feb., 2012.

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-42011/42/2008-IR (DU) dated 17.7.2008

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Director, Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad, in denying compassionate appointment to Shri Saratal Ali, son of Late Md. Refiquddin, Shri Prahlad Gupta, son of late Lare Madan Gupta, Shri Rameshwar Mahato, son of Late Somara Mahato, Shri Radheyshyam Yadav, son of Late Laxman Yadav, Shri Sandeep Minz, son of Late S.P. Minz, Mrs. Radha Devi wife of Late J.P. Singh, Shri Syed Muzaffar Hasan, son of Late S.M. Naseem, Shri Sudama Singh, son of Late Rash Bihari Singh, Shri Dadhibal Yadav son of Late Dular Ahir and Shri Suraj Sharma son of late R.N. Sharma is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the above legal representatives are entitled to?"

2. None represented the union/petitioners nor written statement has been filed even till today. But Mr. Aditya Kumar, the Ld. Advocate for the management is present.

Perusal of the case record manifests that it has been pending for filing written statement since 31.3.2011, for which Regd. notices dt. 31.2.2011, 20.5.2011, 18.10.2011 and 20.12.2011 have been issued to the Gen. Secretary of the sponsoring union on his address as noted in the reference. Even then neither the union representatives nor the petitioner Sri Sartal Ali and nine others appeared in this case which is related to an issue about the denial of the management to their compassionate appointment. The conduct of the union representative and the petitioner shows that they are not willing to proceed with the case.

In view of the aforesaid disinterestedness of the union as well as the petitioner, proceeding with the case of infinity is worthless. Hence the case is closed and accordingly an order of no dispute is passed

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1097.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सीनियर सुपरेन्टेन्डेंट आफ पोस्ट आफिस, धनतोली नागपुर एण्ड अदर्स प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मकारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या-सीजीआईटी/एनजीपी/63/2002) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-40012/23/1996-आई आर (डी यू)]

रमेश सिंह, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1097.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. CGIT/NGP/63/2002) of the Central Government Industrial

Tribunal-cum-Labour Court Nagpur as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between **The Senior Suptd. of Post Offices, Dhantoli, Nagpur and other and their workman**, which was received by the Central Government on 23-02-2012

[No. L-40012/23/1996-IR (DU)]
RAMESH SINGH, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER, CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/63/2002

Date: 10.02.2012

Party No.1 (a) : The Post Master General, Nagpur Region, Maharashtra Circle, Shankar Nagar, Nagpur-440010.

(b) : The Sr. Supt. of Post Offices, Nagpur, MFL Division, Dhantoli, Nagpur-440012.

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Shalikram Pandurang Sawalakhe, R/o. and PO: Mandesar, Tah. Mohadi, Distt. Bhandara. (MS)

AWARD

(Dated: 10th February, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government had referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Post Office and their workman Shri Shalikram Sawalakhe, to CGIT-cum-Labour Court, Jabalpur for adjudication, as per letter No. L-40012/23/1996-IR (DU) dated 29.01.98, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the Post Master General, Nagpur Region, Maharashtra Circle, Shankar Nagar, Nagpur and the Sr. Suptd. of Post Offices, Nagpur MFL Division, Dhantoli, Nagpur in terminating the services of Shri Shalikram Pandurang Sawalakhe, a casual branch postmaster w.e.f. 08.02.1994, is legal, proper and justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

Subsequently, the case was transferred to this Tribunal for adjudication in accordance with law.

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were noticed to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the woman, Shri Shalikram Sawalakhe ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the Post Offices ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that a new branch of the post office at Mandesar was opened and he applied for the post of the Branch Postmaster of the Branch Post Office of Mandesar, as per the notice displayed in the office of the Gram Sevak and Gram Panchayat Mandesar and he was selected for appointment as Extra Departmental Branch Post Master, ("EDBPM" in short) and he also executed the fidelity guarantee bond of Rs. 2000/- and he was given the charge of the EDBPM, but no appointment order was given and his appointment was an oral appointment and he joined the service on 28.05.1993 with a salary of Rs. 275/- per month and he continuously discharged his duty as the EDBPM from 28.05.1993 and there was no complaint against him and his performance was to the satisfaction of party no.1 and as such, he ought to have been made permanent after completing 240 days continuous service as EDBPM, but instead of making him permanent, the party no. 1 terminated his services w.e.f. 08.02.1994 on the ground that his appointment was temporary and one Shri Bangre has been appointed after due selection and the termination of his services was without any notice of retrenchment or payment of retrenchment compensation and without displaying the seniority list and the action of the Party No. 1 was in violation of the provisions of chapter V-A and V-B of the Act and thus the termination dated 08.02.1994 amounts to retrenchment and the appointment of Shri Bangre was not in accordance to the recruitment rules and he gave one approach notice to party no. 1 on 15.02.1995, but the party no. 1 did not give any reply to the same and as the order of termination is illegal, he is entitled for reinstatement in service with all consequential reliefs.

3. The party no. 1 in its written statement has pleaded *inter-alia* that as there was persistent demand for opening of a branch post office at Mandesar, the Chief Post Master General Mumbai, *vide* memo dated 13.05.1993 conveyed the approval for opening the post office with effect from 28.05.1993 and as the procedure of making regular recruitment was not possible within period of 8 days, the charge of BPM was handed over to Shri S.P. Sawalakhe, the Sarpanch (the workman) of the village and the new post office was opened in village Mandesar in the premises chosen by the Sarpanch and he was requested to work in the stop gap arrangement till the regular appointment is made and simultaneously, action to fill up the post of regular BPM was taken up and notification was issued for the same and in response to the notification, the workman was sponsored by the employment exchange along with 3 others and all of them were called for the interview and finally, Shri P.D. Bangre, who had secured maximum marks in 10th standard amongst those 4 candidates and who had also fulfilled the other requisite conditions was selected as the EDBPM on regular basis and as such, the temporary arrangement for the post of the BPM Mandesar of the workman was terminated on 08.02.1994 and therefore, there is no merit in the case of the workman and the workman is not entitled for any relief.

4. It is necessary to mention here that though the workman had filed his evidence on affidavit, he did not appear for his cross-examination, so, order was passed not to consider his evidence while deciding the reference. It is also necessary to mention here that the evidence of S. Kumar, who was examined on behalf of the management as a witness remained unchallenged, as none appears on behalf of the workman to cross-examine him.

5. It is well settled that when a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of the service, it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or to produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government cannot be answered in favour of the workman and he could not be entitled to any relief.

6. In this case, the documents filed by the parties show that the appointment of the workman was on temporary basis as a stop gap arrangement and the party no. 1 considered the candidature of the workman while making selection for appointment of EDBPM of Mandeshwar Branch on regular basis along with others and as one Bangre was found to be eligible for such appointment in preference to the workman and others, he was appointed on permanent basis and therefore, the services of the workman was terminated. Hence there is no illegality in the termination of the services of the workman *w.e.f.* 08.02.1994.

Moreover, in this case, the workman has failed to produce valid evidence in support of his claim and as such, the reference cannot be answered in his favour and he is not entitled to any relief. Hence, it is ordered:—

ORDER

The action of the Post Master General, Nagpur Region, Maharashtra Circle, Shankar Nagar, Nagpur and the Sr. Suptd. of Post Offices, Nagpur MFL Division, Dhantoli, Nagpur in terminating the services of Shri Shalikram Pandurang Sawalakhe, a casual branch postmaster *w.e.f.* 08.02.1994, is legal, proper and justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J.P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1098.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14), की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार सी० एल० एवं प्रबंधन के संबंधित नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण धनबाद नं०-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या-53/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं.एल-20012/301/2003—आई आर (सी-1)]
डी० एस० एस० श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1098.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (*Ref. No. 53/2004*) of the *Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour-cum-Labour Court-2 Dhanbad*, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *M/s. CCL*, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012.

[No. L-20012/301/2003-IR (C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

Shri Kishori Ram, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10
(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947.

Reference No. 53 of 2004

Parties : Employers relation to the
management of Bhurkunda Colliery
of M/s C.C. Ltd. and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. D. Mukherjee, Ld.
Advocate;

On behalf of the employer : Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld.
Advocate:

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 7th Feb. 2012

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their order No. L-20012/301/2003-IR (C-I) dt. 26.4.2004.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhurkunda Colliery of M/s CCL in recording date of birth of the concerned workman 4.3.48 in place of 23.7.56 as determined by the Medical Board is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the concerned workman is entitled?"

2. The case of the sponsoring union as represented in the written statement is that workman Gopal Naik had been continuously working with unblemish record of service

as sweeper since his treatment in the year 1981. At the time of appointment, his age was recorded and determined as 25 years on 23.7.1981 at his examination by the Company's Medical Board as also accepted by the workman. But the management by taking advantage of his illiteracy suddenly arbitrarily recorded and changed his date of birth as 4.3.1948 in place of his date of birth 23.7.1956 in his service excerpt as per its order No. 4 dt. 14.1.2005 without giving an opportunity. The workman being illiterate could not detect it, returned the service excerpt, and raised no objection to it, but as he knew of it, he seriously objected to it and represented to it, before the Management which went unconsidered. The failure of the conciliation procedure before the A.L.C. (C), Ranchi due to adamant attitude of the Management resulted in its reference for adjudication. The action of the Management as such was illegal and unjustified, vindictive and against the principle of natural justice. The workman is working at the Mines Rescue Station, Naisarai after his transfer on March, 2004.

3. Categorically denying the allegation of the Management it has been stated in the rejoinder by the sponsoring union that industrial dispute is raisable ever after retirement of an employee and the Union has locus standi to do so.

4. The contra pleaded case of the Management is that workman Gopal Nayak was appointed as sweeper on 28.7.1981 at Central Saunda Colliery where his date of birth as 4.3.1948 was recorded in his service sheet under his thumb impression as his acceptance. His date of birth was determined by the Age Assessment Committee of Senior Medical Officer, Labour Welfare Officer, Colliery Manager and Personal Officer before which he had also appeared. The 1.1.1976 was implemented in the year 1987 wherein the workmen were given a chance to file their objection if any, to the existing entries. The Workman Gopal Nayak was also supplied his service excerpt being his date of birth as 4.3.1948, but he did not raise any objection to it. His same date of birth is recorded in the Form B Register, a statutory record maintained under the Mines Act. The entry made therein as in his service sheet and service excerpt is final for all the purposes. But the workman never produced any chit of paper as proof of his date of birth as 23.7.1956. Rather the Industrial Dispute has been raised by the sponsoring union without locus standi after lapse of 23 years. He is not entitled to any relief.

5. The management categorically denying the allegation of the workman pleaded in its rejoinder that the particulars of the workman have recorded in his service sheet and Form-B under his thumb impression as his acceptance in his presance. Thus the action of the management in this regard is legal and justified.

Finding with Reasoning

6. In this case WWI Gopal Nayak, the workman for the union, and MWI Prakash Sahay, Dy. Manager (Pers)

Bhurkunda Colliery, for the Management have been examined.

On the consideration of the material documentary and oral evidence of both the parties, I find the facts of admission as under:

(i) The workman has no birth certificate. He was appointed as Sweeper at Central Sounda Colliery in the year 1981. While being appointed, he was medically examined by the Medical Board on 23.7.1981 holding his age as 25 years (according to his own statement) as per the Report of the Initial Medical Examination (Ext. W-1)

(ii) His Form B Register under Sl. No. 205 (Ext. M-5) or made under his signature at the aforesaid colliery on the aforesaid date as contrasted with his plea of illiteracy; and

(iii) He retired on 31.3.2008.

7. Mr. D. Mukherjee, the Ld. Advocate for the union/workman referring to authority (to be cited in brackets) has submitted that Tribunal must confine its adjudication to points of dispute referred and matters incidental thereto [Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd. Vs. workman & other, SCLJ (4) 2307] and that 'date of birth correction sought two years after retirement-Employee in support producing certificate issued by Register of Deaths & Births - Concurrents finding of fact that date of birth as recorded in certificate is correct cannot be assested (Cenent Corp. of India Ltd. Vs. Raghbir Singh 2002 AIR SCW 56 (DB). The jurisdiction of the Tribunal for adjudication only in the terms of the reference is an all acknowledged fact. But so far as the question of date of birth is concerned in this case, no workman could produce or prove his any certificate about it issued by the Registrar of deaths and births, rather he has put his Driving Licence, Pan Card and Unique I.D. Card (Ext. W.2, 3 and 6/1 respectively) as firm base for his claimed date of birth as 23.7.1956. Since he is author of his aforesaid documents having no authentic base, none would be legally admissible for his claim in the case, as he had admitted not to possess any birth certificate.

So far as the emphatic plea of illiteracy is concerned, it stands itself disproved by his applications dt. 14/6 (year nil), and 19.7.1995 (Ext. W-7 series) in English under his Hindi full signature as well as by his L.T.C. application dt. 29.12.1983 under his full English signature (Ext. M-4) which was granted by the Colliery Manager concerned on 12.1.1984. So his illiteracy plea is unsustainable.

8. The contra contention of Mr. D.K. Verma, the Ld. Counsel for the Management is that all the proved documents as maintained by the Management under the Mines Act countenance to the admitted fact of the appointment of the workman on 23.7.1981 followed by his initial medical examination on the same day, proving his date of birth as 4.3.1948 but not as 23.7.1956.

9. The statement of the workman (WWI) that his age 25 years as determined by the Medical Board on 23.7.81 the date of his joining as per it medical report stands itself rebutted the report of his initial medical Examination (Ext. W.1), because the Report under Sl. No. 16 refers to his age was 25 years according to his own statement at that time. So it needs critical evolution of the materials available on the case record for proper adjudication.

If his age was 25 years at the time of joining/ appointment on 23.7.1981, the subtraction of 25 years against the year 1981 brings his date of birth as 23.7.1956. But it stands disproved by his LTC application dt. 29.10.83 (Ext. M. 4) under his full signature in English which displays his age 35 years just after two years and five months of his joining as sweeper, so his age comes to 33 years on 23.7.1981. Thus by subtracting his age 33 years against the date of his joining, his date of birth comes his birth year 1984. The addition of his 33 years to his 27 years services totals his superannuation age 60 years on his admitted date of retirement on 31.3.2008.

10. Whereas all the documents duly proved by MW I Prakash Sahay, the Dy. Manager (pers)-the Service Excerpt, the Report (assessment) of the Age Committee of the Sounda Colliery, the Service Sheet and the Form-'B' Register of the workman (Ext. M.1, 2, 3 and 5 respectively) as maintained by the Management under the provisions of the Mines Act evidently establish that his date of birth was 4.3.1948 according to which his retirement on 31.3.2008 was undoubtedly quite commensurate with it.

In view of the aforesaid findings, it is held in the terms of the reference that the action of C.C.L., Bhurkunda Colliery Management in treating 4.3.48 as determined by the Medical Board at the time of appointment of workman Gopal Nayak in place of 23.7.1956 as his birth date is quite proper and justified. Hence, the workman is not entitled to any relief.

Sd/-

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

कांआ 1099.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14), की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार सीसीएल एवं प्रबंधन के संबंध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद नं-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 53/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-20013/01/2012-आई आर (सी-1)]

डीएसएस श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1099.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central

Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 53/2004) of the *Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour-cum-Labour Court-2 Dhanbad*, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *M/s. CCL*, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012.

[No. L-20013/01/2012-IR(C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2), AT DHANBAD

PRESENT:

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

Complaint under Sec. 33 A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.

In the matter of Reference No. 53 of 2004

Complaint No. 1 of 2007

Shri Gopal Nayak

Resident of Regional Computer Centre, Naisarai,
Ramgarh, PO: Ramgarh, Distt: Ramgarh

Jharkhand

Complainant

Vs.

1. General Manager (B & S), Barka-Sayal, of Bhurkunda Colliery of M/s. CCLtd. PO: Sayal, Distt: Ramgarh
2. Project Officer of Bhurkunda Colliery of M/s. CCL, PO: Sayal

Distt: Ramgarh

Opp. Parties

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. K. Chakraborty, Ld. Advocate

On behalf of the employer : Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld. Advocate:

State : Jharkhand

Industry : Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 7th Feb. 2012

2. Complaint u/s 33 A of the Industrial Dispute Act was filed on 23.10.2007 by the workman Gopal Nayak against the Project Officer of Bhurkunda Colliery with a prayer for withdrawal of the notice dt. 26.9.2007 related to the attempt of the opposition Parties to change his service condition as per the letter dt. 26.9.2007 of his termination, and for his reinstatement in his service with full back wages and other benefits in the even of termination/retirement w.e.f. 31.3.2008.

It is related to the Ref. No. 53/2004 in connection

with the issue of the birth date of the complainant. Since the Ref. Case has been disposed of on 7.2.2012 while the complaint case was fixed for evidence of complainant on 29.4.2011. Hence, it got infructious, and accordingly, it is ordered that proceeding with case is infructious now.

Sd/-

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1100.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14), की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी०सी०सी०एल० एवं प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद न०-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 33/1999) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23-02-2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-20012/766/1997-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी०एस०एस० श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1100.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 33/1999) of the *Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2 Dhanbad*, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *M/s. BCCL*, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/02/2012.

[No. L-20012/766/1997-IR (C-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (No. 2), AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 33 of 1999.

Parties : Employers in relation to the
Management of Basdeopur Colliery
of *M/s. BCCL* and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : Mr. N.G. Arun, Rep. of the
workman.

On behalf of the employers : Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld.
Advocate;

State : Jharkhand Industry: Coal

Dated, Dhanbad, the 31st Jan., 2012.

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act., 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/766/97 I.R. (C-I) dt. 18.1.1999.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Basdeopur Colliery of *M/s. BCCL* in denial to provide employment to Smt. Rabia Khatoon, daughter-in-law of late Abdul Hamid, Ex-Fitter in terms of para 9.4.2. of NCWA-IV is legal and justified? If not, to what relief Smt. Rabia Khatoon, daughter-in-law of late Abdul Hamid is entitled?"

2. Mr. N.G. Arun, Representative of the workman and Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld. Advocate for the management are present but no witness for the evidence of the workman produced despite more than sufficient time for it.

Perusal of the case record reveals that the case has been pending for the evidence of workman since 28.1.2005 but despite the best efforts of Mr. Arun as the Union Representative no witness produced for evidence on behalf of the petitioner Smt. Rabia Khatoon, daughter-in-law of late Abdul Hamid, Ex-Fitter in this case. It stands clear that the petitioner concerned has no interest to pursue the case for final adjudication.

Under these circumstances, proceeding with the case for uncertainty is quite futile and wastage of time. Hence, the case is closed, and accordingly order is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1101.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14), की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी०सी०सी०एल० एवं प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद न० 2, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 153/2001) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23.02.2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/304/1999-आई आर (सी-1)]
डी०एस०एस० श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1101.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. 153/2001) of the *Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad*, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *M/s. BCCL*, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-20012/304/1999-IR (C-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer.

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 153 of 2001

Parties : Employers in relation to the
management of Barora Area of
M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the Employer : Mr. B.M. Prasad, Ld.
Advocate;

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Danbad, the 8th February, 2012.

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/304/99/I-R (C-I) dt. 14.5.2001.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Dalit Mazdoor Sangh from the management of Barora Area of M/s. BCCL for regularisation of Sri Rameshwar Sahu as Auto Electric Helper Gr. 'C' from 1983 and for promotion in Grade 'B' as per norms is legal and justified? If so, what relief the concerned workman entitled?"

2. None represented the Union/workman Rameshwar Sahu nor any witness produced on behalf of Union/workman for evidence. But Mr. B.M. Prasad, the learned Advocate for the Management is present.

Despite Regd. Notices dt. 20.12.2010 and 2.8.2011 in addition to other Regd. Notices issued to the Secretary of the Dalit Mazdoor Sangh on its address as noted in the reference and even after giving last chance not a single witness for evidence of the workman has been produced in the case pending for its since 7.3.2006. The conduct of the workman implies that neither the Union nor the workman has any interest to contest the case which is related to an issue for the regularisation of the workman Rameshwar Sahu. as Auto Electrical Helper, Gr. C since 1983.

Under these circumstances, proceeding with the case is futile to carry the burden of it for uncertainty. Hence the case is closed and accordingly an order is passed as no dispute existing.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

क्रमांक 1102.— औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में केन्द्रीय सरकार बी०सी०सी०एल० एवं के प्रबंध तंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधि/करण, धनबाद नं 2, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 76/2003) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23.02.2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-20012/78/2003 आई आर (सी-1)]

डी०एस०एस० श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी।

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O.. 1102.— in pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (*Ref. 76/2003 of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad*, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *M/s. BCCL*, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-20012/78/2003-IR (C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL
TRIBUNAL (No. 2) AT DHANBAD

PRESENT

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section
10 (1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947

Reference No. 76 of 2003

Parties : Employers in relation to the
management of Govindpur Area of
M/s. BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the Employer : Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld.
Advocate;

State : Jharkhand Industry : Coal

Dated, Danbad, the 8th February, 2012.

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour, in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section

10(1)(d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/78/2003/I-R (C-I) dt. 18.8.2003.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the demand of Rashtriya Mazdoor Union from Govindpur Area No. III of M/s. BCCL that Sri Lakshmi Paswan, Shovel Operator should be promoted to excavation Grade-'A' and to Spl. Gr. 'A' from appropriate time is proper and justified? If so, to what relief the workman is entitled and from which date?"

2. None represented the Union concerned nor the workman Lakshmi Paswan present nor a fresh written statement filed on behalf of the Union as per order dt. 15.2.2011 of the Tribunal, despite three Regd. notices dt. 15.11.2010, Show Cause Notice 7.7.2011 and 22.11.2011 (both the latter show cause) to the Secretary of the Union—Rastriya Mazdoor Union, Hirapur, Dhanbad, Mr.D.K. Verma, Ld. Advocate for the management is present and submits that as yet the sponsoring union has not filed written statement on behalf of the workman in compliance of the aforesaid order of the Tribunal, because earlier written statement was filed by Sri S.R. Choudhary, Adv. Dhanbad Civil Court which was not tenable in the eye of the Law.

Persued the case record, the present case which is the oldest one of the year 2003 relates to the issue as per the Reference to the claim of the Union concerned for the promotion of workman Lakshmi Pawan, Shovel Operator, to Ex-cavation Gr. A and to Special Gr. A. The conduct of the Union as well as the workman shows their disinterestedness to pursue the case. Hence, the case is closed and accordingly an order of no dispute is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1103.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इंडियन एयरलाइन्स लिमिटेड एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुम्बई नं. 2, के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/47/2005) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23.02.2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[संख्या एल-11012/72/2003-आई आर (सी-1)]
डीएसएस श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1103.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (*Ref. 2/47/2005* of the *Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Mumbai*, as shown in the Annexure, in the Industrial dispute between the employers in relation to the management of *M/s. Indian Airlines Ltd.*, and their workmen, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-11012/72/2003-IR (C-I)]
D S.S. SRINIVASARAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer.

Reference No. Cgit-2/47 of 2005

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF INDIAN AIRLINES LTD. (NOW : NATIONAL AVIATION CO. OF INDIA LTD.)

The Station Manager
Indian Airlines
(Now: National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.)
Dr. Ambedkar Road
Pune 411 002.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN,
Shri B. Hareshram
Bajirao Lande Chawl
Gulve Vasti, MIDC Area,
Bhosari, Pune 411 026.

Shri D.R. Sarode,
President
Maharashtra Kamgar Union
Sagar Colony, S-12, Shastri Nagar
Kothrood, Pune.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. R.S. Pai, Advocate.

FOR THE WORKMEN : Mr. I.H. Sawant, Advocate.

Mumbai, dated the 1st February, 2012.

AWARD

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-11012/72/2003-IR (C-I), dated 08.06.2004 (received along with letter dated 19/01/2005) in exercise of the powers conferred by clause(d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2 (A) of Section 10 of the

Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the demand of Sh. B. Hareshram engaged for second ladder point checking by M/s. Indian Airlines through Distt. Commandant of Home Guards for his reinstatement *w.e.f.* 1.10.2002 with full back wages by M/s. Indian Airlines is justified? If so, to what relief is the said Sh. Hareshram entitled?"

2. After receipt of the reference, both parties were served with notices. In response to the notice, the second party workman has filed his statement of claim at Ex-7. According to him, the first party employed him since 14/12/2000 for the work of security ladder point checking. His wage/salary was Rs 2500/-. He was appointed directly. He has completed service for more than 240 days continuously. The first party has dominated the seniority of the second party workman and other workmen were given seniority over him. The workman worked faithfully. First party employed some other persons as regular employees who were relatives of the superior officer of the company. The employer has terminated the services of the second party orally *w.e.f.* 1.10.2002 without any notice or notice pay. No charge-sheet was also issued to him. First party has not paid the legal dues. The action of termination of his services is totally illegal and improper. First party was engaged in unfair labour practice. They have victimized the second party workman. Second party lodged complaint before ALC (C) Pune. Management did not co-operate. Therefore ALC sent a failure report of the Government of India. The order of termination is totally illegal. Therefore the workman prays for declaration that order of termination be declared illegal and improper. He also prays that the said order of termination be cancelled and direct first party to reinstate second party with full backwages and other consequential benefits.

3. The first party management resisted the statement of claim vide its written statement Ex-8. According to them, the reference is not maintainable as there is no employee-employer relations between the parties. The second party was engaged by District Commandant of Home Guards, Pune for the second ladder points checking. The second party is not a 'workman' as defined under Section 2 (s) of the I.D. Act. The dispute raised is not an industrial dispute. The second party was engaged as a Home Guard by District Commandant, Home Guards. Hence question of termination of his services by first party does not arise. They denied that they have appointed the second party workman directly. The Station Manager, Pune addressed a letter dt. 15/2/2000 to the District Commandant, Home Guards, Pune Requisitioning two males and one female home guards for each flight. Accordingly the District Commandant released the required Home Guards for secondary ladder points frisking. The first party used to issue cheque in the name of City Commandant, Home Guards, who used to pay wages to the Home Guards including the second party.

The first party neither employed the second party nor paid him wages directly. The allegations to that effect are false. For security purpose, the duty of Home Guards kept on changing after every six months. They have denied all the allegations made in the statement of claim. They have denied that the workman has worked for more than 240 days in a calendar year to qualify himself as a workman. According to them, the second party is a Home Guard. He was deployed by Commandant, Pune on the request of first party. Therefore the second party was not employee of first party. He is not a workman. Neither has was employed nor terminated by first party. Therefore they submitted that the second party is not entitled to the relief of reinstatement, etc. Thus they pray that the reference be dismissed with cost.

4. The second party has denied the allegation in the written statement vide his rejoinder Ex-13. He repeated the same contents. In addition to that according to him he was interviewed by the management for the said post of Home Guard. He was given training in aviation security orientation by the management. His attendance was marked and supervised by the management. Work was allotted to him by the management. However management used to send the amount of his wages by cheque to Mr. V.R. Ekbote who was City Commandant of Home Guards, Shivaji Nagar Pune. He acted as a middle man and used to pay the wages at any rate ranging from Rs. 75/- to Rs. 100/- per day. Management refused employment to the workman *w.e.f.* 1/10/2002. He denied that he was employee of District Commandant of Home Guards, Pune. He only recommends or sponsors the candidate and management made arrangement to make payment through said Home Guard Organisation in order to avoid its liability towards this workman. Therefore according to him he is entitled to relief of reinstatement with full backwages.

5. My Id. Predecessor has framed following issues for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. no.	Issues	Findings
(i)	Whether second party establishes his relationship as an employees with first party?	No.
(ii)	Is second party a workman?	No.
(iii)	Is District Commandant of Home Guard necessary party?	No.
(iv)	Whether second party worked more than 240 days in a calendar year to qualify as workman?	No.
(v)	Is second party entitled for any relief?	No.
(vi)	What order?	As per final order.

REASONS**Issues no. 1 & 2:—**

6. Both these issues are interlinked. Therefore in order to avoid repetition of discussion, they are discussed and decided simultaneously. The second party claims that he is a workman and he is employee of first party. As against this, it is the case of the first party that the workman is infact a Home Guard and the Home Guard Commandant, Pune deployed him on the request of the Manager of the first party. The services of Home Guards are availed by the first party. Therefore according to first party, neither the second party is workman nor he is their employee. In this respect I would like to point out that both the parties have not produced any documentary evidence on record. The second party by way of examination-in-chief has filed his affidavit at Ex-17. However he did not make himself available to undergo cross examination. Therefore averments in his affidavit cannot be read in evidence.

7. The version of the first party is supported by the averments in the rejoinder of the second party at Ex-13 that Mr. V.R. Ekbote was City Commandant, Home Guards, Shivaji Nagar, Pune and he sent the workmen to the first party. The second party has also admitted in his rejoinder that he used to receive wages through Mr. Ekbote who was the Home Guard Commandant and the first party used to send the cheque to the Home Guard Commandant. In his affidavit at Ex-17, the first party has contended that he was interviewed by the management for the said post of Home Guard. It is a fact that there is no post of Home Guard as such in Indian Airlines Ltd. Therefore question of recruiting Home Guard by Indian Airlines does not arise. The Home Guards are recruited by the Home Guard Commandant and they are deployed at various points as per the requisitions. In short the second party has not led any evidence that he was recruited by the first party. He has not produced any document in support of his version. He has not led any evidence documentary or otherwise. On the other hand from the admitted facts that the workman was sent to Indian Airlines by Home Guard Commandant and he was receiving wages from Home Guard Commandant indicates that second party was recruited as a Home Guard and as per the requisition he was deployed to do the second ladder point checking. It shows that neither he is workman nor employee of the first party. Thus I hold that there is no employee-employer relations between second party and the first party management. Accordingly I decide these issues nos. 1 & 2 in the negative.

Issue no. 3:—

8. In this respect I would like to point out that second party has not claimed any relief against the District Commandant of Home Guard. Further more it is also pertinent to note that the reference can be decided effectively without making District Commandant of Home

Guard as a party. It is not at all necessary to make him a party as neither he has any concern to the dispute nor any relief is sought against him. In this backdrop it needs no further discussion to hold that District Commandant is not a necessary party. Accordingly I decide this issue no. 3 in the negative.

Issue no. 4:—

9. The workman claims that he has worked more than 240 days in a calendar year. Therefore he is entitled to get the benefit of permanency and he was entitled to be regularized in the services of first party. However neither he has produced any evidence to shown that he was directly employed by the management nor he has led any evidence to show that he has worked more than 240 days in a calendar year continuously. On the other hand from the facts and circumstances discussed in issues no. 1 & 2 above it is revealed that the workman was a Home Guard and as per requisition of first party the Home Guard Commandant had deployed his at the site of first party. It is a practice that, by requisition, airlines are availing the services of Police Personnel or the Home Guard. Such a person is the employees of Police Department or Home Guard as the case may be. He cannot claim benefit of permanency or regularization of service in the airlines. In this backdrop I come to the conclusion that the second party worker failed to prove that he has worked more than 240 days in a calendar year to qualify as a workman. Accordingly I decide this issue no. 4 in the negative.

Issues no. 5 & 6:—

10. In the case at hand workman has failed to prove that he is workman within the meaning of definition of I.D. Act as has been discussed in issues no. 1 & 2 above. In the same discussion it is also held that there was no relationship of employee employer between the second party with the first party. In the circumstances conclusion can be arrived at that neither second party is entitled to the declaration sought for nor he is entitled for reinstatement with full back-wages as prayed for Accordingly I decide this issue no. 5 in the negative and proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

The reference stands dismissed with no order as to cost.

Dated: 01.02.2012

K.B. Katake, Presiding Officer.

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1104.—आद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार चसनल्ला कैलोरी एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद नं 1 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 3/2000) को प्रकाशित

करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23/02/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-20013/02/2012-आई आर (सी-1)]
डीएसएस श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1104.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 3/2000) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-I, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Chasnalla Colliery, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-20013/02/2012-IR(C-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. I, DHANBAD

In the matter of a complaint U/s. 33-A of I.D. Act, 1947.

Complaint No. 3 of 2000

(Arising out of Reference No. 162 of 1999)

Chasnalla Mine Mazdoor : Complainant
Union

VS.

Employers in relation to
Management of Chasnalla
Colliery : Opp. Party

PRESENT:

SHRI H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

APPEARANCES:

For the Complainant : Shri H.M. Singh, Advocate.
For the Opp. Party : Shri D.K. Verma, Advocate.
State: Jharkhand. Industry: Coal.

Dated, the 24.10.2011.

AWARD

A Complaint petition has been filed by the General Secretary, Chasnalla Mine Mazdoor Union, Under Sec. 33-A of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, praying for taking legal action against the opp. party/management for violation of sec. 33(1) (a) of I.P. Act 1947 during pendency of industrial dispute for adjudication by the Tribunal, in Reference No. 162/99.

2. In this respect main argument advanced on behalf

of the complainant/workman is that the action be taken against the opp. party/management for not complying the provision for re-assessment of date of birth by the Apex Medical Board as per I.I. 76 of JBCCI.

In this respect the concerned complainant/workman produced himself as WW-1, who has stated in cross-examination that I had filed the complaint case also before Chief Judicial Magistrate regarding my date of birth and the number of the case was 655/2001 and it is correct that the said complaint petition was rejected, subsequent to which I had preferred a Revision Application before the District & Session Judge, Dhanbad against the said order which was registered as Criminal Revision No. 100/2001. It is correct that finally that Revision Application stood dismissed, against which I moved before Hon'ble High Court by filing a Criminal Miscellaneous Application which is still pending over there. It shows that he filed complaint petition which was rejected. He also preferred Revision Application before District Judge which was also dismissed. He has filed Criminal Miscellancus Application before Hon'ble High Court which is still pending. So, in such circumstances, when the matter is pending before Hon'ble High Court no question arises to take any legal action against the opposite party/management by this court at this stage.

Hence, the application/complainant of the concerned complaint/workman is liable to be dismissed. Accordingly, the comp'laint petition is dismissed.

Sd/-

H.M. SINGH, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

कांआ 1105.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार जैट एयरवेज (आई) लिमिटेड एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुम्बई नं 2 के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या 2/36/2003] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23/02/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-11012/22/2003-आई आर (सी-1)]

डीएसएस श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1105.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 2/36/2003) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, MUMBAI, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. JET Airways (I) Ltd., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-11012/22/2003-IR(C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL

NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT: K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIR-2/36 of 2003

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT
OF

JET AIRWAYS (I) LTD.

The Administrative Manager

M/s. Jet Airways (I) Ltd.

Chatrapati Shivaji International Airport

Terminal-1B

Mumbai-400 099.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

The General Secretary

New Adarsh General Kamgar Union

18/8, Acharya Nagar

Chembur

Mumbai-400 071.

* Shri Prashant P. Shetye,

Chawl No. D/68, Room No. 578,

Pratiksha Nagar, Transit Camp

Sion Koliwada

Mumbai-400 022.

APPEARANCES:

For the Employer : Mr. Abhay Kulkarni,
AdvocateFor the Workman : Mr. Vinay V. Menon.
Advocate.

Mumbai, dated the 9th January, 2012

AWARD PART-I

1. The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-11012/22/2003-IR(C-I) dated 27/06/2003 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

"Whether the action of the management of Jet Airways, Mumbai in dismissing the services of Mr. Prashant Prabhakar Shetye, Loader-cum-Cleaner w.e.f. 7/3/2001 is legal and justified? If not, to what relief the workman is entitled?"

2. After receipt of the reference from the Ministry, both the parties were served with notices. They appeared through their legal representatives. The second party workman filed his statement of claim at Ex-13. According to him, he had joined the service of the first party since 29/10/1997. He was confirmed in the service as Loader-cum-Cleaner w.e.f. 29/1/1999 in customer service department. The service record of the second party is clean and unblemished. On 18/8/2000 the first party has charge sheeted the second party workman and initiated inquiry against him. The charges were false and concocted. The inquiry conducted by the inquiry officer was unfair and without following the process of law. They dismiss the workman from their services. The said order of dismissal is illegal. The workman was present at the time of hearing by inquiry officer. However he was deliberately shown and made as absent. The inquiry officer has not given proper opportunity to the second party workman to defend the charges. He had requested the inquiry officer to conduct the inquiry in Marathi. However the inquiry officer conducted the inquiry in English. The day to day inquiry proceeding was not explained by the inquiry officer to the workman. He was also not allowed to engage defence representative. The inquiry officer did not allow the workman to cross examine the witnesses of the management. The inquiry officer has prepared false inquiry report to show that fair opportunity was given to the workman.

3. The second party workman has not committed any misconduct. The charges leveled against him are false. Finding of the inquiry officer are perverse. The inquiry was not proper. The management has victimized the second party by making show of inquiry. They have illegally terminated services of the second party. Inquiry officer has falsely shown that management witnesses were cross examined by the second party. Inquiry officer did not allow the second party to examine his witnesses. The first party has failed to prove the charges against the second party. The inquiry is unfair and improper and the findings of the inquiry officer are perverse. The management has illegally terminated the services of the workman. Therefore workman has raised industrial dispute before ALC (C). As the conciliation failed, ALC (C) sent a report to Ministry and Ministry sent the reference to this Tribunal for adjudication. The workman therefore prays that inquiry be declared illegal and unfair. He also pray that findings of the inquiry officer be declared perverse. He further prays that the order of termination of his services be quashed and set aside and he be reinstated with full backwages.

4. The first party management resisted the statement of claim of the second party vide their written statement Ex-14. According to them, the reference is not maintainable in the eye of law. It is false and frivolous. The Union concerned has no locus-standi as the workman and others are not the members of the said union. The statement of claim is not signed by any office bearer of the union. The

workman is not party to this reference. The union is no more interested in this reference. The workman joined the services from 27/10/1997. His services were terminated w.e.f. 7/3/2001. During the small tenure of service the service of the second party was not satisfactory. By a letter dt. 20/10/1999 he was given warning in writing for habitual unauthorized absence. In spite of that, again he remained absent from duty unauthorisedly for total 39 days on 13 occasions during the period of January 2000 to March 2000. Therefore he was chargesheeted by chargesheet dated 22/04/2002 for habitual absence. Departmental inquiry was conducted by an independent inquiry officer. The inquiry officer has conducted the inquiry. The statements of the witnesses were recorded in presence of the workman. He complied with the principles of natural justice. Considering the material on record he found the workman guilty of charges leveled against him and submitted his report and findings. Instead of showing improvement the workman indulged in further misconduct of assaulting his superior Mr. Amar Khurana, CSA and threatening him with dire consequences. The workman continued to threaten and abuse. When his colleagues and superior attempted to dissuade the workman from indulging into further misconduct the workman did not pay any heed to the said attempt of his superiors and colleagues. He admitted to have assaulted Mr. Khurana and threatened him. He again threatened to assault him with belt in case he interfered in the matter. The management received the compliant and report against the workman and chargesheet was issued against him. Further departmental inquiry was conducted strictly in compliance with principles of natural justice. Reasonable opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself. The workman admitted to have received the chargesheet and having understood the charges leveled against him. Copies of all the documents produced by the management were supplied to the workman. All the management witnesses were offered for cross examination. He was also given opportunity to examine himself and to lead his evidence. The inquiry officer after considering the entire material on record found the workman guilty of the charges leveled against him and submitted his report and findings. The copy of the report and findings were supplied to the workman for his comments. The management perused the inquiry report and comment of the workman and the findings of the inquiry officer. The disciplinary authority did not find any extraneous circumstance to show leniency to the workman as the charges were serious in nature and duly proved against the workman. Therefore disciplinary authority awarded the punishment of removal from service.

5. The allegations in the statement of claim are false that the workman was not given opportunity to examine the witness. The allegations are also false that he was not allowed to cross examine the witnesses and that he was not allowed to lead his evidence. On the other hand sufficient opportunity was given to the workman and all

the witnesses were offered for cross examination. He was also called to lead his evidence. Proper procedure was followed while conducting the inquiry. Principles of natural justice were also followed while conducting the inquiry. The charges were serious. Therefore the disciplinary authority dismissed the workman from the services. The order of disciplinary authority was duly served on the workman. The inquiry conducted by IO is fair and proper. The findings of the IO are not perverse. Therefore the first party prays that the reference deserves to be dismissed.

6. Following are the preliminary issues framed by my I.d. predecessor for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. No.	Issues	Findings
1.	Is inquiry fair and proper?	No.
2.	Whether the findings are perverse?	Yes.

REASONS

Issue No. 1:—

7. In respect of the inquiry proceedings the second party has contended that the inquiry officer has not followed the procedure while conducting the inquiry. According to him he requested the inquiry officer to conduct the inquiry in Marathi. However the inquiry officer conducted the inquiry in English. He further submitted that some witnesses were not allowed to be cross examined by the second party. According to him though he was present on some dates, inquiry officer has marked him absent. As the inquiry was not conducted in Marathi, there is violation of principles of natural justice. He also submitted that before filing his reply to the chargesheet, the management has appointed the inquiry officer and initiated the inquiry. Therefore according to him the inquiry is not fair and proper.

8. In respect of language of inquiry, there is pleading in the statement of claim. WW-1, the workman has also contended in para 4 of his affidavit at Ex-19 that he requested the inquiry officer to conduct the inquiry in Marathi but inquiry officer conducted the inquiry in English and he did not explain the procedure of inquiry to him. It is further contended that inquiry officer did not explain him the day to day proceeding of the inquiry in Marathi and made false remark in the inquiry proceeding. It is further contended in para 5 of his affidavit that he wanted to bring defence representative as most of the times inquiry officer did not record the proceeding correctly and he could not lodge his protest against the same. He did not understand the proceeding as it was in English. In para 6 of his affidavit he contended that the inquiry officer did not allow him to cross examine the first witness Mr. Daulat B. Songarwala or any other witnesses. The other witnesses were also not cross examined by him. The inquiry officer himself framed the questions and recorded the answers in the inquiry

proceeding. The inquiry officer has falsely shown that opportunity was given to him. Infact no such opportunity was given to him to defend the charges.

9. In the light of these allegations on record, the first party has not examined the inquiry officer to rebut the allegations in the statement of claim as well as in the affidavit of the workman. The inquiry officer was the proper person to explain the procedure he has adopted. He could have explained whether the charges were explained to the workman in Marathi and whether day to day proceeding was explained to him in Marathi. He was the witness who could have explained whether he had given opportunity to the workman to cross examine the prosecution witnesses. The first party did not examine the inquiry officer or any other witness to explain that the inquiry officer did not refuse the second party either to cross examine the witnesses or to examine his witnesses. In short, the first party failed to lead any evidence to show that the charges were explained to the workman in Marathi and he was allowed to cross examine the witnesses. The first party has not led any evidence to show that sufficient opportunity was given to the workman to defend himself and day to day proceeding was explained to him in Marathi. It amount to violation of principles of natural justice. In the circumstances it needs no further discussion or to cite any ruling to arrive me at the conclusion that there is no evidence on record to show that the inquiry was fair and proper. Naturally the findings of the inquiry officer also cannot be called fair and proper. Accordingly, I decide these issues no. 1 in the negative that the inquiry is not fair and proper and issue no. 2 in the affirmative that the findings of the inquiry officer are perverse. I would therefore like to direct the first party to lead their evidence against the second party on the charges framed against him. Thus the order:

ORDER

- i. The inquiry is not fair and proper.
- ii. The findings of inquiry officer are found to be perverse.
- iii. The first party management to lead their evidence against the second party workman in respect of the charges framed against him.
- iv. Parties to remain present on 10/04/2012.
- v. No order as to cost.

Date 09.01.2012

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

कांआ० 1106.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार बी० सी० सी० एल० एवं के प्रबंधतंत्र के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच,

अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, धनबाद के-2 के पंचाट [संदर्भ संख्या 36/2008] को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23/02/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-20012/40/2008-आई आर (सी-1)]

डी०एस०एस० श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1106.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the Award (Ref. No. 36/2008) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, Dhanbad, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. BCCL, and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-20012/40/2008-IR(C-I)]

D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL (NO. 2) AT DHANBAD.

PRESENT

SHRI KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer

In the matter of an Industrial Dispute under Section 10 (1) (d) of the I.D. Act., 1947

REFERENCE NO. 36 of 2008

PARTIES : Employer in relation to the management of Bhagabandh Colliery of M/s BCCL and their workman.

APPEARANCES:

On behalf of the workman : None

On behalf of the employer : Mr. D.K. Verma, Ld. Advocate;

State: Jharkhand

Industry: Coal

dated, Dhanbad, the 13th Feb., 2012.

ORDER

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour in exercise of the powers conferred on them under Section 10(1) (d) of the I.D. Act, 1947 has referred the following dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication *vide* their Order No. L-20012/40/08-IR (CM-I), dated 28.5.2008.

SCHEDULE

"Whether the action of the management of Bhagabandh Colliery of M/s BCCL in not regularising Sri Sukhu Manjhi, as Boiler Asstt./ Helper Cat. II is justified & legal?"

- (ii) To what relief is the concerned workman entitled and from what date?"

2. None represented the union/workman nor written statement has been filed till today on his behalf. Despite Regd. notices dt. 28.1.2011, 30.3.2011 25.8.2011 and Show Cause dt. 20.12.2011, Mr. D.K. Verma, the Ld. Advocate for the management is present. Perused the case record, it is evident that since the Reference on 23.7.2008 and thereafter since 30.3.2011 neither the union nor the workman Sukhu Manjhi appeared nor written statement filed on his behalf. The present reference relates to an issue about non-regularisation of workman Sukhu Manjhi as Boiler Asstt/Helper Cat.II. The very conduct of the Union as well as the workman clearly implies their disinterestedness to pursue the case.

In view of the aforesaid disinterestedness of the union in proceeding with the case, I find proceeding with the case for infinity is useless. Therefore, the case is closed and accordingly an order of no dispute is passed.

KISHORI RAM, Presiding Officer,

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

का.आ. 1107.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार इण्डियन एयरलाइंस लिमिटेड एवं के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच, अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण, मुम्बई नं-2 के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 2/29/2004) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 23/02/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं एल-11012/62/2003-आई आर(सी-1)]
डीएसएस श्रीनिवास राव, डेस्क अधिकारी

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1107.— In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No. 2/29/2004) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal-cum-Labour Court-2, MUMBAI, as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. INDIAN AIRLINES LTD., and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 23/2/2012.

[No. L-11012/62/2003-IR(C-I)]
D.S.S. SRINIVASA RAO, Desk Officer

ANNEXURE

BEFORE THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL TRIBUNAL NO. 2, MUMBAI

PRESENT

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

REFERENCE NO. CGIT-2/29 of 2004

EMPLOYERS IN RELATION TO THE MANAGEMENT OF

INDIAN AIRLINES LTD.

(Now: NATIONAL AVIATION CO. OF INDIA LTD.)

The Managing Director
Indian Airlines Ltd.
(Now: National Aviation Co. of India Ltd.)
Western Region
New Engineering Complex
Sahar
Mumbai-400 099.

AND

THEIR WORKMEN

Smt. R. Balaganga
701, 5-B, Green Maidas
Lokhandwala Township
Akurli Road
Kandivli (E)
Mumbai 400 101.

APPEARANCES:

FOR THE EMPLOYER : Mr. R.S. Pai, Advocate.

FOR THE WORKMEN : Mr. J.H. Sawant, Advocate.

Mumbai, dated the 1st February, 2012.

AWARD PART-II

The Government of India, Ministry of Labour & Employment by its Order No. L-11012/62/2003-IR (C-I) dated 06.07.2004 in exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of Section 10 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 have referred the following industrial dispute to this Tribunal for adjudication:

“क्या इंडियन एयरलाइंस के प्रबंधन द्वारा कर्मकार श्रीमती आरु बालागंगा को दिनांक 06/06/2001 से उनकी बहाली के समय उनकी पूर्व सेवा में निरंतरता न दिया जाना तथा दिनांक 14/3/2000 से 5/6/2000 की अवधि के लिए वेतन अन्य लाभ न दिया जाना उचित एवं न्यायसंगत है? यदि नहीं तो कर्मकार किस राहत की पात्र है?”

2. The second party workman was serving with the first party. She was chargesheeted for accepting illegal gratification. Therefore the management appointed inquiry officer and initiated inquiry against the second party. The inquiry officer conducted the inquiry. He held the second party guilty of the charges and sent his report to the management. Management after perusing the report and the reply of the second party, terminated the services of the second party. The second party preferred appeal against the order of management. The Appellate Authority instead of termination of services, directed the management to re-

employ the second party workman afresh without considering her seniority and previous service.

3. Feeling aggrieved, the second party raised industrial dispute and sought for continuation of her service since 14/03/2000 to 05/06/2001. As the matter could not settle before ALC (C), on his report Labour Ministry sent the reference to this Tribunal. After perusing the statement of claim and written statement, my Id. Predecessor had framed issues at Ex-14. Issues nos. 1, 2 & 3 were treated as preliminary issues. In Award Part-I, it was held that the inquiry was fair and proper and findings of the inquiry officer are not perverse and parties were directed to remain present to argue on the point of punishment.

4. Following are the remaining issues for my determination. I record my findings thereon for the reasons to follow:

Sr. no. Issues	Findings
4. Is second party entitled for the relief sought for?	No.
5. What order?	As per final order.

REASONS

Issue no. 4:-

5. In the case at hand, the fact is not disputed that the second party workman was re-employed in the service as per the order of Appellate Authority. The second party has claimed only for continuation of her service for the period from 14/03/2000 to 05/06/2001. She has also claimed wages and allowances and other consequential benefits as if no removal order was ever passed. In this respect the Id. Advocate for the first party rightly submitted that the charges of accepting illegal gratification were proved against the second party, which amount to serious misconduct. Even punishment of termination of her services was justified. He further submitted that as per the order of appellate authority, management has re-employed her. He further submitted that the workman sustained a loss of seniority of only one year. Looking into the nature of serious misconduct proved against the second party of the nature of serious misconduct proved against the second party of accepting illegal gratification, I also hold that the second party was liable for some heavy punishment. On the other hand as per the direction of appellate authority though the second party was guilty for misconduct, she was re-employed and allowed to join the services afresh. Break of about fifteen months in the service cannot be called shockingly disproportionate punishment. Thus I hold that punishment is proportionate to the proved misconduct of the second party. In this backdrop, I hold that the second party is not entitled to the relief sought for as charges of

serious misconduct were proved against her. Accordingly, I decide this issue no. 4 in the negative and proceed to pass the following order:

ORDER

The reference stands dismissed with no order as to cost.

Date: 01.02.2012

K.B. KATAKE, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 23 फरवरी, 2012

कां.आ. 1108.—औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 17 के अनुसरण में, केन्द्रीय सरकार मैसर्स मराठा सीमेन्ट वर्क्स अंबुजा सीमेन्ट मैसर्स आर के कन्स्ट्रक्शन्स चन्द्रपुर के प्रबंधन के संबद्ध नियोजकों और उनके कर्मचारों के बीच अनुबंध में निर्दिष्ट औद्योगिक विवाद में केन्द्रीय सरकार औद्योगिक अधिकरण/श्रम न्यायलय नागपुर के पंचाट (संदर्भ संख्या 76/2006) को प्रकाशित करती है, जो केन्द्रीय सरकार को 22/02/2012 को प्राप्त हुआ था।

[सं. एल-29011/40/2006-आई आर (एम)]
जोहन तोपनो, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 23rd February, 2012

S.O. 1108.—In pursuance of Section 17 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), the Central Government hereby publishes the award (Ref. No.76/2006.....) of the Central Government Industrial Tribunal/Labour Court Nagpur now as shown in the Annexure in the Industrial Dispute between the employers in relation to the management of M/s. Maratha Cement Works, Ambuja Cement M/s R K Construction (Chandrapur) and their workman, which was received by the Central Government on 22/2/2012.

[No. L-29011/40/2006-IR(M)]
JOHAN TOPNO, Under Secretary

ANNEXURE

BEFORE SHRI J.P. CHAND, PRESIDING OFFICER,
CGIT-CUM-LABOUR COURT, NAGPUR

Case No. CGIT/NGP/76/2006

Date: 25.01.2012.

Party No.1(a) : M/s. Maratha Cement Works,
Ambuja Cement, At Post
Upparwahi,
Taluka Korpana, Chandrapur (MS)

(b): M/s. R.K. Construction Contractor,
M/s. Maratha Cement Works, F-10,
Building no. 1, AT & PO: Upparwahi,
Tah: Korpana, Distt. Chandrapur
(MS)

Versus

Party No. 2 : Shri Vinod Madhukar Mukke
R/o. Lakhmapur, AT & PO
Gadehandur,
Tah. Rajura, Chandrapur (MS)

AWARD

(Dated: 25th January, 2012)

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (d) of sub-section (1) and sub-section 2(A) of section 10 of Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) ("the Act" in short), the Central Government has referred the industrial dispute between the employers, in relation to the management of Maratha Cements Works and Shri Vinod Madhukar Mukke, for adjudication, as per letter No.L-29011/40/2006-IR (M) dated 28.09.2006, with the following schedule:—

"Whether the action of the management of M/s. Maratha Cement Works, At Post Upparwahi, Distt. Chandrapur in terminating the services of Shri Vinod Madhukar Mukke verbally through the contractor is justified? If not, what relief the workman is entitled to?"

2. On receipt of the reference, the parties were nothing to file their respective statement of claim and written statement and accordingly, the workman, Shri Vinod Mukke, ("the workman" in short) filed his statement of claim and the management of the Maratha Cement ("Party No. 1" in short) filed its written statement.

The case of the workman as projected in the statement of claim is that he had passed class VIth and his ancestral land was acquired by M/s. Ambuja Cement for its factory, in 2001 and the party no. 1(a) held discussions with residents of 12 villages, affected by the project on providing employment and he came to be appointed orally as a gardener mazdoor in horticultural branch by party no. 1(a) and he was being paid Rs. 57.80 per day since 2002, through the party no. 1(b) and during his service, he was put on the roll of M/s. Prasad constructions and party no. 1(b) according to the sweet will of the party no. 1(a) and he was illegally terminated from service by party no. 1(a) on false charge of committing theft from the premises of the company only, to wriggle out of its commitment to provide employment to project affected persons and the party no. 1(a) made a false case against him and started harassing him and eventually orally terminated his service in September, 2004 and the party no. 1(a) neither conducted any enquiry nor served any charge sheet on him, before termination of his services and termination of his services is illegal. It is further pleaded by the workman that an officer of the party no. 1(a) obtained his signatures on blank papers and the said papers were misused to show that he was stealing petrol from a motorcycle and he confessed the misconduct and the party no. 1(a) further claimed that he being ashamed of his act, did not turn up for duty, after

taking all and final payment and before termination of his services, the mandatory provisions of section 25 of the Act and provision of the standing orders were not complied with and though he made representations for his reinstatement, the same did not evoke any response. The workman has prayed for his reinstatement in service with continuity and full back wages.

3. The party no. 1(a) has resisted the claim of the workman by filing its written statement and pleading *inter-alia* that the workman is guilty of suppression of material facts and has not approached with clean hands and the statement of claim is not in terms of the dispute referred to the Tribunal and therefore, the reference is to be answered in negative and though the workman has admitted his employment with party no. 1(b), in the entire text of the statement of claim and also in the prayer clauses has prayed for reliefs only against it (party no. 1(a)) and as such, no relief can be granted in his favour. It is the further case of party no. 1(a) that the workman was employed by party no. 1(b) and at no point of time, he was in its roll and as such, the question of termination of his services by it doesn't arise at all and there was no relationship of employer and employee between it and the workman at any point of time and it has and had never terminated the services of the workman through the contractor, party no. 1(b) and the workman has deliberately and with oblique motive has implied it as a party in the proceeding. The further case of the party no. 1(a) is that the land of the workman was not acquired in 2001 and 2.55 hr of land under survey no. 262 of village Thutra of the land owner, Shri Krishna Rama Bhojekar was acquired by its special land acquisition officer and compensation of a sum of Rs. 2,81,833/- and resettlement grant of Rs. 1,77,500/- was paid to the land owner and it had never any discussion with residents of 12 villages and there was an agreement between it and the State Government on 13.08.1999, to give preference to the affected land owners in providing employment opportunities in grade 3 and 4 and relaxation in the eligibility criteria basing on the merits of individual case and the workman was never appointed orally as gardener in its horticulture branch and it is not aware about the wages paid to the workman by the contractors or about the period of his service under the contractor and the workman has made false allegations against it (party no. 1(a)) of implicating him in false case of theft and harassing him and the workman is not entitled for any relief. It is also pleaded by party no. 1(a) that when the workman was working under R.K. Construction, on 30.09.2004, he was involved in the act of illegally taking petrol from motorcycle MH-34-R-3864, parked at L Type guest house and on 01.04.2004, when the incidence was enquired into by its Assistant Security officer, the workman gave his confessional statement in writing admitting siphoning of petrol from the vehicles unauthorisedly on many occasion and filling up the same in his own two wheeler and the confessional statement was handed over to his employer, the party no. 1(b) through regular process

for further action and it is not aware about the action taken by party no. 1(b) against the workman.

4. It is necessary to mention here that after filing his affidavit on 24.10.2008, the workman did not appear in the case to contest. As the workman did not appear for his cross-examination, his evidence on affidavit was expunged, as per orders dated 12.04.2011. Subsequently, the party no. 1(a) also did not appear in the case and therefore, the case was closed and posted for award.

5. It is well settled that when a workman raises a dispute challenging the validity of the termination of the service, it is imperative for him to file written statement before the Industrial Court setting out grounds on which the order is challenged and he must also produce evidence to prove his case. If the workman fails to appear or to file written statement or to produce evidence, the dispute referred by the Government cannot be answered in favour and he could not be entitled to any relief.

In this case in hand, the workman has failed to produce any evidence in support of his claim and as such, the reference cannot be answered in his favour and he is not entitled to any relief. Hence, it is ordered:—

ORDER

The action of the management of M/s. Maratha Cement Works, At Post Upparwahi, Distt. Chandrapur in terminating the services of Shri Vinod Madhukar Mukke verbally through the contractor is justified. The workman is not entitled to any relief.

J. P. CHAND, Presiding Officer

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का०आ० 1109.—केन्द्रीय सरकार संतुष्ट हो जाने पर कि लोकहित में ऐसा करना अपेक्षित था, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ड) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के उपबंधों के अनुसरण में भारत सरकार के श्रम और रोजगार मंत्रालय की अधिसूचना संख्या का० आ० दिनांक 09.09.2011 द्वारा किसी भी तेल क्षेत्र जो कि औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की प्रथम अनुसूची की प्रविष्टि 17 में शामिल है को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 09.09.2011 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित किया था;

और केन्द्रीय सरकार की राय है कि लोकहित में उक्त कालावधि को छः मास की ओर कालावधि के लिए बढ़ाया जाना अपेक्षित है;

अतः, अब, औद्योगिक विवाद अधिनियम, 1947 (1947 का 14) की धारा 2 के खण्ड (ड) के उप-खण्ड (vi) के परन्तुक द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार उक्त उद्योग को उक्त अधिनियम के प्रयोजनों के लिए दिनांक 09.03.2012 से छः मास की कालावधि के लिए लोक उपयोगी सेवा घोषित करती है।

[सं० एस-11017/10/97-आई०आर (पी०एल०)]

चन्द्र प्रकाश, सयुक्त सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S.O.: 1109.—Whereas the Central Government having been satisfied that the public interest so requires that in pursuance of the provisions of sub-clause (vi) of the clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947), declared by the Notification of the Government of India in the Ministry of Labour and Employment, dated 09.09.2011 the service in the Any Oil Field which is covered by item 17 of the First Schedule to the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947 (14 of 1947) to be a Public Utility Service for the purpose of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 9th September, 2011.

And whereas, the Central Government is of opinion that public interest requires the extension of the said period by a further period of six months.

Now, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by the proviso to sub-clause (vi) of clause (n) of section 2 of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, the Central Government hereby declares the said industry to be a Public Utility Service for the purposes of the said Act, for a period of six months from the 9th March, 2012.

[No. S-11017/10/97-IR (PL)]

CHANDRA PRAKASH, Jt. Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का०आ० 1110.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध्याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा-(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79, और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध हरियाणा राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:

क्रमांक	राजस्व भाग	हदबस्त संख्या	तहसील	जिला
1	अलीपुर खालसा	36	घरौदा	करनाल
2	महमूदपुर	325	चचरौली	यमुनानगर
3	शाहपुर	302	विलासपुर	यमुनानगर
4	दौलतपुर	144	जगाधरी	यमुनानगर
5	रतनगढ़	487	जगाधरी	यमुनानगर
6	नौल्था	38	इसराना	पानीपत

[सं० एस-38013/07/2012-एस०एस० 1]

नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S.O. 1110.— In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Haryana namely:—

Sl.No. Revenue Village Had Bast No. Tehsil District

1.	Alipur Khalsa	36	Gharonda Karnal
2.	Mahmoodpur	325	Chachrauli Yamunagar
3.	Shahpur	302	Bilaspur Yamunagar
4.	Daulatpur	144	Jagadhri Yamunagar
5.	Rattangarh	487	Jagadhri Yamunagar
6.	Noltha	38	Israna Panipat

[No. S-38013/07/2012-SS.I]
NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.

नई दिल्ली, 5 मार्च, 2012

का०आ० 1111.—कर्मचारी राज्य बीमा अधिनियम, 1948 (1948 का 34) की धारा-1 की उप धारा-(3) द्वारा प्रदत्त शक्तियों का प्रयोग करते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार एतद्द्वारा 01 अप्रैल, 2012 को उस तारीख के रूप में नियत करती है, जिसको उक्त अधिनियम के अध्याय-4 (44 व 45 धारा के सिवाय जो पहले से प्रवृत्त हो चुकी है) अध

याय-5 और 6 (धारा-76 की उप धारा-(1) और धारा-77, 78, 79, और 81 के सिवाय जो पहले ही प्रवृत्त की जा चुकी है) के उपबंध छत्तीसगढ़ राज्य के निम्नलिखित क्षेत्रों में प्रवृत्त होंगे, अर्थात्:

“जिला रायपुर, तहसील तिल्दा में राजस्व ग्राम-तिल्दा, बैकुंठ, तण्डवा, बहेसर, केन्दु, नेवरा तथा जिला वलौदा बाजार, तहसील वलौदा बाजार में राजस्व ग्राम वलौदा बाजार, रावन, सोनाडीह के अर्न्तगत आने वाले क्षेत्र।”

[सं० एस-38013/08/2012-एसएस 1]
नरेश जायसवाल, अवर सचिव

New Delhi, the 5th March, 2012

S.O.: 1111.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (3) of Section 1 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 (34 of 1948) the Central Government hereby appoints the 1st April, 2012 as the date on which the provisions of Chapter IV (except Sections 44 and 45 which have already been brought into force) and Chapter V and VI (except sub-section (i) of Section 76 and Sections 77, 78, 79 and 81 which have already been brought into force) of the said Act shall come into force in the following areas in the State of Chhattisgarh namely:—

"Revenue Villages of Tilda, Baikunth, Tandwa, Bahesar, Kendru, Nevra in Tehsil Tilda, District Raipur and

Revenue Villages of Baloda Bazar, Ravan, Sonadih in Tehsil Baloda Bazar, District Baloda Bazar."

[No. S-38013/08/2012-SS.I]
NARESH JAISWAL, Under Secy.